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Francis Bertram Dalrymple.

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BLOMEFIELD, Francis

AN

ESSAY

TOWARDS A

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

VOLUME XI.

CONTAINING THE HUNDREDS OF

TUNSTEDE, WALSHAM, WEST FLEGG,

AND

EAST FLEGG.

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TOWARDS A

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

CONTAINING A

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNS, VILLAGES,
AND HAMLETS,

WITH THE FOUNDATIONS OF

MONASTERIES, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, CHANTRIES, AND
OTHER RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS:

ALSO AN ACCOUNT OF

The Ancient and Present State of all the Rectories, Vicarages, Donatives, and Impropriations, their Former and Present Patrons and Incumbents, with their several Valuations in the King's Books, whether discharged or not:

LIKEWISE,

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CASTLES, SEATS, AND
MANORS, THEIR PRESENT AND ANCIENT OWNERS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

Epitaphs, Inscriptions, and Arms in all the Parish Churches, and Chapels; with several Draughts of Churches, Monuments, Arms, Ancient Ruins, and other
RELICKS OF ANTIQUITY.

COLLECTED OUT OF

LEDGER-BOOKS, REGISTERS, RECORDS, EVIDENCES, DEEDS, COURT-ROLLS,
AND OTHER AUTHENTICK MEMORIALS.

BY THE LATE REV. CHARLES PARKIN, A. M.

RECTOR OF OXBURGH, IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

> Nos patriæ fines, et dulcia scripsimus arva. VIRG.

VOLUME XI.

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1810.

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TUNSTEDE HUNDRED.

KING CANUTE, on his foundation of the abbey of St. *Bennet* at *Holm*, gave the lordship of this hundred to it, or rather granted by *Edward* the Confessor, on his confirmation of their possessions.[1]

In the 12th of King *John*, *Peter de Hobois* recovered seisin of it, with the manors of *Thurgarton*, and *Antingham*, and the stewardship of the abbey, for the fine of 20 marks, and one palfrey, paid to the King, which he claimed against the abbot.

In the 23d of *Henry* III. Sir *Peter de Hobois*, released to the abbot all his right herein, and in the 34th of that King, it was valued at 6 marks *per ann.*

Sir *William de Redham*, by deed *sans date*, released to the abbot, all his right in the fishery of the water between *Weybridge*, and the abbey, and *Alexander*, son of *Alexander de Wroxham*, all his right in the fishery of the water, between *Wroxham* and *Grabbard's* ferry.

In the 15th of *Edward* I. the jury present the abbot to be lord, and that he paid to the King 28*s.* in a quitrent *(de alba firma)* for it, and was said to be worth 9 marks *per ann.*

The jury in the 38th of *Edward* III. present, that whereas the commonalty of *Norfolk* ought to have the fishery of the river running from *Weybridge*, to *Fretenham* mouth, and so on to *Bastwick* bridge; the abbot had appropriated it to himself, und likewise the water from *Weybridge*, to *Horning ferry*; the abbot pleads that King *Edward* III. being willing to know to whom the water of the river to *Wroxham-Brigg* belonged, directed his writ to Sir *John Howard*, eschaetor of *Norfolk*, and to *Robert Clere*, and by their inquisition it was found that *Edward* the Confessor confirmed to the abbot, the manor of *Horning*, of which the water from *Weybrigg* to *Wroxham Brigg*, is parcel, (except only that the Earl of *Norfolk* as lord of *South Walsham*, ought to have between *Weybrigg* and *Grubbard's Ferry*, two nets, called seyns, to fish in the said river) and that the abbot had enjoyed it. After which the King confirmed it, *May* 18, in his 19th year; and as to *Fretenham Mouth*, to *Bastwick Brigg*, the abbot pleads that he is lord of the manor of *Thirne*, on one side, and of *Horning* on the other, which extend from *Thirn-Ferry* towards *Bastwick Brigg*, and that he had the sole fishery thereof by prescription, and for the rest of the water from *Thirn-Ferry*, to *Bastwick Brigg*, the Countess of *Huntington* hath parcel thereof, and for the rest *John Fastolf* hath it.

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[1] Reg. Abb. de Hulmo, fol. 6, 126, 140, 150.

At the dissolution of abbies it came to the Crown, and on the exchange of lands between King *Henry* VIII. and the Bishop of *Norwich*, was granted to that see, and was valued with the hundred court at 2*l*. *per ann.*

This hundred made up, with that of *Happing*, the deanery of *Waxham.*

In 1326, *Jeff. de Boudone* was collated to it by the Bishop, and in 1335, *John de Bermere;* in 1352, *William de Brandon.*

ASHMANHAW,

WAS the lordship of the abbot of *Holm*, and being accounted for under the abbot's manor of *Hoveton*, or *Hofton*, is not mentioned in the Conqueror's survey.

Thomas de Helmingham, and *Agnes*, daughter of *Richard de Wicklewood*, impleaded the abbot in the 14th of *Edward* I. for the moiety of 15 messuages, 99 acres of land, 6 of meadow, 10 of marsh, 3*s*. 6*d*. rent here and in *Hoveton*, &c. but the said *Thomas* soon after released all his right herein, and in the 9th of *Edward* II. the abbot was returned to be lord, and several other lordships extended into this town.

On the exchange of lands, &c. (made on the Dissolution) of this abbey between King *Henry* VIII. and the Bishop of *Norwich*, it was granted to the see, and so continues.

The tenths were 1*l*. 4*s*.—Deducted 4*s*.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Swithin*, and was a rectory appropriated to the abbot of *Holm*, and valued in the reign of *Edward* I. at 5 marks; *Peter*-pence 12*d*. and is now in the see of *Norwich*, and served by a stipendiary curate, nominated by the Bishop; in 1603, 60 communicants were returned to be in the parish.

In the church was the guild of St. *Stephen*.

On a grave-stone in the church,

In memory of Honor Bacon, daughter of Edmund Bacon, Gent. who lived virtuously, and died godly, beloved, and much lamented, a maiden 18 *years of age, on St. Nicholas day, December* 6, 1591.

Honori Bacon, fideli amici, suo Nich. Themilthorp, generosus, posuit.

BARTON,

CALLED in old writings, *Barton* by *Bromholm*, and *Barton Turf.* The principal part of it, or manor, was in the reign of the Confessor, in the abbey of St. *Bennet's* at *Holm*, at the survey, with half a carucate of land, and there was a borderer with a carucate and an acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*. 4*d*. and one socman held 30 acres and 5 borderers, a carucate, and an acre of meadow, valued at 10*s*.[2]

Another part was possessed by 3 socmen, with 33 acres, and 3 borderers, with a carucate, valued at 7*s*.

There was also in King *Edward's* time, one socman, who had 16 acres of the abbot, and *Ralph*, Earl of *Norfolk*, valued at 16*d*. and 2 churches with 33 acres, valued at 15*d*.

In the time of *Edward* the Confessor, *Alfric Modercoppe*, a noble, gave *Berton* (quere if not this town) to St. *Bennet's* abbey of *Holm*.—*Regist. Niger de Bury*, 167.

Odo, the arbalistar, an officer of the cross bowmen, held here, in *Wirstede*, and *Dilham*, a knight's fee of the abbot, which *Rembert* had.[3]

Albert Grelley, by deed *sans date*, released to the abbot all his right in lands here;[4] and in the 14th of *Edward* I. *Odo de Smalburgh* held the fourth part of a fee of him, and the manor of the abbot was called *Kybald's*.

In 1426, the temporalities of the cellarer were valued at 41*s*. 9*d*. and those of the sacrist at 26*s*. 8*d*.

At the general Dissolution, on an exchange between the King and the Bishop of *Norwich* for lands, this was granted to the see, and remains so at this time.

Ralph Lord *Bainard* was also lord of a manor at the survey, which *Jeffrey* held of him, which 3 freemen possessed formerly, with 90 acres of land, 12 borderers, with 2 carucates and a half, and an acre and half of meadow, valued at 24*s*. 8*d*. and the soc was in the abbot of St. *Bennet:* the whole town was 10 furlongs long, and 6 broad, paid 18*d*. gelt, one of the said 3 freemen, with 30 acres, was so depending on the abbot's soc, that he could not part with, or leave his land, without his grant.[5]

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[2] In B'tuna tenet semp. s. b. T.R.E. dim. car. tre. sep. i bor. et i car. et i ac. pti. val. v sol. et iiiid. in eade' i soc. xxx ac. et v bor. i car. i ac. pti. val. x sol.

In B'tuna iii soc. xxxiii ac. sep. iii bor. i car. val. vii sol.

In B'tuna i soc. sci. B. et Rad. Comitis T.R.E. xvi ac. val. xvid. et ii eccli xxxiii ac. val. xvd.

[3] Reg. Abb. de Hulmo. fol. 5.

[4] Ib. fol. 33.

[5] Terra Radulfi Bainardi——In B'tuna tcn. Gaosfrid'. iii lib. ho'es LXXXX ac. sep. xii bor. ii car. et dim. p'ti. et val. xxiiii sol. et viiid. sci. b. soca' et

This was held by the family of *De Skeyton*, of the *Bainards;* in 1290, Sir *John de Skeyton*, son of Sir *Robert*, was lord, and died in 1303: Sir *Ralph*, his son, was lord, and held it of Sir *Fulk Bainard*, in 1315, and in the 20th of *Edward* III. *Elizabeth*, late wife of *Henry Page*, was found to hold the 5th part of a fee of *Reginald le Groos*, which *Henry Page* lately held.

John Jenny possessed it in the 3d of *Henry* IV. under *Oliver le Groos*, and *John Linford* of *Stalham*, by his will dated *August* 2, in the 34th of *Henry* VI. 1456,[6] orders his manor of *Bury*, or *Burgh hall*, in *Barton* to be sold. *Agnes Calthorpe*, held it for life in the 9th of *Henry* VII. and the reversion was in *John Wychingham*, Esq. and *Ann* his wife.

In the 3d of *Elizabeth*, *John Gerard*, Gent. was lord of *Barton*, *Bury-hall*, and in the 21st of that Queen, license was granted to *Richard Jenkinson* to alien the 3d part of the said manor.

This lordship was granted *April* 13, in the 36th of *Henry* VIII. to Sir *William Woodhouse*, Knt. with the manor of *Linfords* in *Stalham*, &c. part of the possessions of *Heringby* college in *Norfolk*, and paying 12*s.* 4*d.* *ob.* fee farm rent *per ann.*

Hugh Attefen, founder of the said college, gave it by will in 1465.

The manor of *Beeston* extended into this town, held by *John de Leem*, &c. of the abbot of St. *Bennet's*, which *John de Cockfield* formerly held.

The tenths were 4*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*—Deducted 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Church is dedicated to St. *Michael*, and was a rectory in the presentation of the abbot and convent of St. *Bennet* of *Holm*, valued at 13 marks; in the 18th of *Richard* II. it was appropriated to it, and a vicarage endowed, valued now at 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and is discharged.

The Bishop of *Norwich* has the rectors appropriated to the see, and is patron of the vicarage.

The priory of *Bromholm* had a portion of tithes, valued at 4*s.*

In King *Edward* the First's reign, the rector had a manse, with 30 acres.—*Peter*-pence 11*d.*

RECTORS.

1309, *Peter de Swaffham*, instituted, presented by the abbot of St. *Bennet*.

Nic. de Creyk, rector.

1347, *William de Chevele*, occurs rector.

1366, *John Woodhall*.

1393, *Henry Wells, alias Walton*.

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totu' ht' x qr. in longo et vi in lato et xv g. &c. un. ex illis tribus cum xxx ac. erat ita soc. ac. Sci Bened. et nullo modo. posset recedere.

[6] Reg. Brosyard, fol. 38.

VICARS.

1398, *John Chirne*, vicar, presented by the abbot.
1411, *Simon Palmer.*
1424, *And. Cok.*
Andrew Ket, vicar.
1456, *John Edwin.*
1497, *John Cubit.*
1498, *Thomas Cann.*
1500, *Roger Umfrey.*
1503, *Thomas Cook.*
1517, *William Gilbert.*
1531, *John Coulingham.*
John Askettyl, vicar.
1557, *John Burrough*, by the Bishop.
1567, *William Green;* in 1603, he certified that there were 130 communicants.
1611, *Thomas Bygrde.*
1633, *Thomas Lushington*, S.T.P.
Richard Jackson.
1671, *Charles Preston.*
Robert Bampfield.
1722, *Charles Thomas*, by the Bishop.
1727, *William Hay, A.M.* by the King.
1762, *Henry Hoadley*, by the Bishop.
Bishop *Reynolds* augmented this vicarage with 16*l. per ann.*

In a chapel on the south side of the church,

Here are laid under this stone in the cley,
Thomas Amys, and his wyffe Margery.
Sometime we were, as you now be,
And as we be, after this shall ye.
Of the goods as God had, the said Thomas lent,
Did make this chapell of a good intent.
Wherefore they desire of you that be,
To pray for them to the last eternity.
I beseech all people far and ner,
To pray for me Thomas Amys heartily,
Which gave a mesbooke, and made this chapel here,
And a suit of blew damask also gave I.
Of God 1511, *and* 5 *yere,*
I the said Thomas deceased verily,
And the 4th *day of August, was buried here.*
On whouse soul God have mercy.

In the chancel,

Hic jacet Joh. Idewyn, nup. vicarius istius eccle qui dedit ad usam ejusd. ecclie unum integrum vestimentum de rubro velvet, et qui ob. 25°. *die Martij* 1497.

In the church were the arms of *Falstolf, Kerdeston, Baspoole, argent,* a chevron embattled between three lionels *sable;* and *Shardebow.* —*Baspoole,* and *Berney;* and here were the guilds of *Jesus,* St. *Michael,* St. *Mary,* and St. *Thomas,* with the lights of the *Trinity,* St. *Nicholas,* St. *Erasmus,* St. *Catherine,* St. *Agatha,* and 4 plough lights.

In the steeple are 5 bells.

BRADFIELD.

This town does not occur in the *Book of Domesday,* being part of the manor of *Trunch,* or *Gymingham,* belonging to *William* Earl *Warren,* and therein accounted for.

John Earl *Warren,* was lord in the 12th of *Edward* II. he settled it on *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster,* and his descendant, *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster,* on his accession to the Crown, held it, and it is part of that dutchy at this time, and in the Crown.

Simon Atte Chirche of *Gymingham,* in the 35th of *Edward* I. granted to Sir *Walter de Norwich,* the yearly rent of 2*s.* 3*d. q.* of his tenants, with 3 of his natives, *cum totis sequelis.*[7]

William de Repps held lands of the Earl in the 9th of *Edward* II.

In the 16th of *Elizabeth, Ed. Germyne* held the manor of *Bradfield,* of the Queen, *in capite,* and *Ambrose Germyne* was found to be his next heir. *Escheat.*

The tenths were 6*l.* 14*s.*—Deducted 3*l.*

The temporalities of *Walden* abbey in this town, were 40*d.;* of St. *Bennet's* at *Holm,* 32*s.* 8*d. ob.;* of *Coxford,* 3*s.;* of the Sacrist of *Bury,* 44*s.* 1*d. ob.*

The Church had two medieties, or portions; one belonged to the priory of *Coxford* valued at 5 marks; there were 16*s.* rent here belonging to 10*l. per ann.* given to *Bury* by King *Richard* I.

The abbot, &c. of *Bury* had the other mediety, valued at 5 marks; and a manse, with 2 acres of land belonged to it in *Edward* the First's time;—*Peter*-pence 9*d.* and the church was dedicated to St. *Giles,* and is a rectory; the present valor is 6*l.* and is discharged.

RECTORS.

In 1310, *William de Wytheresfeld* was instituted, by papal provision, the presentation being in *Bury* abbey.

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[7] Reg. Coll. de Metingham, fol. 24.

1313, *Jeff. de Clara,* by the abbot of *Bury.*
1314, *William de Whitcherche. Ditto.*
Bartholomew de Banham, rector.
1324, *Simon de Foxton.*
1342, *Sim. de Thirlow.*
1348, *Robert Overee.*
1361, *Nicholas Thyn,* by the King, in the vacancy of an abbot.
1373, *Roger Locksmith.*
1384, *Ralph Gunton.*
1389, *John Hervey.*
1393, *John Dalling.*
1395, *John Skarlet.*
1406, *Henry Wilton.*
Walter Banyard, died rector 1422.
1442, *Thomas Alyard.*
1447, *William Emmyng.*
1491, *Edmund Coke.*
1503, *Richard Coke.*
1512, *Robert Barton.*
1540, *Christopher Baxter.*
1558, *Robert Cocks,* by *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk.*

In the 4th of *Edward* VI. *May* 20, *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick,* had a grant from the King, of *Coxford* portion, &c. and the reversion of that to the Duke of *Norfolk,* with the patronage of the church.

1564, *William Fasset. Ditto.*

1582, *Christopher Tracy,* by *William Dix,* &c.; in 1603, he returned 113 communicants; the late Earl of *Arundel* was patron of one moiety as he certified, and another moiety was impropriate and held by *John Kemp.*

1629, *Edmund Gay,* rector.
Thomas Rolfe, rector.
1661. *Thomas Campbell,* by *William Playters,* &c.
1677, *Joseph Ransome,* by *Henry* Earl of *Norfolk.*
1709, *Fran. Gardiner,* by *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk.*
John Gallant, presented by *Charles* Duke of *Somerset,* and the University of *Cambridge.*
1716, Mr. *John Gallant,* and rector in 1747.
1755, *Valentine Lumley,* by the Earl of *Effingham.*
1758, *William Williams,* by *ditto.*

The roofs on the east part of the isles have been curiously painted with the history of the Saints, whose chapels were there.

In the church were the guilds of St. *Giles,* and St. *Erasmus.*—The maydens light, that of *Solmess,* and I find a legacy to the making of the steeple in 1503.

CROSTWICK.

Ralph Lord *Bainard* had a grant of this lordship; and at the survey, *Geffrey (Baynard)* held it under *Ralph*; 12 freemen in King *Edward's* time had 150 acres of land, and there were 12 borderers, with 16 acres of meadow, and 3 carucates and an half, valued at 27*s.* at the survey at 22*s.* 4*d.* the whole was one leuca long, 7 furlongs broad, and paid 10*d.* gelt. St. *Bennet's* abbey had the commendation of a moiety of one of these, and the soc of them all.[8]

Several persons appear to have had interests herein: in the reign of King *Henry* III. *Fulco Baynard* had a part of it, held of *Robert Fitz-Walter* of the barony of *Baynard*.[9]

Henry Crosweyt and his parceners, *John de Gymingham, John de Tybenham,* held here, &c. one fee of *John de Skeiton,* of the said barony.

William, son of *Rosceline,* and *Letia,* or *Lucia* his wife, had the principal part in the 12th of the aforesaid King, and in the 20th, being widow of *William,* had the patronage of the church.

In the 32d of *Edward* I. *Ralph,* son of Sir *John de Shegeton,* a minor, possessed it under Sir *Fulk Baynard,* who granted his wardship, and marriage to *John Fastolf* of *Yarmouth,* who sold it to Sir *Thomas Bavent;* and in the 9th of *Edward* II. *William de Kerdeston, Peter Roscelyne,* and the heirs of *Edward Burrell, John de Gymingham,* &c. were lords, and *William Gambon* and *Cecilia* his wife had the rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* *Richard* was his son and heir, in the 17th of *Richard* II.

Roger de Boys, Henry Batele, and *Henry de Lesingham,* held half a fee of the barony of *Baynard,* in the 3d of *Henry* IV. and *John Aslak,* by his will, in 1434, desires to be buried by the altar of the Blessed Virgin in this church, and that *Annora* should have his manor of *Costyns* in this town, and the advowson of the church, and his executors to sell the reversion.[1] *Annora* was his 2d wife, and relict of *Henry Lesingham.*

After this it was possessed by *John Bishop,* of *Norwich,* Gent. who by his will in 1497, requires to be buried in St. *Michael Coslany's* church of *Norwich,* and *William* his son died lord in 1545, of *Coston's* manor, and patron, and was buried at *Marsham;* he gives it for life to *Margaret* his wife, and appoints his brother-in-law, *Edmund Lomner,* supervisor.

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[8] Terra R. de Bainardi——In Crostwit tenet Gaosfridus xii lib. ho'es CL ac. sep. xii bor. et xvi ac. p'ti. et iii car. et dim. tc. val. xxvii sol. et mo. xxxiis. iiiid. et totu ht. i leug. in long. et vii qr. in lato. q'c'q; ibi tenent et xd. de g. sc. Benedictus com'datione de uno dimidio hoe'. et soca' sup. om's.

[9] Testa de Nevil.

[1] Reg. Surflet Norw. pt. 2, fol. 144.

Sir *Edmund Jenney*, by his will in 1522, bequeaths the whole manor of *Crostweyt* to my Lady *Payghton*, widue, late wyff unto Sir *Edmund Payghton*, for certain years, &c.[2]

Item. I will, that she, that shall be married to my heir, by the assignment of that lady, her executors, or assigns, shall have for her joynture, this manor by the same.

Sir *Edmund* married *Catherine*, daughter and heir of *Robert Bois*, son of Sir *Roger*, and brought this manor to him, which was in the *Bois's*, &c. as above; and in the 38th of *Henry* VIII. *John Gross*, Esq. and *Miles Gross*, Gent. purchased it of *Franc. Jenney*, Esq. and *Margaret* his wife, with the moiety of *Sloley* manor; and *Miles Gross* of this town, by his will dated *August* 13, 1558, makes *Thomas Gross* his nephew, son of *Thomas* his brother, executor and heir to it, which *John Gross*, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife had conveyed to the said *Miles*, by the name of *Crostweyt*, or *Lefingham's* manor, in the 1st of *Edward* VI. and in this family it continued till sold by *Charles le Groos*, Esq. about 1720, to *Robert Walpole*, Esq.

Part of this town was also many centuries past in the *Gross's*, or *Groos's*, lords of part of this village.

The *Grosses* are a very ancient family, and were settled at *Sloley*, near *Crostwick*, many centuries past; *John Gross*, and *Miles* abovementioned, were the first that I find to have any interest in both these lordships, and to possess the whole town, where they seem to have settled about that time, and their posterity had an agreeable old seat, called *Crostwick-Hall*: I shall therefore make choice of this place to give some account of this family from ancient records and vouchers.

Sir *Reginald le Gross* was living in the time of King *Stephen*, and patron of *Sloley*, and had lands at *Stalham*; his wife's name was *Petronella*; one of the same name was living in the 12th of *Henry* III. and Sir *Reginald le Gross*, had a patent for a mercate at *Worsted* in the 37th of the said King.[3]

Sir *Reginald* and *Margery* his wife were living in 1284, and gave lands in the 14th of *Edward* I. to *Nicholas*, abbot of *Holm*.

Sir *Reginald le Gross* of *Sloley* was living in the 34th of *Edward* I. and bore quarterly, *argent* and *azure*, on a bend *sable*, three martlets, *or*; he married *Joan de Reedham*.

Adam, or *Simon le Gross*, was also living about this time, and married *Isabel*, daughter of Sir *John Harsike*.

Adam le Gross, and *Reginald* his son, were witnesses to deeds in the reign of King *John*.

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[2] Reg. Briggs, fol. 109.

[3] Reg. Abb. de Hulmo, fol. 52, 143.

LE GROSS'S PEDIGREE.

Sir Oliver le Gross of Sloley, was living, as by fines, in 16th and 20th of Edward I. son of Simon. ┬ Alianore, daughter of Sir Simon Felbrigg, died 41 Edw. 3.

Sir John le Gross, occurs in the 43 of Edward III. ┬ Anne, daughter of Robert Clere.

(g) Sir John le Gross ┬ Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Tudenham. Oliver. William.

Joan, daughter of Sir John Brewes of Salle. ┬ (h) Sir Oliver le Gross, Kt. of Sloley. ┬ Joan, daughter of Sir John White of Shotesham, by Joan, daughter of Piers Hovell of Swanington.

Sim. le Gross ┬ Margaret, daughter of Henry Ingloss, Knt. of Dilham. 2d, John le Gross, Esq. ob 1487 ┬ Margaret, daughter of Sir John Heveningham. 1st, Rowland Gross. —----, daughter of --- Thuxton of Thuxton in Norfolk.

(i) Amitia, daughter and heir. — John Ashfield, Esq. John le Groos, son of John. ┬ Anne, daughter of Robert Herward of Alburgh, Esq.

(k) John le Groos, Esq. Ao. 38, Hen. 8. ┬ Elizabeth, daughter of William Cobb, of Sandringham, Esq. 2d, Miles.

1st, Thomas la Groos, Esq. ┬ Frances, daughter of Erasmus Paston, Esq. 2d, Oliver, s. p.

(l) John, died, s. p. 2d, Sir Thomas le Gross ┬ Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Cornwallis of Brome in Suffolk.

Sir Charles le Groos ┬ Muriel, daughter of Sir Thomas Knevet of Ashwellthorp.

2d, Charles, s. p. 1st, Thomas le Groos, Esq. s. p. Catherine. ┬ Richard Harman of Wood-Dalling in Norfolk.

2d, Thomas Harman, s. p. 1st, Charles Harman, Gent. alias le Groos. ┬ Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Turner, Gent.

4th, Anne, daughter and co-heir. —— John Spilman, Esq. of Narburgh. Cath, daughter and co-heir. ob. 776 æt 75 ┬ Thomas Westen. Esq. er of Abington Magna in Cambridgeshire. ob1754 æt 59

Mr Western

In the 15th of *Edward* III. *William le Groos* was summoned to be a knight, and not appearing on his promise to take that order of the King when he should go to *Scotland,* had a *supersedeas* granted.

(g) In the 46th of *Edward* III. this manor was settled on Sir *John le Gross* for life, and on *John, Oliver,* and *William,* his sons, in tail, by Sir *John de Reymes* his trustee, and in 1384, *William Clere* of *Ormesby*, gave legacies to *John* and *Oliver le Gross*, sons of Sir *John: Regist. Harsike, fol.* 36.

In the Close Rolls, Sir *John Gross* is said to be son of *Hugh*, and brother and heir of *William, Ao.* 7, *Richard* II.

(h) Oliver married two wives, and had three sons; *Symon, John*, and *Rowland*; —gives by will in 1439, to *John*, the manor of *Irstede*, and that of *Maloysels* in *Swannington*, &c. *See in Sloley and Irsted.*

John le Gross, Esq. buried about 1487, in St. *Laurence* church at *Norwich: See in Irstead.*

Sir *Oliver le Groos* had also three daughters; —*Catherine*, married to *Edmund White* of *Shotesham*, Esq. ------, to *Robert Martham*, of *Martham*, Esq. and *Jane*, to Sir *William Yelverton*, a judge.

(i) William Wayte of *Titleshale*, Gent. and *Thomas Gryne*, of *Norwich*, Gent. were arbitrators between *John Ashfield*, and *Rowland Gross*, and *John Gross* in the 1st of *Edward* IV. on account of this manor, which *Ashfield* claimed in behalf of *Amy* his wife, cousin and heir of Sir *John Gross*, by virtue of a gift made by Sir *John Rheymes*, Knt. &c. to Sir *John Gross*, and it was adjudged to the heirs male, so that the aforesaid *John Groos* inherited it, and *John* his son, though some pedigrees say *Robert* was his son, and died seised of *Irstede*, and this manor and *John*, who married *Ann*, daughter of *Robert Herward*, was his son and heir, in the 7th of *Henry* VII.

(k) John le Gross, Esq. and *Miles* his brother, were living in the 38th of *Henry* VIII. and *Miles* dying *s. p.* made *Thomas Groos*, his nephew, son of *John*, his heir in 1558; *John* had by *Elizabeth* his wife, six daughters—*Amy*, married to *Henry Valenger* of *Lynn*, Gent. —*Elizabeth*, to ——— *Drake* of *Litcham*; — *Mary*, to *Walter Hall* of *Norwich*;—*Thomasine*, to Mr. *Jonnes* of *Lynn*;—*Anne*, to *Thomas Quarles* of *Norwich*, and *Bridget*, to *Thomas Read* of *Ringstead.*

(l) Sir *Thomas le Groos* was knighted by King *James* I. *May* 11, 1603, at the *Charter-House, London*: he had a daughter *Anne* married to *Nath. Bacon*, Esq. of *Freeston-hall* in *Suffolk.*

Sir *Charles*, his son, had several daughters; — *Muriel*, married to *Ralph Ward*, of *Horsted,—Bridget*, to ——— *Harman*;—*Frances*, to *Nicholas Barwell* of *Greys Inn*;—*Elizabeth*, to ——— *Penelope*; and *Catherine*, married to *Richard Harman* of *Wood-Dalling* in *Norfolk*; her brothers, *Thomas* and *Charles le Gross*, dying without issue, *Thomas*, left the estate of *Crostwayt*, to *Thomas Harman*, second son of *Richard*, by *Catherine* his sister, and *Thomas* dying unmarried it came to *Charles Harman* his brother, eldest son of *Richard* and *Catherine* aforesaid; he took the name of *Le Groos*, and married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Turner* of *North Elmham*, attorney at law, and sister of Sir *Charles Turner*, Bart. of *Warham*, and sold this estate to *Robert Walpole*, Esq. of *Houghton* (afterwards Earl of *Orford*) about the year 1720, whose grandson, the Right Honourable Earl of *Orford*, is the present lord.

This *Charles Harman le Groos*, left two daughters and coheirs; Catherine, married to *Thomas Weston*, Esq. of *Abington Magna*, in *Cambridgeshire*; and *Anne*, to *John Spilman*, Esq. of *Narburgh* in *Norfolk*, and dying *October* 14, 1736, was buried in the church of *Narburgh*, as his widow, *Elizabeth*, was in 17--.

The tenths were 2*l.* 10*s.*—Deducted 10*s.*

The arms of the ancient family of *Le Gross*, were;—quarterly, *argent* and *azure*, on a bend over all *sable*, three mullets, *or*.

The family of *Herman* lived at *Rendlesham* in *Suffolk*, bore *azure*, a chevron between three couple of rams counter passant, *or* tripping *argent*, quartering in the 2d *argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three leopards heads, or faces, *sable*, in a bordure engrailed, *azure*, *Newport*—in the 3d, *or*, on three chevrons, *gules*, nine lis, *argent*, *Fitz Ralph*; and in the 4th, *sable*, three martlets, *argent*, *Naunton*;—crest, a demy woodman.

The Church of *Crostweyt* is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and is a rectory; it appears by a fine levied in the 20th of *Henry* III. that the advowson was appendant to the manor of *Walcote*, and then belonged to *Lecia de Eggefend*, widow of *William Rosceline*, and was excepted in her grant of *Walcote* manor, to *Roger de Turkelby* for life.

In the reign of *Edward* I. Sir *Peter Roscelyn* was lord and patron: the rector had a manse and 20 acres of land, and was valued at 5*l*.—*Peter*-pence 5*d*.

The church is a single pile covered with reed, and has a square tower, with 3 bells, and a chancel covered with reed.

RECTORS.

In 1300, *Ralph de Somerton*, instituted, presented by Sir *Peter Roscelyn*.

1305, ——— *de Billokby*.
1313, *Robert de Warham*.
1313, *Richard de Halesworth*, by Sir *Peter*, &c.
1335, *John Taillor*, by *Sim. Kemyng*.
1348, *William de Ely*, by *John Kenyng*.
1373, *Nich. Lomb*, by *Joan*, relict of *John Costeyn*.
1389, *Roger de Holand*.
1391, *William Nethergate*, by *John Costeyn*.
1404, *John Blake*, by *Margery*, late wife of *Henry de Betele*.
1413, *Henry Lesyngham*, by *John Elmham*.
1414, *Richard Newman*, by *Thomas Derham*.
1447, *Robert Casmond*, by *Nicholas Waterman*.
1449, *John Bull*.
1449, *John Bullock*, rector, by *Nicholas Waterman*, Gent.
1452, *John Leigh*.
1461, *Robert Wilkys*, by *Henry Heydon*, and *Thomas Brampton*.
1483, *Thomas Curteys*, by *John Bishop*.
1484, *John Rudham*.
1493, *Roger Humfrey*.
1493, *Thomas Lyng*, by Sir *John Paston*.
1497, *Thomas Miles*, by *John Bishop*.
1503, *John Trew*, by *Robert Harridaunce*, Esq.
1510, *Step. Drury*.
1556, *Robert Lindley*, by *Margaret Bishop*, widow.
1557, *Robert Best*.
1579, *William Olyver*, by *Thomas Groos*, Esq.
1598, *Edmund Alphen*.

1602, *Thomas Cannam*, by *Thomas Groos*, Esq.; he returned 46 communicants in 1603.
1630, *Thomas Ramsey*, by Sir *Charles le Groos.*
1665, *Thomas Falke*, by *Thomas le Groos*, Esq.
Charles Spicer, rector.
1669, *And. Call.*
1672, *Valentine Husband*, by *Robert Tutpill*, Gent.
1674, *Henry Gooch.*
1687, *Bambridge Dean*, by *Charles le Groos, alias Harman*, Esq.
1694, *John Rolfe.*
17--, *Noah Violas. Ditto.*
1720, *Mundeford Spelman*, on *Violas's* death, by *Charles Harman, alias Le Gross*, Esq.
1736, *John Wakeman*, by *Robert* Lord *Walpole.*
1753, *Thomas Batman*, by *Margaret* Countess of *Orford.*
1754, *James Adamson*, by *John Sharp*, Esq. *hâc vice.*
1756, *Thomas Hutchingson*, by the Bishop, a lapse.
The present valor is 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and is discharged.

On a grave-stone in the church, with a brass plate,

Orate p. a'ia Hen. Lesingham, rectoris de Baningham filij et heredis Hen. Lesingham, Gen. obt. Apr. 1, 1497.

In the church were the arms of *Clavering*—quarterly, *or* and *gules*, over all a bend, *sable*, also of *Kerdeston*, and *Aslake.*

CLARE.

In this hundred I find a town at the survey called *Clare*, held then by *Robert* Earl of *Morton*, in *Normandy*, and of *Cornwall* in *England*, of which Earl *Harold* was lord in King *Edward's* time; consisting of half a carucate of land, held by 3 borderers, with a carucate and an acre of meadow, valued at 6*s.*[7] This with the lordship of *Ruston*, or *Roughton*, in *North Erpingham* hundred, was all that this Earl had of the gift of the Conqueror, in *Norfolk*, who was his half brother.

How this passed afterwards, or where in this hundred it lay, does not appear.

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[7] Terre Comitis R. de Mauritanio ——Clareia ten. coms. Herold. T.R.E. dim. car. tre. semp. iii bor. et i car. et i ac. p'ti et val. vi sol.

BEESTON.

THE abbot of St. *Bennet* of *Holm* had at the survey one socman in this town, with 30 acres of land, and 4 borderers, with 2 acres of meadow, valued at 5*s.* 4*d.*[5] and his manor of *Stalham,* extended into this town, and was a principal part of it.

William Stalham held here the 5th part of a fee, and in *Stalman,* of the old feofment, of the abbot and church of *Holme* in the reign of *Henry* I.;[6] and it appears from the register of that abbey, that *Bartholomew de Calthorp* held lands here and in *Stalham,* part of a fee, and *William de Stalham,* lands here, in *Stalham,* and *Irstede,* by the tenth part of a fee; the abbot continued the said lands to *William,* who gave the abbot 60 marks of silver, and 2 villains, dated at St. *Bennet's A*°. 11 *Edward* I.[7]

In the 11th of *Edward* II. Sir *Walter de Calthorp* released to the abbot and his successours, *Kybald Hall,* in *Beston,* formerly Sir *William,* his father's—witnesses, Sir *Jeff. Wyth,* Sir *Roger Genney.*

The principal manor in the town was that which belonged to *William de Stalham,* who had the patronage of the church in the reign of *Edward* I. it was brought by *Isabel,* a daughter and coheir, to Sir *Jeff. Wyth,* and went with the lordship, as appears from the presentations; and is held by lease of the Bishop of *Norwich.*

Besides *Stalham's* manor, *John de Leems* and his parceners held here, and in *Barton,* the 10th part of a fee of the abbot, in the 3d of *Henry* IV. and *Julian Norwich,* widow, conveyed it in the 30th of *Henry* VIII. to *William Hare,* Gent. *Thomas Hare,* his son, dying *s. p.* it came to his sister *Audrey,* and by her marriage to *Thomas Hobart,* of *Plumstede.*

Sir *Henry Hobart* presented, as lord of *Stalham,* in 1609, and 1631, and was lord of *Leem's* manor.

After this it came to the *Prestons*; *Jacob Preston,* Esq. presenting as lord in 1658, who was descended from *William Preston* of *Preston,* in *Suffolk,* Gent. and *Rose* his wife, daughter of ——— *Whipple* of *Dickleburgh* in *Norfolk,* had *Jacob,* his fourth son, of *Old Buckenham* in *Norfolk,* Gent. who died in 1630, and left by *Thomasine* his wife, daughter of ——— *Lovell* of *Shropham* in *Norfolk, Jacob Preston* of *Beeston* aforesaid, who married *Frances,* daughter and heiress of Sir *Isaac Appleton,* Knt. of *Waldingfield* in *Suffolk,* and was father of Sir *Isaac Preston,* who by *Elizabeth,* his wife, daughter of *Charles Cook,* Esq. of *Norwich,* left at his death, *December* 9, 1708, *Jacob*

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[5] In Besetuna i soc. Sci B. xxx ac. tre. et iiii bor. ii ac. p'ti. val. v sol. et iiiid.

[6] Lib. Rub. Sc'cij.

[7] Reg. Abb. de Hulmo. fol. 126.

Preston, Esq. his son and heir, lord of this manor; Sir *Isaac* was knighted at *White-hall*, by King *William*, in 1695.

In 1755, *Isaac Preston*, Esq. presented as lord and patron.

The tenths were 1*l.* 15*s.*—Deducted 20*s.*

The Church is a rectory dedicated to St. *Laurence*, valued at 5 marks in the reign of *Edward* I. when *William de Stalham* was lord and patron; the rector had a manse, and 20 acres, the abbot of St. *Bennet* had a portion of 3*s. per ann.* *Peter*-pence 7*d.* the present valor is 6*l.* and is discharged.

RECTORS.

Jeffrey, occurs rector in 1299.
1328, *William Wyth*, instituted, presented by Sir *Jeff. Wyth.*
1338, *Robert Attefaldgate*, by the Bishop, a lapse.
1342, *John de Lexham*, by Sir *Oliver Wythe.*
1375, *Henry Stoket. Ditto.*
1375, *Henry Stoket*, by *Amicia*, relict of Sir *Jeff. Wyth.*
1376, *John de Lexham. Ditto.*
1380, *Jeff. Glegg*, by the Bishop, a lapse.
1385, *Robert de Kilverston*, by *John Wythe.*
1388, *Richard Byshop*, by *John Blondelle* and *Amicia* his wife, relict of Sir *Jeff. Wythe.*
1403, *John Stone*, by Sir *William Calthorpe.*
1404, *Henry Poyt. Ditto.*
1413, Mr. *John Walden*, by *John Calthorp*, Esq.
1424, *Richard Bowell*, by *Henry Inglose.*
1428, *Reginald Peper*, by Sir *Henry Inglose* and *Amy* his wife.
Mr. *Robert Peppy*, rector.
1439, *Henry Droughelyn*, by Sir *Henry Inglose* and *Ann* his wife, in right of the manor of *Smalburgh.*
1460, Mr. *Robert Bennet*, LL.B. by *William Calthorp*, Esq.
1463, *Nicholas Frenge. Ditto.*
1466, *Reginald Steyn. Ditto.*
1481, *Robert Calhowe*, by Sir *William Calthorpe.*
1492, *John Down. Ditto.*
1493, *Ad. Swayn. Ditto.*
1514, *Thomas Alman.*
1550, *Hamon Chaunte*, by Sir *Henry Parker*, and *Elizabeth* his wife
1557, *George Vicars*, by Sir *William Woodhouse* and *Elizabeth* his wife.
1562, *John Kydley. Ditto.*
John Fenton, rector.
1579, *Edmund Drury*, by Sir *Phil. Parker.*
1586, *Richard Jackson*, by the Queen.
1608, *Anth. Drury*, by the Bishop, and the King.
1609, *George Tayler*, by Sir *Henry Hobart.*
Samuel Gold, rector.
1631, *Edmund Claxton. Ditto.*

1658, *Richard Jackson*, by *Jacob Preston*, Esq.
1670, *Charles Preston*, by *Jacob Preston*, Esq.
1715, *Thomas Bampfield*, rector, by *James Preston*, Esq.
1724, *John Huntington*. *Ditto*.
Thomas Fasset, rector, in 1755, on *Huntington's* death, by *Isaac Preston*, Esq.

The CHURCH is a single pile, with a chancel, covered with reed, and has a round tower, with one bell; against the north wall of the chancel is a mural monument of white marble,

M.S. Isaacj Preston, Equitis aurati, virj dignissimi tam regiæ majestatis quam patriæ, libertatis, jurisq; humani generis vindicis eximij; suis et omnib; benevolentissimi duab; uxorib; morum probitate conspicuis, felicissimi. Prima Elizabetha filia et hæretrix Carolj Georgij Cock, Armig, et Annæ uxoris ejus, hæretricis Ricardj Bond, Gen. læta fuit sobolis mater, altera Elizabetha relicta Gulielmi Woorts Generosi, filia fuit Riches Brown, Armig. novercas inter optimas prima. Hoc monumentum Jacob Preston, filius et hæres gratus, mærensq; posuit A°. æræ Christianæ, MDCCVIII. Gloria Deo, pax hominib;

On a monument, *ermin*, on a chief *sable*, three crescents, *argent*, *Preston*, with *Cock*, quarterly, *gules* and *argent*, in an escutcheon of pretence; also *Preston* impaling *Cock*, and *Preston* impaling *Brown*, ———, two barrulets between three spears heads.

Near this lie 3 marble grave-stones; one

In memory of Sir Isaac, who died December 8, 1708, *aged* 68 *and* 8 *months*; another—*In memory of Eliz. his first wife, who died Nov.* 3, 1687, *ætat.* 37.—The 3d—*For Dame Eliz. his 2d wife, widow of William Woorts of Trunch, and daughter of Riches Brown of Fulmodeston, Esq. in Norfolk. who died Aug.* 24, 1698.

Under the north wall is an altar tomb,

D.S. Hic requiescit Francisca nuper charissima uxor Jac. Preston, filia et hæres Isaacj Appleton, equitis auratj, e qua suscepit filios, Isaac, Johan. Tho. Jacob. Franc. et Calorum, obt. filia piissima, uxor fidelissima, parens indulgentissima, soror amantissima, mater familiis prudentissima, pauperib; opulentissima, et omnib; benevolentissima, 20 *die Martij, anno salutis M.DC.LXXIII, ætat. LXIII*; and the arms of *Preston*, impaling *Appleton*, *argent* a fess, *sable*, between three apples stalked, proper.

In dormitorie infra fact. jacet etiam Jacob Preston, Armiger, maritus Franciscæ, qui obt. 30, *Sept. A°.* 1683, *ætat.* 70.

Hic jacet Thomasina, nup. uxor Jacob Preston de vet. Buckenham in comit. Norf. Gen. quæ obt. 25 *Nov.* 1658, *A°. ætat.* 82.

In the church were the arms of *Boyland*, *azure*, a saltire engrailed *or*: also *azure*, three bucks heads cabos'd, *gules*; and *argent*, a fess between three cornish crows, proper.

In the church was the guild of St. *Laurence*.

Sir *Jeff. Wythe*, Knt. was buried in the chancel in 1373.

BACTON.

This town was granted by the Conqueror, to *Robert Mallet*, one of his principal barons, lord of the honour of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, and at the survey was held of that honour by *Rodbert*. *Edric* was deprived of it.

It consisted of 3 carucates of land, 14 villains, 3 borderers and 4 servi in the time of the Confessor, with 3 carucates in demean, 5 among the tenants, and 14 acres of meadow, paunage for 60 swine, 2 runci, one cow, &c. 180 sheep, and 16 goats. Twenty-eight socmen had 178 acres, and there were 10 carucates; 14 freemen also, and the moiety of another, possessed 2 carucates of land, and 33 acres; and 11 borderers had 10 carucates and an half, with 5 acres of meadow, valued at 110*s*. and what the free-men held at 40*s*.; it was one leuca long, and one broad, and paid 15*d*. gelt.[8]

The ancient family of *De Glanvile* was soon after the Conquest enfeoffed by the Lord *Mallet*, of this valuable lordship. *William de Glanville*, son of *Robert*, held it in the reign of *Henry* I. from whom descended *William de Glanvile*, lord in the reign of *Richard* I. who dying *sans* issue. *Jeffrey* his brother succeeded him, and was lord of this town, *Dallinghow*, and *Alderton* in *Suffolk*, and left his inheritance at his death in the beginning of King *Henry* the Third's reign, to his five sisters and coheirs, among whom this lordship was divided, *viz.* —*Agnes*, the wife of *Baldwin*, a *Norman*;—*Emma*, to *John de Grey*; —*Basilia*, the third sister, married and left a daughter and heir, *Isabel*, who was the wife of *William de Boyvill*;—*Elizabeth*, was the wife of *Almary Peche*, and *Juliana*, the 5th, died *s. p.*

EARL OF CORNWALL'S MANOR.

On, or before the death of *Baldwin*, the *Norman*, King *Henry* III. seized on his part, and gave it to his brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*. *Edmund*, his son, inherited it in the 15th of *Edward* I. had wreck at sea, assise of bread and beer, frank pledge, free-warren, weyf, &c. and a gallows; on his death *A°.* 28 of *Edward* I. it was extended at 12*l.* 19*s.* 7¾*d.* and was enjoyed by *Margaret*, his widow, on whose decease it came to the Crown, and was granted in the 6th of *Edward* II. to the priory here, as will after appear.

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[8] Terre Roberti Malet——Baketuna tenet Rodt. qua' tenuit Edric. T. R. E. iii car. tre. tc. xiiii vill. mo. x et iii bord. t'nc. iiii ser. mo. iii semp. iii car. in d'nio. tnc. v car. hom. p'. et mo xiiii ac. p'ti. silva, LX porc. semp. ii mol. mo. ii r. et i an. tc'. viii porc. mo. xiii t'nc. CLXXX ov. mo. L. et xvi cap. et xxviii soc. CLXXVIII ac. t'nc. et p'. x car. mo. viiii et dim. et xiiii lib. ho'es et dim. ii car. tre. et xxxiii ac. semp. xi bord. sep. x car. et dim. et v ac. p'ti. semp. val. cx sol. et lib. ho'es val. XL sol. et ht. i leug in long. et i leug. in lato. et xvd. de gelt.

HUNTINGFIELD'S MANOR.

John de Grey, by *Emma* his wife, had a daughter and heir, *Emma*, who brought this part by marriage to *William de Huntingfield*, who was probably son of *Roger de Huntingfeld*, (who was living in the 30th of *Henry* II.) by *Sibill de Harleton* of *Cambridgeshire*, his wife.

In the 15th of King *John*, *William de Huntingfield* was sheriff of *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, and an accountant with *Alberic de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, *Robert Fitz Roger*, *Ralph Wolf*, *Eustace de Basingham*, &c. for the customs of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

Sir *Roger de Huntingfield* was lord in 1271, and had a chapel in his manor house, which the prior and convent of *Bromholm* had granted him leave to erect, and on that grant, covenants, that every chaplain who should officiate therein, should take an oath to pay all oblations, &c. to the vicar, take no confession of any of the parish, and that on every holiday the vicar might send to the chapel and receive all oblations, &c. that there should be but one bell in the chapel for the sacrament, and for default of this the chapel might be suspended. To witness this there was the seal of the consistory of *Norwich*, with that of the dean of *Waxtenham*, &c. dated at *Bromholm*, 18 *Kal.* of *May*,

It being represented to King *Henry* III. in his 39th year, that *Roger de Huntingfield* had sent to his assistance in *Gascoign*, *And. de Gayzi*, his knight, who had performed laudable service, the sheriff of *Suffolk* had an order that the demand of 60 marks due from him to the King should be excused.

In the 7th of *Edward* I. an agreement between *William de Huntingfield*, and *John de Engain* was enrolled, that *Roger*, eldest son of *William*, should marry *Jocosa*, eldest daughter of *John*.

Roger de Huntingfield was lord of *Huntingfield*, and *Mendham* in *Suffolk*, in the 19th of the said King.

In the 25th of that King, *Joan de Huntingfield*, died seised of this manor, and of *Bokesworth* in *Cambridgeshire*, and in the 31st *Roger* died lord, and *William* was his son and heir.

William, son and heir of *Roger*, son of *William*, died in the 7th of *Edward* II. and in the 13th of that King, *Walter de Norwich*, a Baron of the Exchequer, owed 18*l.* for the farm of the custody of the third part of the manor of *Huntingfield*, in *Suffolk*, late *William de Huntingfield's*, which *Sibilla* his widow held in dower, after whose death it was in the King's hands by the minority of *Roger*, his son and heir.

In the 3d of *Edward* III. *Roger de Huntingfield* and *Alianore* his wife, were found to hold of Queen *Isabel*, as of the honour of *Eye*, half a fee in *Baketon*, and *Roger* was their son and heir, as appears by the escheat rolls; and in the 17th of that King, *Richard de Keleshull* conveyed by fine to *Thomas de Sywardeby* and *Elizabeth* his wife, the moiety of 13 messuages, 120 acres of land, 6 of meadow, 15 of pasture, 6 of moor, 6 of marsh, 15 of heath, with 4*l.* rent in *Bacton, Bromholm, Paston,* &c. the manor of *Harleton* in *Cambridgeshire,* to be enjoyed after the death of *Alianore,* widow of *Roger de Huntingfield,* by *Richurd* for life, remainder to *Thomas,* and *Elizabeth,* and their heirs; *Elizabeth* probably was sister and heir of *Roger,* and Sir *Thomas de Sywardeby* was her husband, but in the 20th of *Edward* III. she was the wife of *Richard Frances* of *Winepol* in *Cambridgeshire,* as appears by a like fine, and *Richard de Keleshull* was then husband of *Alianore.*

In the 39th of the said reign, *John de Norwich,* citizen and draper of *London* and *Alianore* his wife, conveyed the moiety of *Huntingfield Hall,* in *Bacton,* to *John de Somerton,* which Sir *Richard de Keleshull* held for life; after this in the 48th year, *Agnes Atteforth, Thomas de Hakeforth,* and *Emma* his wife, *John Browning* and *Joan* his wife, *John Swan* and *Agnes* his wife, conveyed it to *John de Pieshale,* &c. which *John de Somerton* held for life, by the tenth part of a fee.

In the 3d of *Henry* IV. *William Sywardeby* was lord, and in the 36th of *Henry* VI. *Elizabeth,* late wife of *William,* son of *William de Sywardeby* of *Sywardeby* in *Yorkshire,* released to *Agnes Paston,* and *John Paston,* Esq. her son, the manor of *Huntingfield-hall,* and all the lands late *Roger de Huntingfield's,* and *William* her husband's, here in *Witton,* &c. and in the said year, *Jeff. Pigot* and *Margaret* his wife, daughter and coheir of *William Sywardeby,* conveyed to them their right.

In the family of *Paston* it continued, Sir *William Paston* dying seised of it in 1611.

LATIMER'S HALL.

Basilia, the third daughter and coheir, left a daughter and heir *Isabel,* who brought her interest herein, to *William de Boyvill,* who with his wife *Isabel,* presented to the church of *Alderton* in *Suffolk,* in the reign of *Edward* I.

From the *Bovils* it came to the *Latimers,* and *Thomas le Latimer* was lord in the 9th of *Edward* II.

In the 34th of *Edward* III. *Thomas de Wingfeld* and *Margaret* his wife, conveyed the manor of *Latimer's Hall,* to *William Attefen,* and *Peter* his son, with the homages and services of divers persons, and in the 6th of *Henry* VI. *Thomas Attefen* conveyed it to *William Paston,* Esq. *Peter Savage* and *Christiana* his wife, widow of *Hugh Attefen,* then holding it for life.

PECHE'S HALL.

Elizabeth, fourth daughter and coheir, brought her part by marriage to *Almaric Peche,* and left *Edmund Peche* her son and heir, father of *Thomas,* whose son *Thomas* was living in the 5th of *Edward* II.

In the 24th of *Edward* I. *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall,* granted to Mr. *John de Walcot,* the wardship of *William de Leach,* heir of *Richard*

Leache, which belonged to him, on account of the custody of *Thomas*, son and heir of Sir *Edmund Peche*, Knt. and of *Richard Leche* his brother, if *William* died under age.

Julian, the 5th daughter and coheir, is said to have lived a single life, but it appears that she married *Symon Peche*, a relation of *Almuric*.

In the 9th of *Edward* I. *Simon Peche* and *Julian* his wife granted lands here by fine to *Clement*, son of *Edmund de Paston*, and other lands to *Laurence*, son of *Ralph de Repps*, and in the 5th of *Edward* III. *William de Repps* had an interest, or lordship here, and in the 30th of *Edward* I. *William Peche* and *Rose* his wife and *John* their son were found to be jointly seized of a manor in *Bakton* of the grant of *Julian Peche*, held of the honour of *Eye*, by the service of 6*d.* at the end of every 32 weeks, and valued at 7*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.* this came to the *Pastons*, by the marriage of *Cecily*, daughter and heir of Sir *Simon Peche* and *Julian* his wife, with *Walter de Paston*, younger son of *Edmund*, and *Clement*, son of *Walter*, by the marriage of *Cecily*, daughter and heir of *William Leach*, Esq. brought into the said family, the manor of *Leach's* in *Paston*, held of the abbot of *Holm*, which extended into this town, and the late Earl of *Yarmouth* died possessed of it.

Mention is made of a park at *Bacton* in ancient times.

William Earl *Warren* had 16 acres, valued at 2*s.* held by a freeman in the Confessor's reign, and the abbot of St. *Bennet* had the soc;[9] this went with his lordship of *Paston*, and the Bishop of *Norwich's* manor of *Paston* extended into it:[1] *William de Bachetuna* held it in the time of Bishop *Eborard*.

The CHURCH of *Bacton* was a rectory dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and granted to the prior of *Bromholm*, by *William de Glanvile* the founder, who had it appropriated to their house, valued at 25 marks, and a vicarage was appointed: the prior, in the time of *Edward* I. held 40 acres with the rectory, and the vicar had competent edifices, with one carucate of land, valued at 2 marks, and paid 2 marks *per ann.* to the prior, and the prior had 2 parts of the wax at the purification of the Blessed Virgin. *Peter*-pence were 12*d.* the present valor is 5*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* *ob.* and is discharged.

VICARS.

Ralph occurs vicar in 1257.

In 1325, *John de Wode-Dallyng*, instituted vicar, presented by the prior and convent of *Bromholm*.

1331, *William de Barkere.*
1349, *John Benne.*
1349, *Edmund.*
1376, *John Trice.*
1400, *Sim. Moysie.*

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[9] Tre Willi. de Warenna ——— In B'tuna i lib. ho. xvi ac. et val. ii sol. scs'. Benedictus T.R.E. p. eod. escang. ix hoc toto fuit soca. Scj. Ben. mo. ea. teneat. W. c. tra.

[1] Reg. 3 Eccl. Cath. Norw. fol. 239.

1401, *John Sutton.*
1420, *Ad. Aron.*
1436, *William Snelling.*
1446, *James Smith.*
1472, *John Seyve.*
1498, *Robert Norwich*, by the Bishop, a lapse.
William Benet, vicar.
1530, *Cuthbert Smith*, by *John Boyce*, assignee of the prior.
1539, *Robert Linley*, by *Thomas* Earl of *Wiltshire.*
1554, *Stephen Triket*, by the Bishop, a lapse.

King *Henry* VIII. on *June* 5, in his 37th year, granted this rectory, appropriated to the aforesaid priory, with the presentation of the vicarage, to *Thomas Wodehouse* of *Waxham.*

In 1569, *William Foster*, vicar, presented by Sir *Thomas Woodhouse.*

1597, *Thomas Randall*, by Sir *Henry Wodehouse;* in 1603, he returned 197 communicants.

1614, *William Cook*, by *John Smith*, Esq.
1667, *Nicholas Pollard*, by *Thomas Berney*, Esq.
1675, *John Hobbys*, by *William Branthwait.*
1681, *Henry Frances.* *Ditto.*

1711, *Charles Buck*, by *Julian Branthwait*, widow, the *Branthwaits* being lords of *Bromeholm* priory.

1746, *Metyer Reynolds*, by *Miles Branthwait*, Esq.

The temporalities of this town, with *Bromholm* and *Caswick* were 8*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Deducted 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

The church is a single pile, covered with lead, and a chancel with reed, with a square tower and one bell; in 1486, I find a legacy to the building of the tower, the arms of *Paston* on the south-east buttress.

In the church the arms of *Harsick*, and on the roof, *Paston*, *Delapole* and *Wingfield*, quarterly, and *Berry.*

On the steeple windows, *Paston* and *Mautby.*

In the church was the guild of the assumption of our Lady.

BROMHOLM,

AND THE PRIORY.

THIS was a beruite, or hamlet to the town and manor of *Bacton*, and not mentioned in the *Book of Domesday*, as it was included in the account of *Bacton.*

William de Glanvile, son of *Ralph*, or *Robert*, founded here a priory for *Cluniac* monks, (as a cell to *Castleacre* in *Norfolk*,) in the reign of King *Henry* I. *A*°. 1113, dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and endowed it with lands here, in *Bacton*, *Keswick*, &c.

Bartholomew de Glanvile, his eldest son, by *Beatrix,* daughter of *William de Sakevile,* confirmed his father's grant, was sheriff of *Norfolk,* and *Suffolk,* in the 16th and 22d of *Henry* II. and grants by his deed *sans date,* to the monks of *Acra,* at *Baketon,* where his father lies buried, the land of *Stanard* the priest, and the church of *Casewic,* and the appertenances in *Bromholm,* the church of *Dilham,* with its appertenances; the whole tithe of his lordship of *Baketon,* and two parts of the tithe of *Stainges,* of *Horham,* and *Alreton,* of *Langho,* and *Brug,* belonging to his lordships: also of *Sneseling,* with all the tithe of his mills in *Baketon,* and *Wilefort;* two parts of the tithe of the mill of *Honing,* and one mill at *Munisle* in demean, with the land of *Herfrid,* the priest, and part of his wood, in the mill way to *Takesgate;* two parts of the tithe of the men, or tenants of *Roger de Beketon, Geffrey,* the priest of *Honing, Walter Utlage,* &c. all the tithe of *Richard,* son of *Ketel,* and the whole tithe of the paunage of *Baketon,* and *Horham,* and of the turbage (or turfs) of *Swathefield* two parts. And at his death bequeaths to this priory, *Gristomb,* and all that he possessed in the fields there, with his villains, to be free, aud quit from all customs, except the King's *Dane-geld.* He also gave them the church of *Paston,* with its appertenances, with all his wood and land there, with his land at *Guneho,* and at *Briges,* at *Aldehithe,* and *Lawceland,* and of *Editha de Briges,* 30 acres by the sea, a meadow at *Brereholm;* the tithe of what was provided for his own house, a marsh, by *Bromholm,* &c. in honour of God, St. *Mary,* and St. *Andrew* the Apostle, for the health of his own soul, his father's, and all his friends living and dead;—witnesses, *Richard,* the priest, &c.

Ralph de Glanvile, brother to *Bartholomew,* was a younger son of *William,* the founder, and Lord Chief Justice of *England,* in the reign of King *Henry* II. and left by *Berta* his wife, daughter of *Theobald de Valoines* Lord *Valoins,* three daughters and coheirs, as mentioned in *Bawsey, Freebridge* hundred.

Bartholomew had two sons: *William,* who died *s. p.* in 1234, and *Jeffrey* who succeeded in the family estate; and in the 24th of *Henry* III. by the name of *Jeffrey,* son of *Bartholomew de Glanvile,* conveyed by fine, to *Thomas,* son of *Richard de Baketon,* free lands in *Baketon*

On the death of *Robert* Lord *Mallet,* his son *Robert* being in rebellion against King *Henry* I. was deprived of all his possessions in *England,* and this manor, which he held *in capite,* was granted to *Stephen* Earl of *Moreton* and *Bologne* in *France,* (son of the Earl of *Blois,*) who by his præcipe to his justiciary of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk,* and all his faithful men, *sans date,* let them know that he granted to the monks of *Acra,* at *Bacheton,* and confirmed "whatever *William de Glanvile* "their founder, had given, also all the land and men which he had "at *Gueneholm,* with 16*s.* 1*d.* rent, and orders and commands, that "they may enjoy peaceably in all his lordship, what they possess;"—witnesses, *Robert,* the sheriff, *Robert de Sakevile, Roger de Hosa, William de Villers,* &c. *Stephen* was after King of *England,* Earl of *Morton,* and not of *Mörtoil.*

This præcipe, or mandate begins with S. as thus,

S. Comes de Mort. et de Bolonia, &c. Bishop *Tanner* calls him Earl of *Mortoil,* not knowing it was *Stephen* aforesaid.

After this it came as an eschaet to the Crown, and *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall,* son of King *John,* and brother to King *Henry* III. held it *in capite*, and was patron of the priory, as his son, Earl *Edmund*, was on whose death in the reign of *Edward* I. it came again to the Crown; *Margaret*, his widow, having some dower in the said capital lordship.

King *Edward* II. in his 6th year, in honour of God, and out of his special devotion for the holy cross of this priory, and for 100 marks paid to him, confirmed to the priory, the manor of *Baketon*, with wreck at sea, and all its privileges, on the payment of 20*l*. *per ann.* into the Exchequer, as a fee-farm rent for ever.

In the 20th of *Edward* III. *Robert Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk* was capital lord, and in the 15th year of *Henry* VI. *William de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*: in that year was an agreement between the said *William*, and *Robert*, then prior, that whereas the said prior and convent, held the 5th part of the manor of *Baketon*, called the King's part, paying yearly to the said Earl 20*l*. and his heirs male, and by virtue of that part had a certain, and view of frank pledge, belonging to it, valued at 34*s*. 4*d*. *per ann.* to the prior, &c. grants to the said Earl, the aforesaid lete, 34*s*. 4*d*. wreck at sea, &c. belonging to it, for his life, and the said Earl, covenants to pay the said sum of 34*s*. 4*d*. to the prior, out of 20*l*. annual fee-farm payable to him by the prior. This deed, or agreement was signed by the Earl and the prior, &c. on *March* 1, *A*°. 14th of *Henry* VI.

The seal of the prior is round and large, about three inches diameter, of red wax, the impress being the west end of the priory church: under an arch, in the center, is the figure of St. *Andrew*, seated, a glory round his head, his right hand elevated, and holding a cross, probably like the famous one of this priory, as here represented and in an arch over this the bust of the Virgin, with the child *Jesus* in her arms.

The legend was, (but it is somewhat broken,)

Sigillum prioris et convent. Scj. Andree de Bromhold.

In the reign of *Henry* VII. it was possessed by the widow of *John de la Pole* Earl of *Lincoln*.

Benefactors to Bromholm St. Andrew's Priory.

King *Henry* I. gave the manor of *Burgh* to *Vincent*, the prior, which *Ralph*, son of *Roger de Burgh* (or *Burgo*) held of him in *Burgh* in *Lothingland*, by serjeanty, which serjeanty *Ralph* granted to *Gilbert de Wesenham*, and he afterwards regranted to the King, and the King confirmed the manor free to the convent, reserving the advowson to the Crown, and the dower of *Alice*, widow of *Roger de Burgo* for her life, and in consideration of this grant, the convent released to the King, a rent charge of 5 marks *per ann.* from the Exchequer, which the King had granted.[2]

In honorem Sce Crucis—*A*°. *regni* 29.—*William*, rector of the church of *Burgh*.

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[2] Chartular. Bromh. fol. 2, 3, &c.

Of the gift of *Sarah*, late wife of *Joceline de Burgo*, 8*s.* 8*d.* rent in *Gernemutha (Yarmouth.)*

Of the gift of *John de Annok*, and *Millisentia* his wife, all the land, with the buildings in *Yarmoutha*, &c.

De dono Agnetis de Rollesby, 18*s.* 8*d.* rent there.

Elstan Kemp, gave 4*d.* rent in *Lodowyestoft*, or *Lowistoft*, (now *Leystoft* by *Yarmouth*,) and *Walter de Blundeston* gave *Lambcote*, and a marsh there.

Richard, son of *Ralph de Paston*, gave 12*d.* rent in *Paston*.

Gilbert, son of *Nicholas de Repps*, 12*d.* rent in *Repps*.

Confirmed by King *Henry* III. *A°. regni* 18, *February* 16, he and his nobles being then at *Bromholm*, *viz. Peter* Bishop of *Winchester*, *William* Earl *Warren*, *Roger le Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, *Phil. de Albini*, *Hugh de Spencer*, *Godfrey de Crawecumb*, *John Fitz Philip*, *Thomas de Hemegrave*, *Bartholomew Pecche*, &c.

Dat. p. man. R. Cicestrens. Episc. et Cancellarij.

The said King, in his 13th year, granted them a fair on the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, and two days after, and a weekly mercate on *Monday*.

Brother *William de Wytton*, a monk of this house, was chosen prior, on the death of *William de Tottington*; the Bishop of *Norwich* certified, and the King confirmed him prior *April* 4, *A°.* 6°. *Edwardj Secundj.*

Richard Earl of *Cornwall*, and *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, were patrons of it, now the King was patron by inheritance.

Walter Thurston aliened messuages and lands in *Bacton*, &c. *A°.* 34, of *Edward* I.

The said King *Edward* II. on *April* 16, in the said year, confirmed to this priory, the manor of *Baketon*, &c.

Sciatis nos ad honorem Dej et ob specialem devotionem quam habemus ad gloriosam crucem perquam altissimus, domum monachorum de Bromholm, prout sibi placuit, visitavit, necnon pro 100 *marcis, &c.* thus runs the preamble; then follows the gift of the manor of *Baketon, Juxta Bromholm in comit. Norf. quod p. mortem Edmundi quondam comitis Cornubie ad manus celebris memorie dni Edw. genitoris nostri devenit, val.* 12*l.* 9*s.* 7¼*d. per ann.* (then there is a reserve for the dower of *Margaret*, widow of the said *Edmund*) *cum wrecco maris*, and all privileges, paying 20*l. per ann.* to the Exchequer, in fee farm for ever, and an exception of the advowsons of the churches.

Teste, &c. Edm. de Malo Lacu Senescallo hospicij nostri, &c.

Edward III. in his 15th year granted license in mortmain for the priory to purchase the 5th part of the manor of *Thomas Peche* in *Baketon*, of *Henry de Sidestrand*, and *Robert de Walesham*, the manor being held of the King *in capite*, as of his honour of *Eye*.

Robert de Shelton, clerk, *John de Hapisburgh*, rector of *Berdwell*, conveyed another part, to found a chantry in their priory church, for a monk to pray for their souls.

Pope *Celestine* confirmed to this house the churches of *Baketon Casewyk*, *Paston*, *Witton*, and *Dilham*, *anno pontif.* 1, *dat. Rom.*

Pope *Gregory*, in his 13th year, 15 *Cal. Oct.* confirmed *Hannings*[3] Church, appropriated to them, but a vicarage was reserved.

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[3] Honing.

William, prior of *Acre*, and the convent, grant for ever to *Bromholm*,[4] the church of *Witton*, with the tithe of the manor land, paying XL - - - - - *per ann.* to *Acre.*—*Manio*, prior of *Acre*, and *O.* prior *de Sancto Pancratio*, confirmed it.

Sir *John la Veile*, or *Velie*, Knt. of *Witton*, and *Lettice* his wife, released all their right in the church of *Hanninges* for 20 marks, in the 1st of *Edward* III. and also in the church of *Witton*, and the mediety of *Ridlington*; the *Veiles* were lords of *Witton*.

Thomas de Walcote granted to Sir *Roger Vetule (Veile)* the mediety of *Ridlington*, and the advowson of *Walcote*.

John, prior of *Bromholm*, *A*°. 11 *Edward* III.

William de Crostweyt, son of *Godfrey de Skegeton*, gave two parts of his tithe to this priory, *sans date*.

Gilbert, son of *Thomas Knight de Ilketeshall*,[5] gave them his tithes in *Hedenham*, 1252, and *P. Abbat. Sancti Severi*, confirmed it, *viz.* two garbs of the demeans of *Gilbert*, and also two garbs of the demeans of *Roger de Mohaut* in *Cressingland*, and of the demeans of *Roger de Colville* of *Carlton*.

Compositio int. priorum de Acra et prior. de Bromholm p. mandatum papæ Gregorij nonj p. electione prior. ap. Bromh. p. prior. et convent. de Castleacre, q. monaster. de Brom est specialis cella monasterio, Acrensi et immediate sibi subjecta, et antiquitus esse consuevit, viz. in priore et sub priore proficiendo et destituendo, monachos ponendo, recipiendo unum sive alium mutando, eand. domum visitando. Qd. prior de Castleacre infra mensem post obitum cujusq; prioris de Bromh. nominabit novum priorem, &c.

A controversy arising on account of the election of a prior here, it was determined at the order of Pope *Gregory* IX. by the prior of *Osulveston* in *Leicestershire*, and the dean of *Rutland*, that on the death of this prior, the prior of *Castleacre* should nominate 6 monks, 3 of *Castleacre*, and 3 of *Bromholm*, out of whom the convent of *Bromholm* should choose one for their prior; dated on *Wednesday* before *Palm Sunday* in 1229; but some years after Pope *Celestin* V. by a bull in his 4th year, granted this priory to be free from any subjection to that of *Acra*.

This convent held lands in fee farm of *Castleacre* priory, at the annual rents of 14 marks; but the greatest honour and wealth that this house acquired was owing to a remarkable occasion.

An *English* priest who officiated in the Emperor's chapel at *Constantinople*, having under his keeping a cross made of the wood of our Saviour's, on the death of the Emperor, brought it into *England*, and would not part with it to any monastery, unless they would take him and his two sons into it, as monks. This house complying, and setting up this cross in their chapel, there was so great a concourse of persons from all parts to reverence it, that the monastery became rich by the gifts of offerings made to it. *Capgrave* says that 39 were raised from the dead, and 19 blind persons restored to sight by it, and in 1223, I find pilgrimages made to the Holy Cross of *Bromholm*.

In the 15th of *Edward* I. the prior had the assise, view of frank pledge, a pillory, tumbrell, and wreck at sea, from *Mokelhow*, to the meer that divides the hundreds of *Tunstede* and *Happing*.

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[4] Bromholm was a cell to Castle Acre, in Norfolk.——Castle Acre was a cell to Lewes, in Sussex, alias St. Pancrace.

[5] Filius Thome militis de Ilketeshall, fol. 34.

Edmund Earl of *Cornwall* died lord and patron of it in the 28th of *Edward* I.

In 1738, *Samuel Buck* dedicated to *Miles Branthwayt*, Esq. a neat print of the ruins of this priory.

Bishop *Tanner*[6] observes, that it is not clear whether *William de Glanvil* did not settle the *Castleacre* monks in *Baketon* town, and his son *Bartholomew* remove them to the extremity of the parish, or rather into the then neighbouring, and now united, parish of *Keswick*, to the place called *Bromholm*, where they continued till the Dissolution.

Speed and *Weaver* mention two monasteries at *Bromholm*, one of *Cluniacs*, dedicated to St. *Sepulchre*, the other of *Benedictines*, dedicated to St. *Andrew*, but seemingly, without good authority.

Besides the churches above mentioned, in the 30th of *Edward* III. license was granted to appropriate the church of *Warham*, in *Norfolk*, in the 8th of *Richard* II. to that of *Bardwell* in *Suffolk*.

PRIORS.

Vincent, occurs prior in the reign of *Henry* I. probably the first.

Philip, about 1210.

Vincent, in the 21st of *Henry* III.

Clement, in the 42d of *Henry* III. as by a fine then levied between him, and *William de St. Omer* of 40*s.* in arrear, due to the prior.

John, *A*°. 53, *Henry* III. and in the 1st *Edward* I.

William de Totington died prior *A*°. 6, *Edward* I. and

William de Wytton, succeeded then.

William, occurs in 1317.

John, in the 11th of *Edward* III.

Robert, *A*°. 14th of *Henry* VI.

John Tyteshale, in 1460.

John Macham.

John Bishop of *Calcedon*, in 1509: this was *John Underwood*, suffragan Bishop to the Bishop of *Norwich*, &c.

William Lakenham, occurs *Ao*. 22, of *Henry* VIII. and the last prior: 7 or 8 monks resided here, but it appears in 1466, that there were 10.

On its dissolution, King *Henry* VIII. in his 37th year, *June* 5, granted the site of this priory, with the manor, lands, appropriated rectory, and patronage of the vicarage to Sir *Thomas Wodehouse* of *Waxham*; the priory church was 100 paces (*gressus*) long,[7] and 25 broad; in it was the guild of the Holy Cross.

Bishop *Rugg* released to King *Henry* VIII. an annual pension of 4*l.* 10*s.* due to the see of *Norwich* out of lands belonging to this priory, which was valued as *Dugdale* at 100*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* *per ann.* as *Speed* at 144*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* *ob.*; the register belonging to it was in Bishop *Moor's* library, and is now in the library of the University of *Cambridge*.

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[6] Notit. Monast. p. 345.

[7] MSS. William Botener alias Worcestre, in college Corp. Xti. Cant.

In 1553, here remained payable in annuities 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In 1597, Sir *Henry Wodehouse* was lord and patron, and presented to the vicarage.

John Smith, Esq. in 1614; in 1675, *William Branthwait,* Esq. and in 1746, *Miles Branthwait,* Esq. as lord and patron.

CASEWIC, OR KESWICK,

WAS a town joining to *Backton,* and was part of the great manor of *Bacton,* which extended into this place, and *Bromholm,* and was granted by *William de Glanvile* to his priory on the founding of it. *Bartholomew* his son confirmed the land of *Standard,* the priest of *Casewic,* and the church there, to the said priory.

In 1382, the church was standing, dedicated to St. *Clement,* and the ruins of it are still visible, about a furlong north east of the priory, standing between two ways, one leading to *Walcot,* the other to the sea, the court rolls of *Bacton* manor are styled,

Bacton cum Bromholm, and *Caswick.*

EDINGTHORP.

THIS town is not mentioned in *Domesday Book,* being accounted for under the lordships of *Whitton,* and *Paston* in this hundred, lordships of *William* Earl *Warren,* which extended into this village.

John de Sancta Fide, of St. *Faith's,* had an interest here, in the 24th of *Henry* III. as had the abbot of *Holm,* and in the 1st year of *Edward* I. the Earl *Warren* restored to the abbot a lete which he had here,[8] and in *Paston,* which he had taken away, and granted that it should be held by the abbot's bailiff, in the presence of the Earl's bailiff, within 15 days before or after the feast of St. *John* Baptist, yearly; the abbot to have all the amercements of his men, and the moiety of the money paid by those who entered into the tithing, or hundred. The Earl claimed in the 15th of that King, the assise, free-warren, view of frank pledge, &c. and in the 31st, *Hugh,* son of *Clement Atte Fen,* and *Alice* his wife, conveyed by fine, to *Thomas de Sancta Fide* and *Emme* his wife, 13 messuages, 102 acres of land, 2 of meadow, 2 of turbary, 11 of heath, with 17*s.* 3*d.* *ob.* rent in this town, *Witton*, *Baketon*, *Swafield*, &c. and settled on *Thomas* and *Alice* for life, remainder to *Hugh*.

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[8] Reg. Holm Abbat. fol. 119.

In the 9th of *Edward* II. *Laurence de Repps*, the prior of *Bromholm*, *Hugh Atte Fen*, and *George de Swanton*, were returned to have lordships here, and *Laurence* was found in the 16th of that King, to have died possessed of a manor held of the Earl of *Warren*, by the service of 10*s.* *per ann.* and valued at 100*s.* *per ann.* *Joan* his wife survived him, and *Sibilla*, wife of *Robert de Repps*, aged 28, and *Elizabeth*, wife of *John de Wilby*, aged 24, were his two daughters and coheirs.

John de Wilby, or *Willoughby* and *Elizabeth* his wife, were querents in the 18th of the said reign, when *William de Meneywaryn*, parson of *East Herling*, conveyed to them the manor of *Edythorp*, with 18 messuages, 2 mills, 220 acres of land, 7 of meadow, one of wood, 40 of heath, and 48*s.* rent in this town, *Paston*, *Witton*, &c. settled on them in tail; and *Laurence*, their son, held it in the 13th of *Edward* III.

In the 11th of *Richard* II. Sir *William Bardwell* and *Margaret* his wife, surrender the term of life, which *Margaret* had in this lordship, and lands as aforesaid, to *John Mounteney* of *Old Buckenham*, and *Maud* his wife, and his heirs.

In the 10th of *Henry* V. *John Baxter* of *Honing*, *John Roys*, &c. convey the manor of *Hawebones* in *Edythorp*, to *William Atte Fen*, of *Yarmouth Magna*, and *Margaret* his wife, and in 1442, *William Burgh*, by his testament dated *May* 15, orders to be buried in the church of *Bacton* St. *Andrew*, and his feoffees to suffer *Agnes* his wife, to enjoy for life a moiety of this manor of *Hawebones*, the other moiety, with his messuage in *Bacton*, and lands in *Witton*, *Paston*, &c. to his eldest son *Nicholas*, and *John* his son, after *Agnes*' decease, to have the other moiety, remainder to *Nicholas*, and mentions *Margaret* his first wife; proved *May* 28, 1443.[9]

William Mounteney and *Alianore*, or *Alice*, his wife, convey this manor of *Edythorp* in the 10th of *Henry* VII. to Sir *Henry Heydon*, Sir *William Boleyn*, *James Hobart*, &c.

On *April* 13, in the 36th of *Henry* VIII. the King granted to Sir *William Woodhouse*, the manor of *Hawebones*, *alias Hawchings*, with the manor of *Barton*, *Bury-hall*, paying for *Hawching* a fee farm rent of 21*s.* 1*d.* *ob.* and for *Barton* 12*s.* 4*d.* fee farm rents, *per ann.* also the manor of *Rothinghall*, paying 22*s.* 4*d.* *ob.* *q.*——*Stalham Wilds* manor, 10*s.* 10*d.* *ob.*—*Stalham Lynfords*, 23*s.* 11*d.* *ob.* *q.* in *Norfolk*, with the lordship of *Kessingland* in *Suffolk* 16*s.* 3*d.* *q.* and all other the lands and possessions of the said college in *England*, except the precinct and site of the said college, and a marsh, called *Child's* in *Tunsted*, with all the lands, closes, and manor of *Heringby*, being given to the said college, by the will of the founder, *Hugh Atte Fenne*, in 1475.

After this it was in *Miles Hobart*, Esq. lord in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *Ant. Hobart*, Esq. in the 13th of *James* I.

Miles Hobart had livery of the manor of *Willoughby* here, about the 10th of *Elizabeth*.

Queen *Elizabeth*, on *May* 3, in her 29th year, granted to *Edward Wymark*, Gent. two acres of land, called *Holy Bread Land*, paying 6*d.* *per ann.*

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[9] Reg. Doke, Norw. fol. 217.

The chief manor held by the Earl *Warren*, came to the Earls and Dukes of *Lancaster*, and so to the Crown, where it still continues, as part of the dutchy of *Lancaster*.

The tenths were 2*l.* 7*s.*—Deducted 7*s.*—The temporalities of *Bromholm* priory were 4*s.* 2*d.* *ob.*

The CHURCH is dedicated to *All-Saints*. In the reign of *Henry* III. *A°*. 46, a fine was levied between *John de Warren* Earl *Warren*, querent, and *John de Sancta Fide*, deforciant, of the advowson of this church, granted to the Earl; and in the reign of *Edward* I. the rector had 16 acres of land, but no manse, and was valued at 5*l.*—*Peter*-pence 16*d.*—The present valor is 5*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* *ob.* and is discharged.

RECTORS.

In 1302, *William de Paston* was rector, and in the same year, *Fran. de Trois* was instituted, presented by *John* Earl *Warren*; in 1318, this rector having a right to the tithes of certain lands in *Wytton*, *Paston*, and *Baketon*, as parcel of this parish, of which three towns the priors of *Bromholm*[1] were rectors impropriate, containing in the whole 57 acres, and he detaining them from this rector, on a suit, he recovered it this year of the prior; in the said year, the manor and advowson were settled by fine on *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, and his heirs, by *John* Earl *Warren* and *Surry*.

1345, Mr. *Peter de Normandy*.

1349, *William de Boxgrave*, by the lady *Joan de Barr*, Countess of *Warren*.

1353, *Roger Pymbel*, presented by the attorney of the lady *Joan*.

1361, *Peter Brun*.

1375, *John de Donington*, by *John* King of *Castile*.

1388, *John Vaux*.

1429, *John Prentys*, by the feoffees of the dutchy of *Lancaster*
John Wilton, rector.

1465, *William Catte*, by the King.

1474, *Edward Ward*, by *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*.

1519, *Simon Braitoft*, by the King.

1531, *Robert Barton*.

1553, *Robert Tesdale*.

1557, *William Farlam*, by the King and Queen.
William Cotes, rector.

1576, *Robert Gould*, by the Queen; he returned 68 communicants in 1603.

1631, *George Lockwood*, A.M. by the King.

1661, *William Gough*, by the King.

1666, *William Cullier*, by the King.

1710, *Theoph. Rice*, by the Queen.

1748, *Thomas Woodger* by the King.

In the church, a black marble stone,

For William Call, Gent. son and heir of And. and Elizabeth his wife, died May 5, 1683.

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[1] Regist. Bromholm, p. 90.

DILHAM, AND PANCFORD.

Robert Lord *Mallet* was lord of the most considerable manor of this town,[2] of which *Edric* was deprived; there belonged to it one carucate of land, 9 borderers, one carucate in demean, and 6 acres of meadow, &c. 2 socmen, and the moiety of another held 50 acres, and 2 borderers, with 2 acres of meadow, valued then at 30*s.* at the survey at 35*s.* it was eleven furlongs long, and 6 broad, and paid 9*d.* gelt.[3]

The family of the *Glanviles* were enfeoft of it: *William de Glanvile* was lord in the reign of *Henry* I. and gave the church to the priory of *Bromholm.* After them the family of *De Gyney* held it.

Sir *Roger Gyney,* son of Sir *William Gyney,* was lord in the reign of *Edward* I. and his son Sir *William* in the 16th of *Edward* II. and the 21st of *Edward* III. as was Sir *Roger,* who by his will, here dated in 1376, requires to be buried in this church, and gives to *John* his son, this lordship, who by the name of Sir *John Gyney,* made his will, and gave this manor after the death of *Alice* his wife, to Sir *Henry Inglos,* and was proved in 1423, *November* 5: the said *Henry Inglos* was in the wars of *France,* and in the 3d of *Henry* V. then an esquire, preferred a libel in the court of the constable and Earl-Marshal of *England,* against Sir *John Tiptoft,* who had retained him with 16 lances, several archers, &c. and refused to pay him, and so he the said *Henry* declares that—"He was ready by the help of God and St. "*George,* to prove against the said Sir *John,* body to body, as the law "and custom of arms required in that behalf;[4]" and in 1421, being then a knight, was taken prisoner at the battle at *Bengy* in *France,* where the Duke of *Clarence* was slain; and in the 5th of *Henry* VI. he being proxy for Sir *John Fastolf,* was installed Knight of the Garter for him.

By his will, dated *June* 20, 1451, he requires to be buried in the presbytery of the priory of *Horsham St. Faith's,* by *Ann* his wife; gives to the prior and canons of *Ingham* 20*s. Henry* his son and heir, succeeded him, whose son, *Edward Inglose,* sold it by fine with 10 messuages, &c. to *John Bozun,* Esq.; after this it came to the *Windhams,* and *Thomas Windham,* Esq. was lord in 1570, and in this family it remains, *William Windham,* Esq. of *Felbrig,* the late lord dying in 176-.

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[2] See in Bacton.

[3] T're Roberti Malet —— In Dilham i car. tre. ten. Edric. T.R.E. t'nc. viiii bord. modo. iiii semp. i car. in d'nio. et vi ac. p'ti. et i r mo. vii porc. et ii soc. et dim. L ac. semp. ii bord. et ii ac. p'ti. t'nc. val. xxx sol. mo. xxxv et ht. xi quar. in long. et vi in lat. et ixd. de gelt.

[4] Bibl. Cotton. Titus, c. 1, fol. 229.

ST. BENNET OF HOLM'S FEE.

At the survey, the abbot of St. *Bennet* had a socman, with 30 acres of land, a borderer, and one carucate valued at 6*s.* 8*d.*[5]

This, as I take it, was held of the abbot, by the lords abovementioned; *Odo*, the cross-bow man, is said to have held of the abbot, that which *Reinberius* had.[6]

Alan Earl of *Richmond* had in *Dilham*, and *Panceford*, a hamlet, probably, to *Dilham*, 50 acres of land, which a socman of *Ralph Stalre* was deprived of, 2 villains, and 2 borderers, &c. belonged to it, with one carucate and an acre of meadow, valued at 8*s.* but at the survey at 5*s.*[7]

Ralph, son of *Ribald*, gave to the church of the Holy *Trinity* of *Norwich*, all his lands in *Dilham*, and *Panksford*: *Ribald* was a brother of Earl *Alan*. *Ralph*, in his deed,[8] declares that he gave it for his own soul, that of *Robert* his son, and of his lord, Earl *Alan*, and in recompense of a benefaction, the monks of *Norwich* having paid for him 20 marks to *Morell*, a *Jew*, and so acquitted him of it; (the seal is round and the impress a cross flory) and it is now in the dean and chapter of *Norwich*.

Roger Bigot had also 60 acres of land, of which a freeman of *Edric* had been deprived; to it belonged 5 borderers, one carucate and an acre of meadow, and this was valued in *Suffield*.[9]

Pope *Alexander* III. in 1176, in the 17th year of his pontificate, granted to *John*, Bishop of *Norwich*, the land of *Ralph*, son of *Ribald*, which *Richard*, prior of *Norwich*, bought of *Ralph*, of the fee of *Hugh Bigod*.[1]

Ralph le Buteler of *Heslington*, by *York*, granted to the prior, &c. of *Norwich*, all his right in 40*s.* *per ann.* which *William de Crostweyt* used to pay him out of a tenement and lands here, in 1282.

The temporalities of this priory valued at 57*s.* 4*d.* in 1428, and is now in the dean and chapter of *Norwich*.

The tenths were 5*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* *ob.*; Deducted 26*s.* 8*d.*—The temporalities of *Bromholm* priory 5*s.* 4*d.*

Henry Inglos, Esq. son of Sir *Henry*, died lord on *September* 15, *A°.* 3, *Henry* VIII. and left by *Anne* his wife, *Edward*, aged 18.

The Church is a rectory, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, granted to the priory of *Bromholm*, by *William de Glanvile* the founder, and appropriated to it, being valued at 20 marks *per ann.* a vicarage was ordained, valued at two marks, the present valor of which is 5*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* and is discharged.—*Peter*-pence were 18*d.*

In the register of *Bromholm*, fol. 43, it appears that there was a controversy between Sir *William de Gyney*, and the prior, about the advowson of this church, and Sir *William* covenanted to release and levy a fine, the prior paying him 45 marks of silver, and to deliver a deed under seal.—Dated at *Crostweyt*, in the 2d of *Edward* I. reserving to himself the right to his chapel here, and the services of the prior's tenants.

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[5] Terra Sci Benedicti de Holmo —— In Dilham, i soc. xxx ac. i bor. i car. val. vi sol. et viiid.

[6] Regist. Abbat. de Homo, fol. 5.

[7] Terre Alani Comitis——In Dilham, et in Pancforda L ac. tre. i soc. Radulfi Stabra, tc. iii vill. et mo. iii tc. ii bord. mo. ii et dim. semp. i car. et i ac. p'ti t'nc. val. viii sol. mo. v.

[8] Regist. Sacrist. Norw. fol. 106.—— Reg. 5 Ecc. Cath. Norw. fol. 22.

[9] Terra Rogeri Bigoti in Dilham i lib. ho. Edrici LX ac. tre. sep. v bor. et i car. et i ac. p'ti. hoc. e. in p'tio de Sudfelda.

[1] Reg. i Eccles. Cath. Norw.

VICARS.

Richard, occurs vicar in 1299,

1304, *Clement de Wycton*, instituted vicar, presented by the prior, &c. of *Bromholm*.

1320, *Bartholomew de Wycton.*

1323, *Richard de Baketon.*

1324, *William de Folsham.*

1348, *John Waterden.*

1360, *John de Cressingham.*

1360, *John Aylwode.*

1373, *William Osmound.*

1397, *Jeff. Haldeyn.*

1426, *John Northgate.*

1429, *Sim. Dacke.*

1434, *John Bounde.*

1435, *Sim. Dacke.*

1449, *John Cowper*, by the Bishop, a lapse.

1464, *Thomas Skoles*, by the prior, &c.

1468, *Jeff. Ilberb*; by his will in 1498, gives 6 marks for a vestment for a priest; 6 marks to repair a pane of peynting in the church, and the profits of 3 roods of land to the vicaryes here to sing onys in the yere for him, &c. *Placebo* and *Dirige*.

1498, *Thomas Garton.*

1517, *Edm. Curtes.*

1527, *Ralph Lyster.*

1535, *Peter Ingham.*

Thomas Milles, vicar.

On the Dissolution, the patronage of the vicarage, with the appropriated rectory, came to the Crown, and in the year 1600, *John Osmond* was collated by the Bishop, a lapse; in 1603, he returned 143 communicants.

1612, *Arnold Suckerman*, by the Bishop of *Ely*, being granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, to that see, on an exchange of land belonging to it. Mr. *Matthew Stokes*, fellow of *Caius college*, in *Cambridge*, held this rectory impropriate of that see, by lease; and gave about 1630, to that college for the stipend of one fellow, 3 scholars, &c. but the advowson remained in the see of *Ely*.

1671, *Peter Boardman*, by the Bishop of *Ely*.

1694, *Noah Viales*, by the Bishop of *Ely*.

1712, *David Baldy*. *Ditto.*

1730, *Thomas Goddard*. *Ditto.*

1732, *William Williams*. *Ditto.*

In the north isle, an old monument, or tomb, with the effigies of a man and woman, the arms and inscription defaced; this was in memory of an *Inglose*, or a *Jenney*, and had the arms of *Gynney*, paly of six, *or* and *gules*, a chief *ermine*, and *gules*, four bars gemelle, *or*, on a canton, *argent*, five billets saltier ways, *sable*, *Inglose*;—*argent*, 2 bars, and a canton, *gules*, over all a bend, *sable*, *Boys*;—also, quarterly, *argent* and *azure*, on a bend, *sable*, three martlets, *or*, *Le Gross*;—masculy, *gules* and *ermin*, *Rokely*;—*azure*, an escotcheon and orle of martlets, *argent*, *Walcot*;—*Kerdeston*; *Stapleton*; and *ermin*, on a chief *gules*, three fusils, *ermin*, *Charles*.

On the south side, *Fastolf*, with a label, *argent*, and *Honing*.

In a window, *Inglose* impaling *Bois*, and *Inglose* and *Gynney*, quarterly.

FELMINGHAM.

ROGER BIGOT, ancestor of the Earls of *Norfolk*, of that name, had a carucate of land, which 4 free-men of *Suffield* were deprived of, to which there belonged 7 borderers, and 4 socmen, 2 carucates, an acre and half of meadow, valued in *Suffield*; 4 freemen also held 80 acres, with 4 borderers, 2 carucates, and 2 acres of meadow, and a mill, valued then at 10*s*. at the survey at 16*s*. 4*d*. it was one leuca long, and 5 furlongs broad, paid 18*d*. gelt, and one of these 4 men was under the predecessor of *Robert Malet*.[2]

Here was also a small tenure in the Conqueror's hand, which *Offert*, a freeman, possessed in the *Saxon* time, 6 acres valued at 6*d*. and *Godric* was the King's steward of it.[3]

Both these tenures were in a family that assumed their name from the town, by being enfeoffed of them: King *Henry* II. granted his fee to *Abraham de Felmingham*.

Isaac, son of *Abraham de Felmingham*, had 28*s*. of land, which was formerly the King's land, and *William*, son of *Isaac de Felmingham*, gave 100*s*. relief for a carucate of land, that *Isaac* held here and in *Becham* in *capite*, in the 12th of *Henry* II.[4]

Matilda, widow of *Abraham*, was living in the beginning of the said reign, and in the King's donation, holding lands *in capite*. Others also of the said family had an interest herein.

Eva, daughter of *Robert*, son of *Simon de Felmingham*, and *William de Holgate*, son of *William*, son of *Symon de Felmingham*, and *John de Trunch*, son of *Geff*. son of *Symon de Felmingham*, having released to *Eva*, all their right; she, by deed *sans date*, released to the abbot of St. *Bennet*, all her right in the advowson of this church, and in the 41st of that King, *Roger Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, released by fine a moiety of the advowson to the abbot.[5]

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[2] Terra Rogeri Bigoti —— In Felmicham i car. tre. que p'tinet iiii ho'ib; de Sudfella sep. vii bor. et iiii soc. in ead. sep. ii car. et i ac. et dim. p'ti. et hoe. e. in p'tio. de Sudfelda. In eade. iiii lib. ho'es LXXX ac. sep. iiii bor. et ii car. et ii ac. p'ti. et i mol. tc. val. x sol. mo. xvi et iiiid. ht. i leug. in longo. et v quar. in lato et xviiid. de gelto. unus ex illis quatuor fuit ho. antecessoris R. Malet.

[3] Terra Regis qu' Godricus servat. —— In Felmingham i lib. ho. Offert vi ac. tre. et val. vid.

[4] Testa de Nevill——Rot. Pip.

In the 15th of *Edward* I. *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk* had the assise, view of frank pledge, free-warren, &c. and in 1303, *Gregory de Felmingham* presented to the rectory as lord; *Gregory* dying lord of a fourth part of a manor in the 14th of *Edward* II. left 6 sisters and coheirs; *Alice*, who married *James de Whitwell*;—*Catherine*, wife of *James Rightwys*;—*Ela*, of *Oliver de la Mowe*;—*John*, rector of *Felmingham*, by *Egidia*, or *Elizabeth*, another sister;—also *Christian* and *Joan*.

In 1322, *John Rightwise* presented to the rectory, and in 1349, *John de Whitwell*, which *John*, and *John Michels*, were found to have an interest herein in the 47th of *Edward* III. and *John Whitwell* and *Margaret* his wife, were living in the 10th of *Henry* IV.

John Whitewll, Esq. died lord in the 7th of *Henry* VI. and seized of the advowson, leaving *Thomas* his son and heir, and was buried in the chancel of this church; and *Richard Whitwell*, in the 20th of *Edward* IV.

John Whitwell, by his will, proved *May* 8, 1546, was buried by his mother in the chapel of St. *John* Baptist, in this church; he appoints his cousins, *John* and *Miles Gross*, Gent. his executors, and having no issue, *Anne* his sister, wife of *Richard Crofts* of *Wytton*, was his heir, who had livery of it in the 35th of *Henry* VIII. and on the demise of the said *Ann*, *Thomas* her grandson, son and heir of her son *Henry*, had livery in the 1st of Queen *Mary*.

In the 8th of King *Charles* I. *Thomas Crofts*, Esq. of *Felmingham* and *Phillis* his wife, settled it on *John*, his son and heir, and *Jane*, daughter of *Thomas Tilney*, on their marriage, and in the 11th of that King, the said *John* and *Jane*, had license to alien it to Sir *William Denny*, Knt. of *Norwich*, by deed dated *June* 18, and in the following year, *September* 1, *Thomas Croft*, the father, joined in the sale.

Sir *William Denny*, Bart. held it in 1645, and with *Catharine* his wife, conveyed it *October* 12, 1649, to Sir *Richard Berney*, Bart. of *Reedham*, and *William Berney*, a younger son.

Richard Berney, Esq. (son of *William*) of *Swannington*, by his will dated *October* 2, 1675, was buried in the chancel of *Swannington* church, gives to his sister *Anne*,[6] this lordship, &c. who dying *s. p.* in 1679, *William Bladwell*, Esq. in right, probably, of his wife *Phillippa*, who was mother of *Richard* and *Ann Berney* aforesaid, and daughter of *Thomas Brown*, Esq. of *Elsing*, possessed it, and so it came to *Gyles Bladwell*, Esq. his son, and half brother to *Ann*, aforesaid, who was lord in 1715, and afterwards sold it to *Talman*, who possessed it in 1740.

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[5] Reg. Hulm fol. 120.

[6] Anne, sister of Richard, and daughter of William Berney, Esq. by Phillippa, daughter of Thomas Browne, Esq. of Elsing, married Henry Howart, Esq. of Lancashire, and died s. p.

BRIAN'S MANOR.

In 1321, Sir *Ralph de Skeyton* released to *Alice Breton*, and her heirs, and to *Robert Brian* of *Felmingham* and *Hawise* his wife, and their heirs, all his heirs, claim in the homages, services, &c. which they held of him, and in the 26th of *Edward* III. *William Bryan* of *Felmingham*, and *Joan* his wife, were querents, and *William de Wychingham*, deforciant, who settled on *Bryan*, a lordship 5 messuages, 80, acres of land, with 28*s*. rent.

Sir *Henry Inglose*, by his will will, proved 1451, ordered his manor of *Bryans* here to be sold.

In the 2d of *Edward* II. *Thomas de Antingham* passed by fine to *Geff. Sybille*, of this town, lands here, and *Bartholomew de Antingham* died seized of a manor in the 39th of *Edward* III.

John, son of *Roger Leese*, and *Christiana*, his wife, convey to *William de Smalburgh*, and his heirs, the moiety of the manor of *Felmingham*, with messuages, rents, &c. here, in *Antingham*, &c. to be held of the heirs of *Christiana*, and in the next year *Thomas Atte Grene* and *Alice* his wife, granted by fine their right or share to *Thomas Flitcham*.

The abbot of St. *Bennet* at *Holm* held at the survey, and before, 77 acres, with 5 borderers, one carucate in demean, and half a one among the tenants, and an acre of meadow, 4 socmen also had 50 acres, a carucate and an acre of meadow: there was a church with 2 acres, valued at 20*s*.[7]

This remained always in the said abbey, and the temporalities were valued in 1428, at 27*s*. 4*d*. *ob*.

Robert Rugg, citizen and alderman of *Norwich*, farmed it in the 4th and 5th of *Philip* and *Mary*, of the Bishop of *Norwich*, at 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. *per ann*. and was called the *Chamberer's* manor, with the fishery, &c. and extended into *North Walsham*, &c.

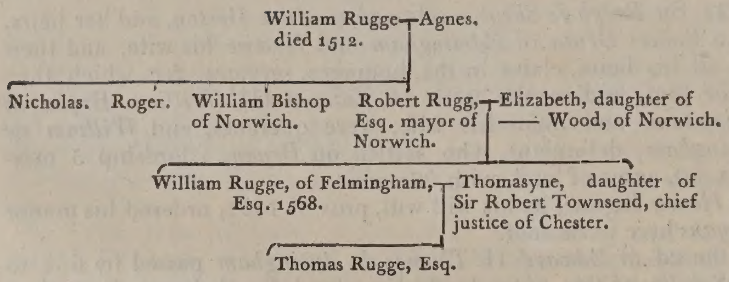
William Rugg, Esq. son of *Robert*, was heir to his uncle, the Bishop, and lived here, as did this son *Thomas*.

The family of *Rugg*, took their name from a lordship, or hamlet in the town of *Pattingham* in *Staffordshire*, and were of good degree and eminency;[8] the younger branch came into *Norfolk*: in the 49th of *Edward* III. *Nicholas Rugg*, second son of *John Rugg*, of *Rugg*, seated himself there, and was father of *Clement Rugge*, who was living in the 12th of *Henry* IV. his son *William* was father of *Thomas Rugge*, who occurs in the 23d of *Henry* VI.; and left *Robert Rugge* of *North Repps*, his son and heir, in the 2d of *Edward* IV. father of *William*, whose son *Robert* lived in the 1st of *Edward* V. and was father of *William*, of *North Repps*, Gent.

[7] Tre Sci Bened. de Holmo——In Felmincham, ten sep. S. B. LXXVII ac. sep. v bor. i car. in d'nio. et dim. car. hom i ac. pti et iiii soc. L ac. i car. et i ac. p'ti ecclie ii ac. val. xx sol.

[8] William de Rugg, was father of William, under age in the 56th of Henry III. and Robert Rugge and Isabell his wife, conveyed the manor of Pichford in Shropshire, to Sir Nicholas Burnel in the 49th of Edward III.

RUGGE'S PEDIGREE.


William Rugge, died 1512. = Agnes.
Nicholas.
Roger.
William Bishop of Norwich.
Robert Rugg, Esq. mayor of Norwich. = Elizabeth, daughter of —— Wood, of Norwich.
William Rugge, of Felmingham, Esq. 1568. = Thomasyne, daughter of Sir Robert Townsend, chief justice of Chester.
Thomas Rugge, Esq.

William Rugge, Esq. of *Felmingham*, is said to have changed his arms, per fess, *sable* and *argent*, and unicorn saliant, counterchanged, armed, mained and unguled *or*, to that of *gules*, a chevron engrailed, between three mullets pierced, *argent*; but *Richard de Rugge*, who lived in the 2d of *Richard* III. and the Bishop of *Norwich*, bore, as it appears, this last coat.

The tenths were 8*l.*—Deducted 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Church is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and there were 4 portions, or parts belonging to it, 3 of which were appropriated to the abbey of St. *Bennet* of *Holm*,[9] who had a manse, with one acre and a half of land, and these were valued at 27 marks; this was in the time of *Walter Suffeld* Bishop of *Norwich*, and a vicarage was founded, valued at 5*l.*—*Peter*-pence 15*d. ob.*; the present valor of the rectory is 6*l.* and is discharged.

Before this appropriation, *Richard* was rector of one portion, and died *sans date*.

William, son of *Isaac*, was about this time (*temp. Henry* II.) the true patron; after him, *Robert*, the chaplain of *Felmingham*, held the whole church, and so did Master *Roger*, son of the said *Robert*, and *Thomas*, the archdeacon, held the same on the presentation of *Thomas*, abbot of *Holm*, in the time of *John* of *Oxford*, Bishop of *Norwich*, in whose time a division was first made, on the claim of *Abraham*, father of *Isaac*, in the King's court; on which the 3 parts of the church belonged to one rector, presented by the abbot, and the 4th part, or portion, to another rector, to be presented by the said *Abraham* and his successours.

Of this 4th part *William de Wroxham* was rector, then *Hubert Walter*, which *Hubert*, (as I take it,) was afterwards, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who resigned it to master *Thomas de Weston*, then *Richard*, who held it 28 years, on the presentation of *Isaac* his brother.

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[9] Reg. Holm fol. 96. Penes Decan. et Cap. Norw. fol. 42.

RECTORS

John Sampson, occurs rector 1267.

1303, *John de Helmingham,* by *Gregory de Felmingham.*

1322, *Gregory Ryghtwys,* by *John Ryghtwys.*

1349, *Nigel Broun,* by *John de Whytwell.*

1378, *Abraham Whitwell,* by Sir *William Wychingham.*

1417, *John London,* by *John Whytewell* of *Felmingham,* who had 5 parts of the manor of *Felmingham,* and so a right to present successively 5 times.

1431, *William Brewer,* by *Thomas Whytewell.*

1432, *Robert Cosyn. Ditto.*

1440, *Edward Randold. Ditto.*

1460, *William Richards,* by *Richard Whytewell*

1470, *Peter Norman. Ditto.*

1485, *Jeff. Knight.*

1496, *Robert Aschue,* by *John Whytewell.*

1536, *Thomas Baker,* by *ditto.*

1553, *William Greneway,* by *James Hartstrong,* Gent. assignee of *Ann Crofts,* widow, and united to the vicarage.

1559, *Thomas Rogerson,* by *Thomas Crofts.*

1566, *William Colles. Ditto.*

1578, *Robert Grene. Ditto.*

1584, *Richard Sadlington;* in 1603, he returned 211 communicants.

1604, *Thomas Canham.*

1604, *William Starkey,* by the Bishop.

1661, *Edmund Chetham,* by *Steph. Burrell,* Gent.

1664, *Benjamin Need,* by *Giles Bladwell,* Esq.

1703, *John Furse,* by *Giles Bladwell.*

1722, *William Webb,* to a fourth part, on the death of *Barry Love,* by *James Johnson, hac vice.*

1754, *Arthur Branthwait,* on *Webb's* death, by *Thomas Sotherton,* Esq. and *Mary* his wife.

1756, *Robert le Grys,* by *Thomas Sotherton,* &c.

Mr. *Talman,* patron of the rectory in 1742.

The present valor of the vicarage is 6*l.* and is discharged.

VICARS.

Robert, occurs vicar in 1299.

1316, *Richard Attlebrigg,* instituted, presented by the abbot of *Holm.*

1328, *William Merle. Ditto.*

1349, *Roger Norman,* by the King, in the vacancy of an abbot.

1361, *John Smith,* by the abbot.

1371, *Robert Sefrey.*

1373, *Simon Reed.*

1381, *John de Taverner.*

1386, *Ralph Aleyn.*
1390, *John Beene.*
1396, *Thomas Smyth.*
John Baxtere, vicar.
1413, *John Caldwell.*
1418, *Thomas Kydelond.*
1433, *Thomas Turnham.*
1436, *Hugh Cley.*
1442, *Thomas Turnham,* by the Bishop, a lapse.
1451, *Peter Newman,* by the abbot.
1469, *Ad. Mydylgate.*
1475, *William Upgate.*
Rober Laudinel, occurs in 1483.
Roger Blethu, vicar
1491, *Thomas Colby.*
1532, *John Berry.*
1555, *William Greneway.*
1584, *Richard Sadlington,* by the Bishop.
Thomas Canham.
1604, *William Starkey. Ditto.*
1661, *Edmund Chetham,* by *Steph. Burrell,* Gent.
1664, *Benjamin Neede,* by *Giles Bladwell,* Esq.
1703, *John Furse,* by *Giles Bladwell.*

Step. Norris died vicar in 1749, and *George Molden* presented by the King.

On a grave-stone for *John Whitwell,* his arms; also on one for *John Wichingham,* and *Brampton,* and their arms.

In the church also a tomb,

For Thomas Jermy, Esq; who died 1503, *and his two wives, Ann Yelverton, and Elizabeth Brampton,* and their arms; and *Jermy,* and *Mountney,* and *Wroth.*

Here were the guilds of St. *Andrew,* St. *Peter,* St. *Mary,* and the image of our Lady of Pity in the south isle, called St. *Mary's* chapel, also the guild of St. *John* Baptist, and his chapel.

The lights of St. *Andrew,* his tabernacle and image, of St. *Erasmus,* St. *Christopher;*—the Plow light of *Marshgate,* and that of *Stowgate,* of St. *Nicholas,* and that of the great crucifix.

HOFTON,

Or *Hoveton,* as it is wrote in the survey, takes its name from its site, from *Ho,* or *Hou,* a hill by the water. It was then a lordship belonging to St. *Bennet's* abbey of *Holm,* and was possessed by *Ralph Stalra,* in the Confessor's time, when there were 6 carucates of land, 4 villains, 6 borderers, and 2 carucates in demean, with 3 among the tenants, paunage for 16 swine, and 10 acres of meadow, and 4 socmen, a carucate and half, and 30 acres, 5 villains, 11 borderers had 5 carucates and a half, and one socman had 28 acres, and 7 socmen 110 acres, and 5 carucates and an half, valued then at 7*l.* at the survey at 100*s.* was one leuca and 2 furlongs long, and half a leuca broad, paid 18*d.* gelt, and there were 2 churches endowed with 16 acres.[1]

Several tenures, or manors arose from this, held of the abbot.

In the reign of *Henry* III. the rent of assise of the abbot's manor was 4*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* arable land, 64*s.* meadow, 2*s.* 6*d.*

In the 9th of *Edward* II. all these persons were returned to have an interest herein.

The abbot of *Holm, Jeff. Wyche,* the lady *Cockfield, John de Lenn, Ralph de Bagethorpe, Ralph de Grelley, William Flegg, William Claver, John Greengate,* &c. and in *Ashmanhagh.*

In 1428, the temporalities of the abbot in *Hoveton* St. *John,* were valued at 12*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* and *Hoveton* St. *Peter's,* at 112*s.* 9*d.* this last being the cellarer's lordship.

In the 24th of *Henry* VIII. *William Rugg,* abbot of St. *Bennet's,* conveyed the manor of *Greengate* to *Robert Rugg,* his brother, alderman of *Norwich,* which the said *Robert* held in 1558, with that of *Spicer's, alias Berds,* in *Hoveton* St. *John,* and St. *Peter, Tunsted, Below,* and *Ashmanagh,* the last sold to him also by the late abbot, his brother.

In the 26th of *Henry* VIII. *Robert Kebyll* and *Agnes* his wife, and *Thomas Kebyll,* convey to Sir *John Heydon,* the manor of *Morehouse,* or *Morehall,* in *Hoveton* St. *John's* 10 messuages, land, and 40*s.* rent, and in the 5th of *Edward* VI. *William Russell* passed it to *Henry Palmer,* and Mr. *Warner* bought it of *Palmer* in 1571.

In the compotus of *John Waldegrave,* chief steward of the Bishop of *Norwich,* in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary,* the rents of assise were 14*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* the herbage farm, 101*s.* 1*d.* *ob.* the site of the manor of the late abbot, and of the demean lands 8*l.* the lands are specified in the account leased to *Robert Pannell* of *Belaugh,* Gent. and his assignees, by *William Rugg* Bishop of *Norwich*, and *William Castleton*, the dean and chapter, *April* 10, in the 30th of *Henry* VIII. and *Hoveton's Lathes-manor*, for 24*s*. 4*d*. for 30 years, 22*s*. for the fishery by *Wroxham* bridge, the moiety of *Lathes* manor was then in the Bishop's own hands.

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[1] Terra Scj Benedictj de Holmo ad victu' monachor.——Hovetuna' ten. Rad. Stalra T.R.E. vi car. tre. sep. iiii vill. vi bor. et ii car. in d'nio et iii car. hom. silv. xvi por. x ac. p'ti et iiii soc. i car. tre. 7d. et xxx ac. sep. v vill. xi bor. v car. et dim. x ac. p'ti. et i soc. xxviii ac. et vii soc. cx ac. sep. v car. 7d. tc. val. vii lib. mo. c sol. ht. i leu. et ii qr. in longo. et i leu. in lat. et xviiid de g. ii eccles. xvi ac.

William Rugg, son of *Robert*, was lord of *Greengates*, *Spicers*, or *Berds*, and *Thomas* his son held it in the 15th of *James* I.

The manor of *Lathes* is the Bishop's, and held by ——— *Negus*, Esq.

Another lordship in this town was after the rebellion of *Ralph Guader* Earl of *Norfolk*, added to the manor of *Tunstede*, by *R*. the cross-bow man, by the command (as he says) of *Godric*, but *Godric* denies it, and *Tunsted* manor, at that time was held by *Roger* of *Poictiers*;[2] this contained a carucate of land and lay in *Hoveton*, which *Robert*, the Earl, gave with his wife to St. *Bennet*; to this there belonged 7 villains, valued at 10*s*. and there was a carucate and an half, when *Robert* gave it, and at the survey a carucate and 4 acres of meadow, valued then at 100*s*. when *Robert*, the cross-bow man, held it of *Godric*, who took care of it for the Conqueror; it was worth 10*l*. *per ann*. and now at the survey, together with *Tunstede*, at 11*l*.

Who this *Robert*, the Earl was, who in the Register of *Holm*,[3] is said to have given this lordship, and in *Domesday Book* also, is called *Robert* the Earl, does not appear, the Register says he was there buried.

In the 10th of *Edward* I. the jury, on the death of *Robert de Grelley*, lord of *Tunsted*, present that *John*, son of *Henry de Hoveton*, held that manor, the fourth part of a fee, and in the preceeding year, *Hervey*, son of *Peter de Hoveton*, granted to his son *John*, a lordship here by fine, *Ralph de Grelley* and *Margaret* his wife, were querents; *Ralph de Bagethorp*, and *Isabel* his wife, deforciants, of the sixth part of the manor of *Hoveton St. Peter's*.

William le Claver and *Catherine* his wife, convey the sixth part to *William de Crostweyt*, and *Margaret* his wife, in the 5th of *Edward* III. and in the same year, he purchased the 3d part, with messuages and lands in this town, *Belawe*, *Ashmanhagh*, &c. of *Hervey*, son of *Ralph de Grelley*, and in the 20th of the said King, *John Streth* held one fee here, in *Tunstede*, &c. of *John Bardolf*, and *William de Crostweyt*, the tenth part of a fee here of *Bardolf*, and he of the Earl of *Lancaster*, which *Thomas de Greylly* formerly held.

Roger Boys, and *John Whytewell* held here the 10th part of a fee of the heirs of the Duke of *Lancaster*, in the 3d of *Henry* IV. sometime *John de Hovetons*, of which *John de Whytewell* had the sixth part, and *William Boys* of *Hoveton*, Gent. was found to die *October* 1, 1572, seised of the manors of *Hoveton St. Peter's*, and St. *John's*, held of the Bishop of *Norwich*, and *William* his son and heir, by *Alice* his wife.

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[2] Terre que fuer. Rog. Pictaviensis ———Huic manerio (viz. Tunstede) addidit R. Arbal. p'. Rad. Comes foris fecit, ut dicit jussu Godrici sce. ipse negat. i car. tre. que jacebat in Hovetuna T.R.E. qua' Rob. Comes dedit Sco Benedicto cum uxore sua tc. vii vill et q'do Rob. tulit vii mo. vi et val x sol. tc. i car. et dim. et q'do Rob. tulit simil. mo. i car. et iiii ac. p'ti. tc. val. c sol. et q'do. Rot. Arbal. eam. ten. in manu Regis de Godrico x lib. &c.

[3] Reg. Holm. fol. 6.

[4] Reg. Holm. fol. 33.

This was afterwards sold to the *Bendishes*, and to the *Blofields*.

Thomas Blofield, Esq. of *Hoveton St. John* was living in 1763, and a justice of the peace.

The tenths were 2*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*—Deducted 1*l.* of St. *Peter's*; and of St. *John's* 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—Deducted 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In this town were two parishes, and two churches, one dedicated to St. *Peter*, which was a rectory, valued at 9 marks, and appropriated to the abbey of St. *Bennet*; *Albert de Grelley*, by deed *sans date*, gave and released all his right in this advowson to the abbey.—*Peter*-pence 8*d.*

VICARS.

I find no institutions, being served by a stipendiary curate, till in the year 1625, *Robert Booth, A.M.* was instituted vicar, collated by the Bishop.

1633, *Edmund Wythe. Ditto.*

1666, *Richard Alexander. Ditto.*

1687, *Matthias Earbary. Ditto.*

1731, *John Hunt*, collated by the Bishop.

1733, *William Hunt*, by the King, the see void.

The church had been in ruins, and was rebuilt with brick in 1624; it is a small pile, without a chancel.

The Bishop of *Norwich* is impropriator and patron of the vicarage, and has the manor of *Lathes* in this town and parish.

In the church was the image of St. *Mary*, and the guild of St. *Peter*.

Henry Negus, Esq. had a faculty to build a vault on the north side of the church, for a burying-place.

Bishop *Reynolds*, on renewing the lease of this impropriation, reserved the sum of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid to the vicar.

The prioress of *Redelingfield* aliened to the prior of *Hicklyng*, lands here in the 8th of *Richard* II.

Besides the manor abovementioned, the Bishop has a manor called *Axham's* in this town, valued at 12*l.* 10*s.* *per ann.*

Hoveton St. John's was a rectory valued at 10 marks, and appropriated to the same abbey: *Peter*-pence 10*d.*

I find no institution till 1561, when *Leonard Howlet* was instituted rector, collated by the Bishop, on a lapse; after this it was served by a curate, and Mr. *Peirse*, curate in 1603, returned 58 communicants.

In the church were St. *John* and *Trinity* guilds; the lights of the crucifix, St. *John* Baptist, St. *Mary*, St. *Christopher*, St. *Erasmus*, St. *Catherine*, and the *Trinity*.

Near the communion table a grave-stone,

In memory of Thomas Blofield, Esq. many years justice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant; once mayor, and six times a representative in parliament for the city of Norwich, in all which stations he signalized himself for his eminent zeal and steadiness to the established church, his loyal affection to his sovereign and the English monarchy, and an unwearied diligence in promoting the interest, trade, and welfare of his country, his knowledge in which was equalled by few, his integrity exceeded by none; he died October 17, 1708, *of his age* 74.

In an upper south window of the church were the arms of St. *Bennet's* abbey, and those of Bishop *Rugg*, and in the lowest south window, *azure*, two bars wavy, *ermine*.

In this parish, in a wood, called *Little Wood*, one *Margaret* was killed in 1170; she was buried in St. *Bennet's* abbey, and esteemed a saint: *See in Holm abbey.*

The Bishop of *Norwich* has this lordship, and is impropriator.

John Butler in 1496, gave an acre and half of free land, &c. to the repair of the church.

HONING,

TAKES its name from *Ho*, an hill; and *Ing*, a meadow. The principal manor, was at the survey in the abbot of St. *Bennet*, with two carucates of land, and *Edric* held it of the abbot in the Confessor's time, who on granting to *Edric* a moiety of his lordship: *Edric* granted the abbot a moiety belonging to his own fee, and then held the whole of the abbot on certain services; 13 borderers belonged to it, 2 carucates in demean, and 3 among the tenants, with 25 acres of meadow, &c. a mill, 2 runci, 4 cows, &c. 40 sheep, 30 goats, and 3 socmen had 41 acres, 2 carucates, and 5 acres of meadow, valued in the whole at 40*s.* was one leuca long, and 10 furlongs broad, and paid 10*d.* gelt; *Robert Malet,* and *Robert de Glanville* held it at the survey of the abbot.[3]

William de Glanvile, probably, son of *Robert,* on his founding the priory of *Bromholm,* gave two parts of the tithes of *Honing,* and two parts of the tithes of a mill here, to that priory, which *Bartholomew* his son, who held 3 parts of a fee in this town, confirmed to them; witnesses, *Richard,* the priest, *Baldwin,* dean of *Caresfield, Jordan de Sackevill, Henry de Glanvile,* &c.[4]

Jeff. de Glanvile dying *sans* issue, his right herein came to his 5 sisters and coheirs; *Alianore,* the eldest, married *Baldwin,* a *Norman,* his part was seized on by King *Henry* III. and after granted to *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall,* as in *Bacton.*[5]

In the Register of *Bromholm* priory is an entry of a deed of agreement, about the 14th of *Edward* I. between *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall,* and *John de Hanynggs* and *Sybill* his wife, whereby the Earl releases all his right of the lands of the said *John,* that they shall not be amerced at his court lete at *Bacton*, for breach of assise, &c. and Sir *Roger de Guntone* acknowledged that he had received from the abbot of St. *Bennet*, the custody of two parts of the lands and rents, which were assigned by *John de Grey*, and *Isabel Bovill*, to the abbot, on the custody of two of the heirs of *Geff. de Glanvile.*

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[3] Terra Scj Benedicti de Hulmo—— In Honinga ii car. tre. ten. S.B. T.R.E. et Edric. de eo ita qd. Abb. ei ded. at dimidiam de suo d'nio. et ille conc. scerab Abb. alia medietate de suo feudo, et totu. ita tenebat. de Abbe, et deserviebat. In hoc tra' f. x sep. xiii bor. et ii car. in d'nio. et iii car. hom. xxv ac. p'ti. silv. viii por. i mol. ii runc. iiii an. xii por. XL ov. XXX cap. et viii soc. XLI ac. sep. ii car. v ac. p'ti. val. totu' XL sol. ht. i leu. in long. et x qr. in lat. et xd. de g. q'cq; ibi tenat. hoc. tenet. Rob. Malet et Rob. de Glavill de eo.

[4] Reg. Castleac. fol. 67.

[5] See p. 17.

John de Gymingham, and *Thomas Peche* had an interest herein, about the 16th of *Edward* I. which *Thomas*, was grandson of *Almaric Peche*, who married *Elizabeth*, fourth sister and coheir of *Geff. de Glanvile.*

Margaret, late wife of *John de Gymingham*, and her tenants held in the 20th of *Edward* III. the lordship, late *John de Gymingham's*, and *Thomas Peche's* by one fee in this town, *Witton*, &c. of the abbot.

Roger Bois held it in the 3d of *Henry* IV.[6] with *Margaret* his wife, then settled on him by *John Bois;* and Sir *Roger Boys* died possessed of it, as by his will dated *February* 22, 1421, and proved in *June* 1422,[7] desires to be buried within the door (as you enter the choir) of the priory of *Ingham.*

Thomas Boys, Esq. his eldest son, succeeded, and died lord; by his will dated *January* 17, 1432, he gives to *Isabel* his wife, part of his goods, and to his mother, the lady *Sybill*, all his silver, and furniture of his chapel in *Norfolk*, &c. his horse, called *Powys*, and to his brother *Robert*, his other horse, called *Couser*, with a bason and ewer of silver, after his mother's death; to *John Heydon*, chaplain, a cup, his executors to find a chaplain to celebrate his anniversary, and was buried in the church of the *Gray-Friars* at *Norwich*, *Robert Boys*, Esq. his brother, was lord in 1493, and then settled on *Isabell*, late wife of his brother *Thomas*, and then the wife of *William Ive*, lands here; she was the daughter of *William Warner.*

Robert dying in the 27th of *Henry* VI. it came to his daughter and heir *Catherine*, who brought it by marriage to Sir *Edmund Jenney* of *Knateshall* in *Suffolk*, who left it at his death in the 15th of *Henry* VIII. to his grandson *Francis*, son of *William*, who died before his father Sir *Edmund*, in the 10th of the said King, then a minor, and held of the abbot; also lord of *Hale*, in *Norfolk; Knatshall, Thebarton, Brayham, Lowdham*, and *Rustengs* in *Middleton, Suffolk.*

The *Jenneys*, quartered the arms of *Buckle, sable*, a chevron between three round buckles, *argent;—Leyston, vert*, three dexter hands, her per thereon, three hawks, *or* and *sable*, a cross *or*, between four wolves heads couped, *or, Gerrard;—Barry* of eight, *azure*, and *argent*, a griffin, segriant over all, *sable, Cause.* Also *Boys, argent*, two bars and a canton, *gules*, over all a bend, *sable;—ermin*, two chevrons, *sable, Illey;—gules*, a lis and label, *or, Plumstede;—argent*, in bend, between two bendlets, three buckles, lozengy, *sable, Gymingham*, with those of *Wichingham* and *Fastolf.*

This came to the *Le Gross; Thomas Gross*, Esq. was lord in the 25th of *Elizabeth.*

Sir *Charles Le Gross* in the 34th of King *Charles* I. *See in Crostweyt.*

Here was another lordship; which was granted to *Ralph*, brother of *Ilgar,* of which a freeman was deprived, it contained one carucate of land, who had 8 villains, one borderer, one carucate, in demean, one among the tenants, with 9 acres of meadow, &c. one mill, 3 cows, &c. and 2 socmen had 15 acres of land, a carucate and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s.*[8]

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[6] Sir Thomas Boys attended John Duke of Lancaster into Spain, Ao. 9 Richard II.

[7] Reg. Hurning Norw.

St. *Bennet's* abbey had the soc, and this was held of *Ralph,* by *Humfrey.*

Thomas, abbot of *Holm,*[9] confirmed to *Richard* the priest of *Witton,* 2 sheaves of the demean of the hall of *Roger Vestile, (Veil)* which *Richard Veile,* and *Roger* his son gave to them.

Richard le Vile died seized of this in the 30th of *Henry* II.; he married a daughter of *Humpfrey de Betetourts,* and left her endowed in it, held, as it is said, of *William de Edgefeld,* valued at 7*l. per ann.* and *Richard* his son held it in the 12th of *Henry* III. *William,* son of *Rosceline* and *Letia,* or *Letitia* his wife, granted to *John,* son of *Robert,* lands here, and in *Stody,* &c. to be held of them by two fees.

William Gerberge, Peter Brokesden, Nicholas Drake, &c. held half a fee of *Roger Fitz Roger,* in the said reign; and *John,* son of *John de Veile* died *s. p.* possessed of a lordship here, and in *Witton,* and *Fishley,* leaving them to *Reginald de Dunham,* son of *Beatrix de Dunham* his father's sister, Esch. *A°.* 23, *Edward* I. held of the manor of *Horseford.*

William Gerbridge, John de Gymingham were lords in the 9th of *Edward* II. and in the 2d of *Edward* III. *Edmund,* son of Sir *William Gerberge* and *Catharine* his wife, convey to *John de Gymingham* and *Margaret* his wife, *Roger de Reymes* and *Alice* his wife, 30 messuages, one mill, 100 acres of land, &c. and in the 20th of that King, *Robert de Gymingham* and *Margaret* late wife of *John de Gymingham, Alice de Reymes,* and *William Drake,* with their tenants held half a fee, late *John de Veiles* of *Robert de Benhale* and *Eve* his wife, which *William Gerberge* and parceners former held.

Soon after this it came to the *Bois* as above, and *Roger Bois,* in the 3d of *Henry* IV. held the lordship late *Gerbridges,* and *Drakes,* by half a fee of the heirs of *Robert Ufford* of the manor of *Horseford.*

Here was a yearly sum paid out of this lordship, to the almoner of St. *Bennet's* abbey, to pray for *Walter de Suffeld,* Bishop of *Norwich,* who appropriated this church, for *Ed. Holkman,* Esq. and for Sir *Miles Stapleton* and *Joan* his wife.

SMALBURGH MANOR.

Mary Coote, widow of *Richard Coote,* Esq. held this manor in the 11th of *Henry* VIII. and settled it then on her son *Christopher,* and *Elizabeth,* daughter of *John Wychingham,* Esq. his intended wife, and the said *Christopher Coote* of *Blownorton,* Esq. sold it in the 32d of that King, to *Ann Stede,* widow, who in the 29th of *April,* in the

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[8] Terra Ranulfi fratris Ilgeri——In Haninga tenet idem (viz. Hunfrid) i car. tre. i lib. ho. T. R. E. semp. viii vill. et i bor. et i car. in dnio. et i car. ho'um. et viiii ac. p'ti. silv. iiii por. sep. i mol. et iii an. et iii por. et ii soc. xiiiii ac. tre. et car. ii ac. p'ti. sep. val. xx sol. sc's. b. soca.

[9] Reg. de Hulmo, fol. 6, et 30.

37th of that King, granted it to *William Brampton*, Gent. her son, and the manor of *Eccles*, by the sea.

Thomas Brampton of *Blownorton*, Gent. in the 4th of *Edward* VI. was lord; *William* his brother dying *s. p.*

Anne Stede his mother was daughter of *William Brome*, Esq. and married, *John Brampton* of *Blownorton*, Esq. who was her second husband; *John Stede*, Esq. her first husband dying *s. p.* she married *Robert Rookwood*, Gent. to her third husband, *Brampton* sold it to ——— *Musset*, and he to *John Tant*, and *Thomas Husband*, Esq. purchased it of *Tant*, in the 28th of *Elizabeth*, there being a capital messuage 72 acres of land, &c. belonging to it in *Honing*.

Christopher Husband, Gent. was found to die possessed of it *November* 22, 1634, held of the manor of *Hokering*, and left by *Sapa* his wife, *Valentine* his son and heir, aged 8 years, &c.

The tenths were 2*l.* 12*s.*—Deducted 1*l.*

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and was appropriated to the priory of *Bromholm*, a grange belonged to it, but no land, and was valued at 15 marks, the vicar had a manse with 12 acres, valued at 20*s.* in King *Edward* I. reign, *Peter*-pence 11*d.* the prior was obliged to pay to the abbey of St. *Bennet's*, of *Holm*, 4*l.* 10*s.* *per ann.* for 2 parts of the tithe of the demeans of *John de Veyle* in *Honyng*, and for tithes in *Paston*; this was vested in the Bishop of *Norwich*, on the exchange of lands with him and *Hen.* VIII. and still is in the see.

In the 1st of *Edward* I. *John le Veile*, and *Lecia* his wife, granted to *John*, prior of *Bromholm*, by fine, his right in the advowson with lands in *Fenlingfeld* and the service of *Peter le Mareschal*, and the lands in *Wytton*.

The present valor of the vicarage is 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and is discharged.

VICARS.

In 1333, *William Kenyng*, instituted vicar presented by the prior of *Bromholm*.
1348, *Robert Geffrey*. *Ditto.*
1372, *Nicholas Smith.*
Mich. a Ridlington, vicar.
1383, *Sim. de Ramsey.*
1395, *Robert Langele.*
1434, *William Bowth.*
1434, *Henry Candeler.*
1435, *Richard Frankys.*

RECTORS.

Oliver Mendham, occurs rector in 1438.
1443, *Richard Rant.*
1448, *John Schypmedowe*, by the Bishop a lapse.
1459, *William Heylesdon*, by the prior, &c.
1485, *Roger Splyt*, by the Bishop, a lapse.

1492, *John Hunton.*
1504, *Thomas Garforth.*
1507, *John Sporier.*
1509, *Thomas Chambers.*
1519, *Peter Proudlove.*
1540, *John Bowgh*, by *William Neve*, assignee of the prior.
1554, *Robert Tysedale*, by the Queen.
1584, *William Olyver. Ditto.*
1586, *Robert Bury*, he returned 200 communicants.
1610, *Thomas Cannam*, by the Bishop of *Ely*, the impropriated rectory being granted to that see on exchange of lands with the Crown.
1630, *John Land*, S.T.B. *Ditto.*
1643, *Thomas Flake. Ditto.*
1668, *Peter Boardman. Ditto.*
1694, *Noah Vialas. Ditto.*
1712, *David Baldy. Ditto.*
1730, *Thomas Goddard. Ditto.*
1732, *William Williams. Ditto.*
In the church on a grave-stone,

Orate p. a'ia Nich. Parker, Armig. qui obt. 19 *Martij*, 1496, and the arms of *Boys, Erpingham, Repps;* also *Boys* and *Gymingham.*

At the east end of the churchyard was the chapel of the resurrection, in 1492.

In the 5th of *Richard* II. Sir *John Plays*, &c. aliened lands here to the chantry of *Raveningham;* and in the the 13th of that King, *Robert Boys*, &c. lands to the priory of *Campes.*

Matthew Stokes, fellow of *Cajus* college, is said to have granted his lease of this rectory, to that college for the stipend of a fellow, and 3 scholars.

IRSTEAD.

THE abbot of St. *Bennet's* manors of *Honing*, and *Netesherd*, seem to extend at the survey into this town ; he had the patronage of the church; *Maud*, wife of *Robert Seleni*, held lands here of the abbot, which paid 30s. rent *per ann.* and with lands in *Berton*, *(Turf)* made the fifth part of a fee, as appears from their Register.[1]

William de Stalham held also half a fee in *Henry* IIId's time, when the aid was granted on the marriage of that King's sister, to the Emperor.

After this, the family of the *Le Gross* held it of the abbot, as I take it.

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[1] Reg. de Holm. fol. 6.

At the Dissolution it does not appear to be conveyed, as far as I find to the see of *Norwich*, though the right of patronage came undoubtely on that exchange to the Bishop of *Norwich*, who is patron of the rectory at this time.

Another lordship was also in this town, in the reign of the Confessor, in the said abbey, which was granted to it by King *Canute* on his foundation thereof, as an appendix to *Honing*, and contained 2 carucates of land held by 4 villains, and 5 borderers; and there was one carucate in demean, and one among the tenants, with 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*. at the Conquest it was granted to *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, who was lord of it at the survey.[2]

In 1299, *Nicholas*, abbot of St. *Bennet*, granted license to Sir *Reginald le Gross* and *Margery* his wife to have a free chantry in their oratory of their manor of *Irsted*, by reason of the distance from the parish church, with a salvo for the rights of the said church; this family of *Le Gross* seem to have held it of the honour of *Richmond*, belonging to the Earls of *Richmond;* and in the 9th of *Edward* II. the abbot, *Reginald le Gross*, and *Jeffrey Wythe* were returned to have lordships here. *Oliver le Groos* and *Alianore* his wife held it in the 20th of that King, *Oliver Groos*, Esq. by his will in 1439, gives to *John* his son his manor of *Irsted*,[3] called *Netherhall*, late *Merkes*, and proved in 1453.

John Groos, Esq. made his will at *Irstead*, *March* 1, 1487, and bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of St. *Laurence* in *Norwich*, in the south ele, wills a priest to pray for him, his wief, fader, and mader, and his fader Sir *John Heveningham* and *Elizabeth* his wief, whose daughter *Margaret* he married, and gives to her, his manors, &c. in *Irsted* called *Overhall*, and *Netherhall*, *Yemes* in *Westwick*, *Erpinham*, and *Gayngs*; also those of *Illyngton*, *Squenyngton*, and *Thurning*, &c. for her lief, and after her decease, and the issue of his body; remainder to Sir *Henry Heydon*, on certain conditions, a quere may be made if this was not rather in *Worstede*, see there.

This *John*, was a younger son of *Oliver* by his second wife *Joan*, daughter of Sir *John White* of *Shotesham*, by *Joan* his wife, daughter of *Piers Hovell* of *Swanington*.

In the 32d of *Henry* VIII. Sir *Richard Southwell*, Knt. and *Thomasine* his wife conveyed by fine to *Anthony Gourney*, Esq. the manor of *Irstede* with lands in *Barton*, *Netesherd*, *Samlburgh*, &c. and the said *Anthony* died lord on *January* 4, in the 2d and 3d of *Philip* and *Mary*, whose son *Francis* dying before him, left a son *Henry*, by his wife *Helen*, daughter of *Robert Holditch* of *Ranworth*, who was heir to his grandfather, aged 7 years, which *Henry* is said to hold his manor of the Bishop of *Norwich*.

The tenths were 48*s*. 2*d*.—Deducted 6*d*. 8*d*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Michael*, and is a rectory, valued at 12 marks; in the reign of *Edward* I. when the rector had a manse, and 7 acres of land, the abbot of *Holme* was patron, and had a portion of tithe, valued at one mark, and *Peter*-pence 8*d*.

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[2] Terra Alani Comitis—Ordesteda, ten. Sc's Bened. T. R. E. ii car. tre. sem. iiii vill. t'nc. et p'. v bor. mo. x semp. i car. in d'nio et i car. hom. et ii ac. p'ti. silva vi por. semp. val. xx sol.——Appendix Regist. Hon, Richm. fol. 15.

[3] Reg. Alleyn Norw.—Reg. Wolman, pt. 2, fol. 8.

The present valor is 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. and is discharged, and the Bishop of *Norwich* is patron, the pension of 13*s*. 4*d*. came to and remains in the Bishop of *Norwich*.

RECTORS.

William, son of *Bartholomew de Reedham*, was rector, *sans date*.

1306, Mr. *Walter de Pykeryng* instituted, presented by the abbot.
Bartholomew, occurs rector in the 20th of *Edward* III.
1349, *William de Wykham*, presented by the King, the temporalities of the abbey being then in the King; this was the great *Wickam*, after Bishop of *Winchester*, as is probable.
1376, *Thomas de Botolvesdale*, by the abbot.
1399, *Simon Weston*.
1399, *Thomas Dukesday*.
1400, *John Goderd*.
1402, Mr. *Maurice Campeden*.
1403, *Henry Planterose*.
1436, *John Ryche*.
1437, *John Shirreve*.
John Hed, rector.
1447, *William Hukins*.
1453, Mr. *Robert Benet*.
1460, *John Brown*.
1485, *John Yelverton*.
1506, *Thomas Cabell*.
1513, *Henry Bronde*.
1533, *John Akers*.
1554 *Robert Constable*, by the assignees of the Bishop of *Norwich*.
1556, *Robert Curtes* by the Bishop.
1593, *John Bird*, in 1603, he returned 46 communicants.
1612, *William Titley*.
1613, *Edward Leeds*.
Miles Birkhead, rector.
1662, *John Sheringham*.
1680, *Robert Stone*, by the Bishop.
1711, *Henry Fish*. *Ditto*.
John Huntington, died rector 1755.
1755, *William Hay*, collated by the Bishop.
1762, *Henry Headley*. *Ditto*.

The rector paid 6*s*. 8*d*. *per ann*. to the sacrist of St. *Bennet*, for mynstre sheafes.

The abbot erected a wooden bar in the water between this town and *Tunsted*, whereby the passage of boats, &c. was stopped, and the sheriff had orders to remove it, in the 18th of *Edward* I. at the abbot's costs; that the boats, &c. might pass under the bridge of *Warthford*.

In the 1st of King *John*, *West Derham* abbey had a confirmation of 6*s*. 8*d*. rent out of a mill here.

William de Redham, rector of this church, impleaded the abbot of *Holm,*[4] for the tithe of the lands of Sir *Stephen de Redham,* brother of *William,* and it was adjudged to the abbot, by the abbot of *Colchester,* delegated by the Bishop on this account.

The tenths are 5*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*—Deducted 13*s.* 4*d.*

NETESHERD.

CALLED in *Domesday Book, Snetesherd,* taking its name from the head of some stream or rivulet here rising formerly, called the *Inet,* thus *Snetesham, Sneteston,* &c.; the abbot of St. *Bennet,* was lord of it in King *Edward's* reign, and at the survey, and had 5 carucates of land, with 5 villains, and 16 borderers, one carucate in demean, 6 among the tenants, 4 cows, &c. and 27 socmen held here 8 carucates valued at 4*l.* it was one leuca and half long, and one broad, paid 28 gelt, and there was a church with 10 acres.[4]

This lordship was given to the abbot by King *Canute* on his foundation of that monastery. In the Register of *Holm.* fol. 121, may be seen in the customary tenants and their services belonging to the abbey manor.

In the 23d of *Edward* I. *William de Stalham* aliened lands here, in *Irsted* and *Beeston,* to that abbey, and in the 9th of *Edward* II. the abbot, *Reginald le Groos* and *William de Burwood* were returned to be lords; in the 10th of that King, *Henry Brook* aliened 9 messuages 64 acres of land here in *Honing, Berton,* and *Smalburgh;* and in the 14th of *Richard* II. the abbot had license for the manor of *Burwood* in this town, and 10 acres of land in *Potter Heigham,* granted by *John Thorp,* of the yearly value of 62*s.*

Their temporalities in 1428, were 11*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

On the Dissolution, on an exchange of lands between King *Henry* VIII. and the Bishop of *Norwich,* it was granted to that see.

In the 4th and 5th of *Philip* and *Mary,* the rents of assise were 14*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*—rents of the tenants of *Burwood* 26*s.*—of the farm of the rectory, the manor and fold-course 9*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*—perquisites of court - - - - .—Rent belonging to the sacrist of *Holm,* 20*s.*—*Beeston* rectory tithes 26*s.* 8*d.*—for the homage of the town of *Barton, Kybald's* manor 8*s.*—for the tithes of *Barton Grange,* extending into *Beeston* and *Smalburgh,* in the tenure of *John Easpole* - - - - - - .—the penitentiary's rents 2*s.* 8*d.*—the pentors 5*d.*

From an old writing without any date, I have taken this following account:

It is intitled, " A note of all such sums as have been received of the issues and profits of *Neatisherd,* by the space of 10 years last past, by *Robert Downes,* Esq. and *Francis Shilling,* as also such returns of money as the foresaid *Francis* is to allow for the fine of such lands as be in his possession, by decree out of chancery, as also of such sums of money as the aforesaid *Francis* is to receive by virtue of this award."

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[4] Reg. Holm. fol. 104.

[5] Terra Sci Benedicti de Holmo—— Snatesherda' tenet. sep. ide (viz. Sce Ben.) v car. tre. sep. v vill. xvi bor. i car. in d'nio. vi car. hom. iiii an v por. et xxvii soc. in eade ten. sep. viii car. val. iiii lib. ht. i leu. et dim. in long. et i leu. in lat. et xxviiid. g. ecclie x ac.

Received by *Robert Downes,* Esq. here and above his allowances 67*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—Received by *Francis Shilling* over and besides all his allowances 141*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* and he is to allow for the fine of his lands, by the decree 96*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* and he is to receive of *Rookwood* in eleven years, by 10*l. per ann.* 110*l.*—*Item.* to be paid to *Shilling,* by *John Amoas* 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Item.* paid by *Rookwood* of the rents allowed to the Bishop and defawlked out of *Shilling's* reckoning 12*l.*

This *Robert Downs* was lord of *Bodney,* and living in the begining of Queen *Elizabeth's* reign.

The Bishop is lord of the manor, and has the appropriated rectory.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Peter,* appropriated by *William Turbe* Bishop of *Norwich,* and confirmed by *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury,* and a vicarage settled, valued in oblations, &c. in 1262, at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the reign of King *Edward* I. the vicar had a manse, and 10 acres of land, and was valued at 40*s.* in the patronage of the abbot of *Holm,* and the appropriated rectory at 28 marks;—*Peter*-pence 18*d.* the present valor of the vicarage is 3*l.* 13*d.* 1*d. ob.* and is discharged.

Odo de Lodered was presented to the rectory in the 15th of King *John,* by him, on the vacancy of an abbot; but by this presentation it seems that the appropriation had been set aside, or that the King disregarded it; in the year 1343, the abbot granted to the vicar several lands in exchange for certain tithes.

VICARS.

In 1301, *Clement de Thargarton* was instituted vicar, presented by the abbot.

1314, *Walter le Crask.*

1349, *Peter de Baldeswell,* by the King, on the vacancy of the abbey.

1353, *Ralph de Sklingham.*

John de Cressingham, vicar.

1360, *John de Waterden.*

1381, *Richard de Lyng.*

Henry Stork.

John Fogheless.

William Emmyson, died vicar in 1480.

William Green, vicar 1603: communicants 200.

Thomas Bird, vicar.

Thomas Hillyard in 1627.

1676, *William Alexander,* vicar, presented by the Bishop of *Norwich.*

1731, —— *Huna,* by the Bishop.

1733, *William Hunt*, by the King, the see void.

The church is a single pile, covered with reed, over the porch hangs a bell, the steeple being down.

On the left hand near the entrance into the chancel, is an altar tomb, and on a brass plate,

Orate p. aiab; Joh. Cubett et Elene uxor. ej. qi. obt. XVIII^{o}. *Marcij A*^{o}. *Dni. M.CCCCLXXXXVI.*

He gave two pieces of land to the town, which they now enjoy, and money for town stock, now lost.

On the screens are painted the apostles; and *William Kubit* gave to the peyntinges of this candelbem 3*l.* vis. 8*d.*

On a brass plate, on a marble grave-stone,

Will'ms jacet hic Emmyson Marmore teste,
Ille vicar. ecclesie fuit hujus honeste,
Impensis simul expensis decoravit eandem,
Quinquaginta tribus libris, sed funere tandem,
Migrante luce pia qa. nata est Virgo Maria,
Anno mil. C *quater, quo simplex* L *fuit* X *ter,*
Exoremus ita sibi detur celica vita.

The chancel is covered with reed.—The church stands alone.

HORNING.

At the survey this town was found to be part of the possessions of the abbot of *Holm*, who had 3 carucates of land, 18 villains, 11 borderers, and 2 servi in the Confessor's time, &c. also 2 carucates in demean, and 6 among the tenants, 100 acres of meadow, paunage for 100 swine, one mill, a runcus, 4 cows, with 160 sheep, valued at 4*l.* was one leuca and an half long, and one broad, and paid 6*d.* gelt.[5]

The abbot and convent had also at the said time lordships in the following towns;—In *Walsham* hundred, *Fishley*, *Walsham*, *Bastwick*, *Reedham*, *Upton*;—In *Fourhou* hundred, *Carleton*;—In *North Erpingham* hundred, *Thurgarton*, *Scripeden*, *Repes*, *Atting*;—*Fleg West* hundred, *Winterton*, *Rollesby*, *Asseby*, *Thurn*, *Oby*, *Burgh*, *Billockby*, *Martham*, *Repps*, *Clipsby*, *Thordwesby*;—In *Henstede* hundred, *Shotesham*, *Grensvill*, *Saxlingham*;—In *Lothing* hundred, *Hardale*;—In *Eynford* hundred, *Wichingham*;—In *Taverham* hundred, *Roxham*, *Rackey*;—In *South Erpingham* hundred, *Scothow*, *Eston*, *Swanton*, *Calthorp*, *Thwait*, *Hobois*, *Tutington*, *Baningham*, *Welterton*, *Belega*,

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[5] Hec sedes abbie——Horningham tenet semp. S.B. p. iii car. tre. sep. xviii vili. xi bor. ii ser. mo. null. sep. ii car. in d'nio. et vi car. hom. et c. ac. p'ti. silva. c. porc. sep. i mol. i runc. iiii an. x porc. CCCLX ov. sep. val. iiii lib. ht. i leu. et dim. in long. et i leu. in lat. et vid. de g.

Wickmere;—In *Tunstede* hundred, *Horning, Netished, Hoveton, Walsham, Felmingham, Paston, Widituna, Worsted, Beseton, Riston, Dilham, Saley, Smalburgh, Barton, Honing*;—In *Happing* hundred, *Ludham, Waxham, Wimpwell, Stalham, Hincham, Eccles*;—In *East Flegg* hundred, *Filby, Scroteby, Castor*;—In *Humble Yard* hundred, *Hecham*;—In *Deepwade* hundred, *Tibenham*.

The family of *De Glanvile* were early enfeoffed of considerable lands in this town, &c. held of the abbot. *Burtholomew de Glanvile*, eldest son of *William*, founder of *Bromholm* priory,[6] had 3 parts of a fee here, and in *Holm*, (a part of this town,) of the old feofment in the reign of *Henry* II.

Holm was a solitary place in the marshes, called *Cowholm*, &c. and given (according to tradition of the monks) by *Horus*, a little prince, to a society of religious hermits, under the government of one *Suneman*, about the year 800, who (with the chapel of St. *Benedict* by them, here built) were all destroyed in the general devastation of this country by the *Danes*, under *Inquar* and *Hubba*, in 870.

In the next century, *Wolfric*, a holy man, gathered seven companions here, and rebuilt the chapel and houses; they had resided here some years, when King *Canute*, the *Dane*, founded and endowed at *Holm* an abbey of *Benedictine* monks before 1020.

This abbey was fortified by the monks with strong walls, &c. that it resembled more a castle than a cloister, and as tradition says, held out some time against King *William* I. till betrayed by the treachery of one of the monks, on condition of his being made abbot, and on his promotion, was ordered to be hanged directly.

From an old manuscript in the college of *Corpus Christi, Cambridge*, wrote by *William Botoner, alias Worceter*, gentleman, who lived in the reign of *Edward* IV. and in the family of Sir *John Falstolf* at *Castre* in *Norfolk*, and was one of his executors; many curious accounts relating to this monastery, I have transcribed.

The abbey church, from the east window, to the west door, together with the choir, was (as he expresses it) *De gradibus meis, Anglice Steppys*, 148.—The breadth of the choir and presbytery 17 gradus. The breadth of the south isle of this church, which was built by Sir *John Fastolf*,[7] 11 gradus, and the length of it from east to west, 58 gradus; this last appears to have been a beautiful pile, built of, and vaulted with, free-stone, and had 7 large windows to the south. The length of the north isle was 68 gradus, the breadth 12 gradus. The length of the choir and stalls, 24 gradus. The length of the high altar was 17 of *Botoner's* spans, and that of the south isle, 15; the space of the bell tower that stood in the midst of the church was 22 feet.

The *Frayter*[8] was 40 virgæ long to the pantry door, and 7 broad.

Master *Thomas Newton* built *Trinity* chapel in the abbey church.

The following nobility were admitted to be brethren here.

1304, Sir *Thomas Fastolf*, on the 3d of the calends of *March*. 1306, *John*, Duke of *Lancaster, Ralph Stafford. Nicholas Pelham, William Bayley*. 1354, the lady *Eve de Audeley* with her two daughters. 1344, the lady *Maud*, wife of Sir *John de Kayly*. Lady *Mary*,

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[6] Lib. Rub. Sc'cij.

[7] Sir John also built the chapel of St. Mary, on the side of the chancel, or presbytery where he was buried.

[8] Refectory, or Hall.

Countess *Marshal.* 1347, Sir *Ralph Bigot,* rector of *Trunch.* 1348, Lady *Joan de Hastyns* Countess of *Huntingdon.* Sir *Miles Stapleton,* Sir *Ralph de Benhales,* Sir *Richard de Ilney.* 1354, Sir *Ralph de Benhale,* Sir *Richard de Ilney.* 1354, Sir *John de Ufford.* 1362, Sir *James de Audeley,* and Lady *Eva de Audeley.* 1339, Sir *John de Bardolf.* 1344, Sir *Hugh le Peverel,* and Lady *Maud* his wife.

Buried in the abbey church: *Grynolf,* a *Dane,* and alderman, who died *October* 1; and Duke *Edward.* 1075, *Ralph Bygot,* Earl of *Norfolk,* to whom the Conqueror gave it, and married the daughter of *William Fitz-Osbert,* and died *December* 3. (*Botener* is here much mistaken, the *Bygots* were not Earls of *Norfolk* till a considerable time after, the *Ralph* abovementioned was *Ralph Guader,* who rebelled against the Conqueror, and was an outlaw.)

Margaret, a blessed saint, killed in *Littlewood,* in the township of *Hofton St. John's* in *Norfolk,* in 1170, on the 11th of the calends of *June,* and buried under the high or principal altar of the monastery, amongst the relics. Sir *John Vaux,* lord of *Caster.* Sir *John Bacon,* died *January* 3. *Thomas de Bresyngham,* died *January* 16. *William de Ringfeud.* Lady *Joan de Brews,* died the 3d of the ides of *May.* *William de Ormesby,* chief justice of *England.* Sir *William Fastolf,* son of Sir *John Fastolf.* Sir *Richard Newton.* 1444, *Oliver Holcomb* died *April* 3, he was one of the abbot's esquires for 50 years. 1451, *Robert de Clypesby,* died *February* 24.

The obits of several benefactors, abbots, &c. as they were severally kept.

King *Canute, November* 12. St. *Wolfey,* the first hermit at *Holme, December* 3. *Ralph* Earl of *Norfolk, December* 3. (of this *Ralph* see above.) *Elsin,* abbot, *October* 23. *Thurston,* abbot, *October* 7. *Edelwold, November* 14. *Anselm, December* 9. *Daniel, November* 9. *Nicholas, November* 15, and *Henry, December* 14, and Sir *Henry de Hastyngs, May* 13.

The general commemoration for all their benefactors, abbots, &c. was on *October* 2.

ABBOTS OF ST. BENNET, AT HOLM.

Elsin in 1046.

Thurstan de Ludham, buried in the abbey church, with this epitaph on his tomb,

> *Abbas Mausoleo Thurstanus jacet in isto,*
> *Qui fuit egregius pastor gregis ipse secundus,*
> *Hujus cœnobej decus, sibi gaudia cœli*
> *Det, cujus exequias celebramus æque dolentes,*
> *Nonas Octobris cui Christus misereatur.* 1604.

Edlwold; King *Harold* is said to have granted to him the custody of this county, and on the Conquest he fled into *Denmark,* and never returned.

Richer, or *Richard,* a *Norman,* occurs abbot as is said in 1125, his obit on *January* 19.

Conrade in 1127, a monk and sacrist of the Holy *Trinity* in *Canterbury,* and Confessor of King *Henry* I. died *February* 17.

William Basset in 1133.

It seems to me that *Richer* and *Conrade* the abbots lived before the time abovementioned; this *William* gave to his relation *Richard Basset*, the manor of *Heyham* by *Norwich*, by deed *sans date*, to which deed *William* the archdeacon, &c. were witnesses, this was *William Fitz Humphrey*, who was made archdeacon of *Norwich* in 1124; and I find *William Basset*,[9] to be abbot in the 28th of *Henry* I *A°*. 1127.

Anselm, abbot in 1140, he was prior of *Dover*.

Daniel,[1] abbot in 1153, he was a layman, and a glass-maker, *(vitriarius)* or glazier; King *Stephen* declared, that if he had known how to sing mass he would have made him Archbishop of *Canterbury:* was a married man, and had a son, *Henry Daniel*, a great companion of Archbishop *Becket*, and, as *Botoner* says, became abbot of *Ramsey*, &c.

Hugh, nephew of King *Stephen*, and a noble knight, succeeded *Daniel*.

William, the 2d, in 1168.

Thomas the Good in 1186, a monk, and prior of *Tofts* in *Norfolk*.

Ralph occurs abbot *A°*. 1 *Richard* I. 1190, omitted by *Botoner*.

John, abbot, died as *Botener* in 1213, called *John le Chauncel*, or *Chamont*, was a monk of *Bury*, and died *December* 31; this *John* I find to be abbot in the 7th *Richard* I. 1196.

Botener names *Ralph* the 2d, to be abbot in 1210, though he mentions no *Ralph* the first, was a great builder, and lived at the Interdict.

Reginald,[2] 1225.

Sampson, died 1237, *May* 27, living in 1234.

Robert de Thirkeby, died 1251, *August* 12.

William de Ringfeud died 1256.

Adam de Neteshead, died 1268, *August* 19.

Richard de Bukenham, died 1275, *June* 8.

Nicholas de Walesham, occurs in 1286, died in 1302, *November* 15.

Henry de Brook, died in 1325.

John de Aylesham in 1346, *February* 7.

Robert de Aylesham in 1349.

William de Hadesco, in 1394.

William de Methelwold in 1395.

Robert de Sancta Fide, in 1396.

Simon de Brygham in 1411, *July* 19.

In the Duke's Palace Yard at *Norwich*, at the entrance of a house near the river, lies a large grave-stone with an abbot in his robes cut thereon, brought from the ruins of this abbey, and thus inscribed,

Frater Ricardus de South-Walsham, Abbas Monasterij Sancti Benedicti de Hulmo, qui obiit Anno Dominj Quadringentesimo, vicesimo nono, with the arms of the monastery.

Richard de South Walsham, in 1439, on *July* 11.

John Martyn in 1459, *July* 18.

John Keving,[3] he resigned.

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[9] The Author of Neustria Pia calls him Gulier. Bussus, and says he was a monk of Utica in Normandy, p. 118.

[1] Daniel built the Chapter House, the Dormitory, and the hospital of St. James.

[2] Reginald occurs abbot in the 13th of Henry III. 1228, and Sampson in the 15th of Henry III. 1230.

[3] This John Keving was instituted rector of Smalburgh in 1475, and called late abbot of St. Benet's, and held it till his death in 1500.

Thomas Pakefield on *June* 11. 1469, and occurs in 1487.

Robert Cubit.

William Forest.

John Reading.

John Salcot, alias Capon; *Goodwin* says he was doctor of laws of *Cambridge*, but it appears in 1514, he was admitted S.T.P. of that University, and was preferred to the see of *Salisbury* in 1539.

Wiliam Rugg, alias Repps, S.T.D. installed abbot *April* 26, 1530, on *February* 4, 1535, the see of *Norwich* being void,[+] an act of parliament was passed (though never printed) whereby the ancient barony of the see, and its revenues were separated from it, and the priory of *Hickling*, with the barony and revenues of this abbey, were annexed to the see of *Norwich* instead thereof; and in right of this barony, the Bishop of *Norwich* now sits in the House of Lords, the barony of the see being in the Crown: so that this abbey was never dissolved, only transferred by the statute, before the Dissolution.

Holm was a mitred abbey, and its abbots always sate in the House of Lords.

After this *Rugg* was elected by the monks of *Norwich*, *May* 31, 1536, Bishop of *Norwich*;—*Leland* calls him—*Vir profecto candidissimus, et mihi familiariter cognitus, tum præterea, theologus ad unguem doctus.*

The revenues of this abbey were great: in the 26th of *Henry* VIII. it was valued at 583*l.* 17*s.* *ob.* *q.* as *Dugdale*, and as *Speed* at 677*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* *q.* as appears from Bishop *Tanner*.

King *Edward* the Confessor was a benefactor, granted them many privileges, and confirmed those of King *Canute*, as did *Maud* the Empress, King *Henry* II. *Richard* I. &c.

Many of the royal family visited it in 1469, on *Wednesday*, in *Whitsunday* week; the mayor, and aldermen, and about 100 citizens of *Norwich* waited on horseback on the King's mother here, with a petition to her.

This was one of the monasteries that King *John* kept in his own hands, in the time of the Pope's interdict.

In 1487, *John Jermy*, Esq. of *Metfield* in *Suffolk*, deposited in the hands of *Thomas Pakefield*, then abbot, whom he appointed one of his executors, two hundred marks, as a maintenance for a priest, to sing herein for his soul.

The worthy Society of Antiquaries have at their cost, printed 2 views of the west (or principal) gate of this abbey now in ruins, by which it appears to have been a sumptuous stately pile; over one side of the arch of this is represented, a person, with a sword in his right hand, and on the other a lion, both injured, and much defaced through time. This, with submission I take to be figures much misrepresented.

In a grant of the manor of *Heyham* by *Norwich*, by *William Basset*, abbot, and the convent *sans date*, to *Richard Basset*; we find this remarkable seal:

A person in a close vest, or tunick, and a gown, part of it to be seen hanging behind him, with a lofty cap issuing out of a coronet, and holding a great broad sword in his right hand, wherewith he has

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[+] Notit Mon. p. 334.

pierced the nostrils of a great dragon segreant, (holding in his mouth by the waist a young man) and ready to seize on the person with the sword, and an oblong shield before him, and near the rim of this seal is in capital letters, the word—*CARDIBAS. See the plate, vol.* iv. *p.* 504.

All which is to represent the miraculous rescue of an idle young monk, (by St. *Bennet*, as the *Romish* Legends say,) who fled from his convent, and was forthwith seized on by the Devil, (represented by the Dragon,) and returned safe to his convent.

Richard Basset, to whom *William*, the abbot and convent granted the aforesaid manor, was living in the reign of *Henry* I. and then Lord Chief Justice of *England*.

Over the arch of the said gate are the arms of *Delapole* Earl of *Suffolk.*—*Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*; the Earl of *Clare.*—*Valence* Earl of *Pembroke.*—Earl of *Arundel*, &c.

On the east side of the said gate, on the sides of the arch, are the arms of *England*, and of *France*, and over it, those of *Arundel*, *Erpingham*, *Hastings*, &c.

In the beginning of the reign of King *Edward* IV. I find the following jingling rhymes wrote as a lampoon on this abbey:

Porticum Regale,
Signum Capitale,
Sordidum Mappale,
Olus sine Sale,
Cervisia Novale;
Stratum Lapidale,
Stabulum Sordidale.
Fœnum Gladiale,
Hospitalitas parcimoniale.
Ignis in Caminis frigidale,
Vadia Servientium valde vane.
Ideo hospites ibunt, sine vale.
Fastolf eis benefactor ampliale,
Et valde cito monachis Immemoriale.

At the head of the causey going down to St. *Bennet's* abbey in the beginning of King *Henry* the Third's reign, was an hospital dedicated to St. *James*, under the government of the almoner of the monastery, and this was granted also to the see of *Norwich*.

The Church of *Horning* was dedicated (as I take it) to St. *Bennet;* the rectory was appropriated to that abbey, and the vicarage was valued then at two marks, the rectory at 12 marks, in the reign of *Edward* I. there belonged to the vicar a manse, with an acre of land, the present valor is 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the presentation was in the abbot, and so came to the Bishops of *Norwich*.

Here was the guild of St. *Michael*.

VICARS.

John, occurs vicar in 1299.
1300, *William de Brundale* instituted.
1319, *Hervey de Brok.*
1334, *Richer de Foxele.*
1340, *William le Cooke.*
1375, *John Gernoun.*
1381, *Henry Crede.*
1420, *John Gresham.*
1420, *John Colney.*

1425, *Richard Chapman.*
1431, *John Thirston.*
1433, *William Watton.*
1437, *John Foster.*
1441, *John Smith.*
1443, *John Brown.*
1488, *Robert Palmer.*
1493, *Roger Humpfrey.*
In 1593, ——— *Styward* occurs vicar.
1613, *John Dix,* collated by the Bishop.
1662, *John Sheringham.*
1730, *George Kenrick.*
1762, *John Blackburn.*

PASTON.

THE great manor of *Bacton* extended into this town, and was held of the *Glanviles; Bartholomew de Glanvile,* son of *William de Glanvile,* gave the church of *Paston,* of which town he was lord and patron, to the priory of *Bromholm,* founded by his father.

On the death of *Jeffrey de Glanvile,* this lordship came to his five sisters and coheirs about the beginning of King *Henry* the Third's reign, the families of *De Peche, Huntingfield's, Leche's, Latimer's,* &c. whose interest therein centred in the *Pastons,* as may be seen in *Bacton.*

HOLM ABBOT'S MANOR.

In the reign of King *Edward,* and at the survey, St. *Bennet's* abbey of *Holm* had a lordship, consisting of a carucate of land, 2 villains, 2 borderers, with half a carucate of the tenants, and a mill, valued at 10*s.* it was one leuca long, and 4 —— broad, and paid 15*d.* gelt,[5] and was given to find provision for the monks.

Anselm, the abbot, soon after the Conquest, granted to *Osberne,* the priest of *Paston,* lands of St. *Bennet* in fee to him and his heirs, and *William,* abbot in the reign of King *Stephen,* gave to *Richer de Paston,* son of *Osberne,* son of *Griffin de Thwait,* all the land of the convent here, with their men, &c. which continued in the *Paston* family many centuries, and was sold after the death of *William Paston* Earl of *Yarmouth,* to the Lord *Anson,* with *Oxnead,* and many other lordships which descended on that Lord's death in 17--, to his brother and heir, ——— *Anson,* Esq. is now lord of the whole town.

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[5] Terra Sci Benedicti de Hulmo ad victu' Monachor'——Pastuna ten. S.B. T.R.E. i car. tre. ii vill. ii bor. i car. in d'nio. dim. car. hom. mo. i mol. val. x sol. ht. i leug. in long. et iiii in lat. et xvd. g.

Bishop *Rugg*, in the 34th of *Henry* VIII. exchanged with Sir *Thomas Paston*, Knt. one of the privy chamber, the manor of *Paston*, for *Dersingham* rectory, &c.

William Earl *Warren* had a grant of a lordship, of which 5 freemen were deprived; a carucate and 30 acres of land belonged to it, with one villain, 19 borderers, 5 carucates, 2 bovates and 2 acres of meadow, a mill, and a church with one acre, valued at 40*s.* and the abbot of *Holm* had the soc;[6] *Turold* held it under the Earl at the survey.

John Earl *Warren* was lord in the 15th of *Edward* I. and had view of frank-pledge, assise of bread, &c. and free warren. In the 9th of *Edward* II. the *Pastons* held it of the said lord, as they had done many years. *Clement de Paston*, who married *Cecily*, daughter and heir of *William Leach*, had the grant of an oratory, or chapel in his house at *Paston*, in 1314, and so was annexed to their other tenures.

William de Scohies held also at the survey, 20 acres of land and a borderer, of which a freeman was deprived, who was under the protection only of *Edric*, valued at 12*d.*[7] This came after to the Earl of *Clare*, and was held of that honour by the *Pastons*.

In 1603, the manors of *Paston*, *Leaches*, *Latimer's* and *Huntingfield*, &c. were valued in the whole, at 238*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* with 172 comb, 3 bushels of barley, &c. and out of these there were 3*l.* 9*s.* 10*d*½. *per ann.* to the manor of *Gymingham*, by Sir *William Paston*.

The old hall of this family stands near to the church, and had 2 courts; in the inner court is a well; the buttery hatch, with the hall, is standing, but the chambers over it, and the chapel, are in ruins.

Over a door of the great staircase, out of the hall, the arms of *Berry* are carved. Sir *William Paston* the judge married a daughter and heir of Sir *Edmund Berry*.

The church was a rectory, dedicated to St. *Margaret*, valued at 15 marks and an half, and was granted by *Bartholomew de Glanvile* to *Bromholm* priory, with 52 acres of land, and being appropriated, a vicarage was settled, valued at 20*s.* *Peter*-pence 10*d.*

The present valor is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and is discharged: it consists of one isle, and a chancel covered with reed, has a square tower and 5 bells.

VICARS.

In 1325, *William Kenyng* instituted vicar, presented by the prior of *Bromholm*.

1333, *Robert Bradenham.* *Ditto.*

1349, *Robert de Helghetone* succeeded *Clement Clerk.*

1353, *Reginald Martin.*

1350, *Thomas Trendel.*

1363, *Robert Spacy.*

1378, *Richard Bishop.*

1388, *Robert Kilverston.*

1400, *Robert de Paston.*

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[6] Tre Willi de Warrenna——In Pastuna Turoldus ten. libos. ho'es. i car. tre. et xxx ac. sep. i vill. et xix bor. sep. v car. et ii bov. silva vi por. et ii ac. p'ti. tc. i mol. i ecclia i car. et val. xl. sol.——Soca Sci Benedicti.

[7] Terra Willi. de Scohies.——In Pastuna, i lib. ho. Edrici com'd. tantu' xx ac. t're. sep. i bor. et val. xiid.

1409, *Richard de Causton.*
1442, *John Pertryk.*
1447, *William Pope.*
1455, *John Cok.*
1460, *Robert Williamson.*
1464, *William Warner.*
1484, *George Huddespath*, by a Bishop, a lapse.
1514, *John* Bishop of *Calcedon*, and prior of *Bromholm.*
1522, *Robert Collette*, Decret. Dr.

On the Dissolution, King *Henry* VIII. conveyed to *Thomas Woodhouse* of *Waxham*, the patronage of this vicarage, with the appropriated rectory, on *June* 5,[5] in his 37th year; and in the 19th of *Elizabeth*, *Henry Woodhouse* had license to sell it to *William Paston.*

In 1603, *Edward Bury* was curate, and returned 127 communicants. Sir *William Paston* then received all the profits, allowing some herbages to the curate.

1636, *Thomas Acres*, presented vicar, by *William Paston*, Esq.
1640, *Edw. Warner. Ditto.*
1645, *Henry Dickinson*, by Sir *William Paston*, Baronet.
1725, *Timothy Jones*, by the Bishop.
1737, *William Stockles. Ditto.*

In the church was the guild of St. *Ethelbert*, and the light of *Bekhithe, alias Bekkergate*, maintained by that part of the parish.

There is a curious tomb in the chancel, erected for the Lady *Catherine Paston*, with her effigies, made by the famous statuary Mr. *Nicholas Stone*, and set up by him in 1629, for which he was paid 340*l.* and was very extraordinarily entertained.

To the reviving memory of the vertuous and right worthy Lady Dame Katherine Paston, daughter of the right worshipfull Sir Thomas Knevet, Kt. and wife of Sir Edward Paston, with whom she lived in Wedlock 26 years, and had issue two sons yet surviving, William and Thomas: she died March 10, 1628.

The same statuary also erected a monument here for Sir *Edmund*, which cost 100*l.*

Juxta hoc marmor positæ sunt exuviæ D'ni Edmi. Paston Equitis aurati qui obt. Ano. D'ni. 1628, *ætat. suæ* 48.

Here were also buried *Clement Paston*, Esq. and *Beatrice* his wife, he died in 1419; between the south door, and the tomb of his wife, the father and mother of Sir *William* the judge. Also a monument for *Erasmus Paston*, Esq. and his wife *Mary*, daughter of Sir *Thomas Windham*, ornamented with brass plates, &c.

Mention is made of a chapel in the meadows.

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[5] In 1572 Robert Stele, presented by Mary Paston, widow, on the death of Thomas Pretteland.

SLOLEY.

THE capital lordship of this village was at the survey in *Ralph de Beaufoe*, and was held by a socman of St. *Bennet's* abbey in King *Edward's* time; there belonged to it a carucate of land, 12 villains, 8 borderers, with 2 carucates and an half, and 6 acres of meadow, &c. and 3 socmen had 16 acres, &c. valued at 40*s.* and was 6 furlongs long and 5 broad, paid 4*d. ob.* gelt, and a church with one acre valued at 2*d.* belonged to it.[9] From the *Beaufoes*, it after came to the *Marshals*, and Lord *Morley*.

The abbot of St. *Bennet's* had also at the survey, one socman, with 16 acres, valued at 16*d.*

The ancient family of *Le Gross*, of whom an account at large may be seen in *Crostwick*, was enfeoffed of this manor. Sir *Reginald le Gross* was lord and patron in the time of King *Stephen*, and held of the descendants of *de Beaufoe*, barons of *Rye*.

One of the same name was living in 1247, and in 1289, and in 1313, the lordship, &c. was settled for life on Sir *Reginald*, remainder on *Oliver* his son.

In the 35th of *Edward* III. *Alianore*, late wife of *Oliver le Gross*, was found to have held it, and *John* was her son, and being a knight, presented to this church in 1375, and 1383.

Oliver le Gross, Esq. presented in 1432, and by his will, dated *July* 1, 1439, proved 16th of *March* following,[1] requires to be buried in the chapel of St. *James* in this church; appoints *William Yelverton*, the King's justice of his bench, *John Groos*, &c. his executors; to the said *John* he gives the manor of *Irsted*, and to *Rowland* his 2d son, this of *Sloley*, and 10*l.* to the repair of *Sloley* church.

John Gross, Esq. son of *Oliver*, presented to this church in 1440.

Robert Ashfield, son of *John Ashfield*, and *Amicia* his wife, daughter and heir of *Symon Gross*, first son of *Oliver*, and his wife, convey their right herein to *Edward Jenney*, in the 18th of *Edward* IV. and at this time there seems to be a moiety of this manor in the *Ashfields*.

In 1522, Sir *Edmund Jenney* died seised of it, leaving it to *Francis* his grandson and heir, which *Francis* and *Margaret* his wife, convey a moiety of the manor of *Sloley*, 5 messuages, a watermill, 300 acres of land, 12 of meadow, 40 of pasture, 5 of wood, 100 of heath, 50 of marsh, and 100*s.* rent here, and in other towns, to *John Gross*, who in the first of *Edward* VI. with *Elizabeth* his wife, sold it to *Miles Gross* with the advowson.

In the *Grosses* it continued (as in *Crostwick*) till conveyed to the *Walpoles* Earls of *Orford*, where it remains.

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[9] T're. R. de Bellofago.——In Slaleia i sochaman S'ci. B. i car. t're. semp. xii vill. et viii bor. et ii car. et dim. et vi ac. p'ti. silva xxvi por. et iii soc. xvi ac. sep. dim. car. et val. xl sol. et ht. vi qr. in long. et v qr. in lat. e. iiiid. et obolu' de g. i ecclia i ac. et val. iid.—Terra S'ci Bened. de Holmo.——In Saloia i soc. xvi ac. val. xvid.

[1] Reg. Alleyn Norw. 186.

Rainald, son of *Ivo*, had a small fee held of him by *Roger*, 20 acres which *Scheit* held in the demeans of *Scothow* at the survey, one villain belonged to it, and it was valued in *Scothow*.[2]

I find no farther account of this, and so was united (as I take it) to the *Le Gross* fee.

The tenths were *5l.* The temporalities of *Bromholm* priory were 12*s.* and of St. *Bennet's* abbey 17*s.* 10*d. ob.* and for these 13*s.* 4*d.* were deducted out of the said tenths.

The CHURCH was dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, valued in the reign of *Edward* I. at 9 marks, and was a rectory. Sir *Reginald le Gross* was then patron. The rector had a manse and 16 acres. *Peter*-pence 12*d.* The present valor is *5l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and is discharged.

The church has a nave, and 2 isles covered with lead, and the chancel with reed, and a tower with 3 bells.

RECTORS.

John occurs rector 1299.
1324, *Reginald le Gross* instituted, presented by *Oliver le Gros.*
1334, *William Carman. Ditto.*
1360, *Thomas de Hemenhale*, by the Bishop, a lapse.
1375, *Henry de Taterford*, by Sir *John Groos.*
1383, *John Costeyn. Ditto.*
1395, *John Hood*, by Sir *Miles Stapleton.*
1452, *Thomas Depham*, by *Oliver Groos*, Esq.
1440, *Francis Norwich. Ditto.*
1457, *William Fuller*, by *John Groos*, Esq.
1486, *Robert Glaveyn.*
1503, *Edward Jenney*, by *John Groos*, Esq.
1511, Mr. *Robert Peyne.*
1552, Mr. *Thomas Duke.*
1557, *Roger Overy*, by *Miles Groos*, Gent.
1558, *Richard Lusher*, A.M. *Ditto.*
1559, *Robert Certeon*, by *Thomas Groos*, Esq.
1560, *Edward Rust. Ditto.*
In 1603, he returned 55 communicants.
1610, *Robert Thexton*, by *Thomas Gryme* Esq.
1625, *Edmund Simonds*, by Sir *Charles le Groos.*
1628, *Samuel Dyke. Ditto.*
John Roland, rector.
1661, *Valentine Husband*, by *Thomas Groos*, Esq.
1662, *Edmund Wharton. Ditto.*
1679, *John Ombler*, by *Charles Harman le Groos*, Esq.
1693, *John Rolfe. Ditto.*
1712, *Noah Vialis*, rector. *Ditto.*
1720, *Mundeford Spelman. Ditto.*
1736, *John Wakeman*, by *Robert* Lord *Walpole.*
1753, *Thomas Bateman*, by *Margaret* Countess of *Orford.*

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[2] Terra Rainaldi filij Ivonis. ——— qua. ten. Scheit in D'nio de Scothow. In Slaleia ten. ide (viz. Roger.) xx ac. sep. i vill. et e. in p'tio de Scothow.

1754, *James Adamson*, by *John Sharp*, *hac vice*.

In the church was the chapel of St. *James*.—*John Trew*, priest, buried in the church, gave a mass book with silver clasps, a peyr of chalices of silver and gilt, with a vestment of black velvet, in 1524. *Robert Glavine* rector, died 1503, and has a gravestone in the chancel.

RIDLINGTON

Was the lordship of *Ralph*, brother of *Ilgar*, and 16 socmen held 120 acres under him, and 5 carucates and an acre of meadow, valued at 20*s*.[3] It takes its name as lying on meadows by some rivulet.

Several persons had an interest herein. *Thomas de Walcote*, by deed *sans date*, released as lord, to *Roger de Veile*, the moiety of this church: witnesses, Sir *Roger de Gyney*, *Adam Groos*, &c. The *Roscelines* had also a lordship here and in *Honing*.[4] Sir *John de Veile* of *Witton*, and *Letia* his wife, released their right in a moiety of the advowson, with lands in *Witton*, as did *John le Veile* their son.

In the 51st of *Edward* III. *Thomas Rosceline* had a charter of free warren in his demean lands. *Reginald de Dunham*, heir of *John le Veile*, gave to the abbey of *Bromholm*, 8 acres of land in this town and *Bromholm*, and the advowson of a moiety of the church, which he held with his manors of *Fishley* and *Witton*, which he held of the King by keeping a goshawk for the King. *Esch*. 27 *Edw*. I. This *Reginald* was son of *Beatrix*, sister and heir of *John*, son of Sir *John le Veile*.

Peter Rosceline, *John de Vaux*, *John de Gymingham*, *William de Crostweyt*, &c. were returned to have interests here as lords, in the 9th of *Edward* II.

This was in the Earl of *Orford* in 1700, and the Countess of *Orford* held it in jointure in 1760.

The prior of *Bromholm* had also a lordship in the 31st of *Edward* I. he had license to receive in mortmain the advowson of this church, with lands in *Witton* and *Bacton*; and in the 41st of *Edward* III. he was impleaded for stopping the water-course at *Ridlington* bridge, between *Witton* and *Ridlington*, and ordered to let it have its usual course.

On the Dissolution it seems to be granted to Sir *Thomas Woodhouse*, with the advowson; and his son Sir *John* had livery of it about the 15th of *Elizabeth*. The temporalities of the priory were valued in 1428, at 26*s*. 4*d*.

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[3] Terra Ranulfi fratris Ilgeri.——In Ridlinketuna xvi soc. cxx ac. t're. sep. v car. et i ac. p'ti. et val. xx sol.——Of this manor and of Ralph, see in Honing.

[4] Reg. Bromh. fol. 21, 28, lately in the tenure of Dr. Moor, Bishop of Ely, and now most likely in the Univ. Library of Camb.

John Norris, Esq. was patron in 1740, and lord of this, as I take it, and in 1762.

The tenths were 3*l*. 10*s*. Deducted 10*s*.

Here is a fair on *Lady-day*.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Peter*. In the reign of *Edward* I. the prior of *Lewes* had the patronage of a mediety. Mr. *Ralph Tremyngham* (quere if not *Gymingham*) was patron of another, each mediety valued at 2 marks and an half. *Peter*-pence 8*d*. *See in East Riston.*

The present valor of the rectory is 4*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. and is discharged.

William was rector of a mediety in 1254; and before this, Mr. *Stephen de Schipdam* in the time of *William Turbe*, Bishop of *Norwich*.

RECTORS.

In 1299, *William de Hirne* instituted, presented by the prior of *Bromholm*.
1307, *Ralph de Baketon.*
1324, *Richard de Baketon.*
1349, *John de Herlonde.*
1349, *John Frend.*
1357, *Thomas Markant.*
1361, *John Atte Wend.*
1368, *Simon de Ramesey.*
1383, *John de Ridlington.*
1390, *Roger Atte Medwe.*
1422, *Nicholas Heylot.*
1431, *John Payn.*
1435, *Richard Palmer.*
1446, *Thomas Prentysse.*
1468, *John Kaa*, to both medieties.
1470, *William Copull.*
1476, *John Halle.*
1480, *William Swan.*
1482, *Richard Wood.*
1514, *William Watson.*
1518, *Edmund Tompson.*
1522, *Thomas Baker.*
Richard Crosseley, rector.
1554, *Robert Lindeley*, by Sir *Thomas Wodehouse.*
1558, *Robert Boost. Ditto.*
1576, *Robert Burgh.*
1586, *William Oliver* by the King, a lapse.

In 1603, he returned 72 communicants, and that Sir *Henry Wodehouse* was patron, but that mediety was appropriated.

1621, *George Middleton*, by *Thomas Cannam, hac vice.*
1668, *John Elwood*, by *John Norris*, Esq.
1670, *James Ferrer. Ditto.*
1710, *Richard Playters*, by *John Norris*, Esq. to a mediety.
1712, *George Monk*, to a mediety on *Playters's* death, by *ditto.*

1750, *Thomas Hewet*, by *John Norris*, a minor, consolidated to *East Ruston*, in 1757.

In the church were St. *Peter's* and St. *Mary's* gilds, St. *Nicholas* and St. *Mary's* altars; the arms of *Boys*, impaling *Gyminham*, and *Boys* impaling *Repps*.

On a gravestone with a brass plate in the chancel,

Presbyter hic stratus quidam jacet intumulatus,
Vir bonus et gratus, Thomas Stacey vocitatus,
Cautor Subtilis pueris, magnus Relevator,
Et Campanilis Ridlington erat fabricator.
M. Anno. C. quater bis in XI ruit iste
Luce bis x et 1 April. stet sibi Christe.—Amen.

SMALBURGH.

THE chief lordship of this town was at the survey in the abbot of *Holm*, and held of him by a socman, who had a carucate of free land, and gave it to that abbey in the time of King *Edward*, and held it after of the abbot: there belonged to it 2 villains, with a carucate and an half, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*. The whole was 10 furlongs long and 12 perches broad, and the gelt was 8*d*.[5]

The abbot's temporalities in 1428 were valued at 25*s*. and 7*s*. in rent at the Dissolution.

The family of *De Smalburgh* were enfeoffed of the greatest part of it soon after the conquest, and claimed the right of patronage belonging to it. In the 12th of *Henry* III. *John de Smalburgh* granted to *Peter de Brompton* and *Maud* his wife, lands claimed as part of her dower from *Henry de Smalburgh*, her late husband.

In the 5th of *Edward* I. *William*, son of *Reginald de Smalburgh*, was petent, and *Bartholomew de Corston* and *Maud* his wife, deforcients, of 3 messuages, lands and rents here, and in *Barton*; and in the 8th of that King, *Thomas de Smalburgh* conveyed with *Beatrice* his wife, to *John*, son of *Walter de Smalburgh*, eight messuages, a mill, with several parcels of land here and in *Berton*.

Of this family was Sir *William de Smalburgh*, who died about the 48th of *Edward* III.

[5] Terra S'ci. Benedicti de Holmo, ad victum Monachar.———In Smalb'ga i soc. s'ci. b. qui tenebat i car. ibe terre et eam dedit Sco B. T. R. E. et adhuc tenet de abbe. sep. ii vill. et i car. et dim. et ii ac. p'ti. val. xx sol. In eadem. xxviii soc. i car. i car. t're. sep. iiii car. ac. p'ti. val. xx sol. totu' ht. x qr. in long. et vi qr. in lat. et viiid. de g.

CATT'S MANOR

Was held of the abbot by fealty, and the rent of 4*s.* *per ann.* *Edmund Bokenham*, Esq. who died in 1479, and had lands and a tenement in *Smalburgh*, called *Baxter's*, purchased this lordship of the executors of *Henry Catt.*

John Wychingham, Esq. son of *John*, settled it on *Ann* his wife in the reign of *Henry* VII. and came to his daughters and coheirs. In the 33d of *Henry* VIII. *Christopher Coote*, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife, passed it to *William Arnold.* In 1575, *Thomas Pettus*, alderman of *Norwich*, possessed it; and by an inquisition taken at *Worsted*, *January* 21, in the 19th of *James* I. Sir *Francis Jones* was found to be seised of it in right of his wife, with *Trusbut's* in this town, and of a fishery called *Eale-Set*, in *Barton Water*, and *Sutton*, valued at 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.*

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the Earls of *Norfolk*, had, on the conquest, the grant of a lordship of which 3 freemen were deprived, who had a carucate of land, with 12 borderers, and 3 socmen who possessed then 3 carucates of meadow, 2 of them were accounted for in *Antingham*, and the 3d was valued at 10*s.*[6] One of them was under the protection of the predecessour of *Robert Malet*, and the other of St. *Bennet* of *Holm*, which abbey had the soc.

In the 3d year of *Henry* III. *William de Stalham* granted by fine to *Robert de Bosco*, a carucate of land in this town, *Bertham* and *Dilham*, who regranted it to *William*, to be held of *Robert* and his heirs, by one knight's fee.

This came in the next reign to Sir *Jeffrey Withe*, by the marriage of *Isabel*, daughter and coheir of Sir *William de Stalham;* he was found to hold one fee here and in *Dilham*, of Sir *Robert de Boys;* and Sir *Robert* of Sir *Richard de Rokele*, who held it of the Earl *Marshal.* Sir *Jeffrey* lived at *Hepperuth* in *Suffolk*, and was father of Sir *Olyver Wythe*, who was living in the 16th of *Edward* I.

Jeffrey Wythe, the prior of *Norwich*, *John de Smalburgh*, *Roger de Gyney*, were returned to have lordships here, in the 9th of *Edward* II. and in the 9th of *Edward* III. *John de Hederset* and *Elizabeth* his wife, convey to *Olyver Wythe* and *Wynesia* his wife, 12*s.* 6*d.* rent, with the homage and services of *Isabel Wyche*, *William de Felburgh*, &c.

In 1373, Sir *Jeffrey Wythe* of *Smalburgh* gives his body to be buried in the churchyard of the brethren of *Mount Carmel*, (the White Friars) of *Norwich;*[7] his will was proved the last day of *February*, in the said year; and *Alice* his wife was executrix; and in 1361, Dame *Alice Wythe* was buried in that convent, as was Sir *Oliver Wythe* her husband.

Sir *John Wythe*, by his will, dated on *Monday* before the feast of St. *Peter* in *Cathedra*, (*February* 22,) desires to be buried in the chancel of *Beeston* church; names *Sibilla* his wife; and was proved in the said year, *September* 30, 1387: he left a daughter and heiress, *Amy*, or *Anne*, married to Sir *John Calthorp*. *Sibilla* her mother, was daughter and heir of Sir *Edmund de Omer*, and after the death of Sir *John Wythe*, was married to Sir *William Calthorp*, father of Sir *John*, and surviving Sir *William*, was buried by her first husband *Withe*, in the chancel of *Beeston* on the south side, to which church she was a benefactress, as may be seen in *Calthorp*.

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[6] Terra Rogeri Bigoti.—— In Smaleb'ga iii lib. ho'es i car. t're. sep. xii bor. et iii ac. tc. et p. iii car. mo. iiii et ii ac. p'ti silv. vi por. duo ex h. s't. in p'tio. de Antingham et tertius val. x sol. unus ex h. fuit ho antecessoris R. Malet et alij S'ci Benedicti ipsemet S.B. socam,

[7] Reg. Haydon Norw. fol. 35.

In this family it continued, Sir *Philip Calthorp* dying lord in 1535; *Elizabeth* his daughter, being heir to her brother *Philip*, who died *s. p.* brought it to Sir *Henry Parker* by marriage, who had livery of it in the 3d of *Edward* VI. and was sold by Sir *Philip Parker* in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Charles Cornwallis*, Esq. who about the 37th of that reign, conveyed it to *Thomas Gross*, Esq. and Sir *Charles le Gross*, presented to the rectory in 1629, and *Charles le Gross*, Esq. in 1693, was lord: he sold it to *Giles Cutling*, an attorney at *Norwich*.

The heir of *Cutling* married *James Smith*, a mercer of *Norwich*. In 1713, *Catherine Smith*, widow, presented, as her right, it being an alternate presentation, and is now in Mr. *Aufrere*.

The prior and convent of *Norwich* had also a lordship here. *Gunnora*, sister of *Hugh Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk* gave them *Elstan de Bac*, a freeman, for an exchange of whom the said Earl, by deed, *sans date*, in the reign of King *Steven*, or *Henry* II. gave them *Godwin de Smalburgh* and *Alfer*, both freemen,[8] with their lands, to be held as freely of the prior, as they had been of him, and that they might honourably perform yearly his father's anniversary, and for his own soul and of his brothers and sisters, all his ancestors and successors. *Richard de Turbeville*, *Robert de Reymes*, *Gilbert de Coleville*, &c. are witnesses.

Pope *Alexander* III. in 1176, confirmed to *John* Bishop of *Norwich*, lands here and in *Dilham*, of the fee of Earl *Hugh*.

The Earl *Warren* had an interest here, his manor of *Witton*, probably extending into this town.

William de Heggs and his parceners held the 10th part of a fee of *Richard de Berningham*, and he of the Earl *Warren*, about the 20th of *Henry* III. and *John de Hemmesby*, and *Adam Tucker*, held it in the 20th of *Edward* III. of *Oliver Wythe*, and he of the Earl. In the 3d of *Henry* IV. *Richard Kirope*, and his parceners were in possession of it, held of the heirs of *Wythe*, and they of the Earl of *Arundel*.

The tenths were 5*l.*—Deducted 13*s.* 4*d.*—Temporalities of the prior of *Hickling* 11*s.*

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Peter* and is a rectory. By an inquisition taken before the archdeacon of *Norfolk*, it was found that the church of *Smalberge* was vacant, and that the abbot of St. *Bennet* presented last, and that *Robert de Smalbergh*, *Reginald*, son of *Hugh*, *Hubert*, *John* and *Theobald*, sons of *William de Smalberge*, freemen of the said abbot, say they are the true patrons;[9] also *Jeffrey* son of *Ralph*, *William* son of *Simon*, and *John* son of *William de Smalberge*, say they are true patrons.

But all these by several deeds, *sans date*, about the time of King *John*, as I take it, released all their right to the abbot.—Witnesses, Sir *Fulk de Baynard*, Sir *Bryan de Hickling*, Sir *Richard de Butler*, &c.

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[8] Reg. 5 Eccles Cath. Norwic. fol. 22 and 71.

[9] Reg. Holm. fol. 57, &c.

In the reign of *Edward* I. the abbot was patron. The rector had a manse and 8 acres of land, valued at 13 marks. *Peter*-pence 10*d.* The prior of *Norwich* is said to have a portion of tithe valued at 6*s.*— The present valor is 10*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* and is discharged

The Bishop of *Norwich* has an alternate right of presentation.

RECTORS.

In 1305, *Henry Hemenburgh* instituted, presented by the abbot of *Holm.*

1316, *Robert de Bardelby,* junior.

1318, *Thomas de Bardelby* occurs rector in 1326.

1346, *John de Ludham.*

1347, *Robert de Morton,* presented by the King, in the vacancy of an abbot.

1349, *Roger de Barneburgh,* by the King.

1365, *Robert Druel,* by the abbot.

1365, *Thomas Rand.*

1367, *John de la Walle.*

1371, *Robert Spencer.*

1409, *Oliver Mendham.*

1438, *Richard Palmer.*

1475, *John Keving,* late abbot of St. *Bennet's.*

1500, *Richard Jordan,* on *Keving's* death.

1525, Mr. *Christopher Bland,* A.M.

1525, Mr. *William Pay,* A.M.

1526, *John Tacolneston, alias Brown.*

William Ugge, rector.

1557, Mr. *Robert Rugge,* archdeacon of *Suffolk,* by the assignees of the Bishop of *Norwich.*

1559, *John Rydley,* by the Queen.

John Fenton occurs in 1596.

1602, *Henry Woodhouse,* LL.D. by the Queen, the see being void; in his return in 1603, he says that the Bishop and Sir *Philip Parker,* late lord, were patrons alternately.

1629, *Thomas Hennant,* A.M. by Sir *Charles le Gross.*

1659, *Edmund Shilling,* by *Thomas Gross,* Esq.

1681, *Andrew Thexton,* by *Charles le Gross,* Esq.

1713, *Richard Oram,* on *Thexton's* cession, by *Catherine Smith,* widow.

1762, *Richard Humphreys,* by the Archbishop of *Canterbury,* his option.

Here was the guild of *Jesus,* and in the church the picture of *Edward* the Confessor, in his regalia, and his arms, and the arms of *Wythe, azure,* three griffins, passant, in pale, *or,*—and those of *Calthorp.*

In 1677, the steeple fell down, and defaced part of the church; 2 bells were sold to build up a gable, and one left.

The Bishop of *Norwich* is said to have the patronage, on the exchange of the lands (in King *Henry* VIII.) of the abbot of *Holm* with the Bishop.

The church of *Smalburgh* in *Edward* the Fourth's time, is said to be 42 paces long and 18 broad.

SWAFIELD.

A LORDSHIP in this town belonged to the Bishop of *Thetford* before and at the survey, as part of the see, and *Jeffrey* held it of the Bishop: there was one socman with 24 acres of land, 2 borderers and the moiety of another, with one carucate valued at 5*s.* iiii*d.* and there were 28 acres belonging to the church, and a borderer, with 2 acres of meadow, valued at 2*s.* The whole was one leuca long, and 4 furlongs and one perch broad, &c. and paid 18*d.* gelt.[1]

William de Curechun or *Curzun,* and *Julian de Swafield,* held between them half a fee of the Bishop; and in the 2d year of King *John, Julian* had by a fine, the patronage of the church, with the manor house assigned him by *William,* but the lands were still held in equal moieties between them.

After this, *Nicholas Bateler* had a moiety; and in the 15th of *Henry* III. *William de St. Clere,* who possessed it, sold it to *William,* son of *William de Heveningham,* by fine.

In the said reign *William de Monesley* and his mother, held in demean a quarter of a fee of *Thomas Elingham,* and he of the Bishop; and this was held in the 20th of *Edward* III. by *Laurence Sprigg* of *Thomas de Weston;* and in the 4th of *Henry* IV. by *John Mondeford,* of *Thomas de Weston,* and he of the Bishop.

Richard, son of *Gilbert de St. Dennis,* impleaded in the 18th of *Edward* I. *Nicholas de Monesley* and *Agnes* his wife, for a messuage, a mill, thirty acres of land, one of turbary, and 19*s.* rent, which seems to be of the other moiety.

William Burgeis was lord of *Swathefield-hall* in 1465, and by his will, dated *May* 12, desires to be buried in the church by his wife *Alice,* and left *James* his son and heir.

William de Scohies had a grant of 6 acres of land, of which a freeman was deprived, valued at 6*d.* and the abbot of *Holm* had the soc of it.[2]

Ranulf, brother of *Ilgar,* had also a grant of 18 acres which 2 freemen were deprived of, with a carucate and an half acre of meadow, valued at xvi*d.*[3] This seems to have come afterwards to the Earls *Warren.*

The Earl *Warren's* manor of *North Walsham* extended into this town, and *William de Repps,* &c. held lands in the 9th of *Edward* II. of the Earl.

[1] Terr. Epi. Tedfordensis ad Episcopatu p'tinens T.R.E. In Suaffelda ten. Gaufridus i soc. de xxiiii ac. t're. et ii bord. et dim et i car. et val. v sol. et iiiid.——In eade xxviii ac. ad eccliam semp. i bord. et ii ac. p'ti. et val. ii sol. et totu ht. i leu. in long. et 4 qr. et i perc. in lat. et xviiid. de g.

[2] Terra Willi. de Scohies——Suawlda vi ac. lib. ho. et val. vid. S'cs. Benedictus socam.

[3] Terra Ranulfi fr'ris Ilgari——Suafella xviii ac. ii lib. ho's sep. dim. car' et dim. ac. p'ti. et val. xvid.

In the 5th of *Edward* III. the jury present that the Earl's tenants in this town ought not to common in *North Walsham.*

Thomas Flegg and *Dionysia* his wife, convey to *John Flegg* a messuage, with lands, and a foldcourse here, &c. in the 33d of *Henry* III.

From the Earls *Warren* it came to the Earls of *Lancaster,* and so to the Crown, as in *Gymingham,* and became part of the dutchy of *Lancaster,* and is so at this time.

William de Repps, and the heirs of *Plaiz,* had an interest here under the Earl *Warren* in the 9th of *Edward* II.

The prior of *Bromholm's* manor in *North Walsham* extended also here. This was granted in the 4th and 5th of *Philip* and *Mary* to *Francis Chaloner* and *William Butler, September* 6; and in the 20th of *Elizabeth* was possessed by *Thomas Gryme,* Gent. There temporalities were 4*s.* 7*d.*—The tenths were 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Deducted 8*s.* 4*d.*

The CHURCH is a rectory, dedicated to St. *Nicholas;* the Earl *Warren* had the patronage in the reign of *Edward* I. but is said to have no right, the church being founded on the land and manor of the Bishop of *Norwich;* the rector had no manse, or land belonging to it, it was valued at 6 marks and an half, and paid *Peter*-pence 9*d.;* the present valor is 6*l.* and is discharged.

RECTORS.

1300, *William de Leyton,* instituted, presented by *John* Earl *Warren.*

1344, *Thomas de Scharnburn.*

1361, *John de Cocclescote,* by Lady *Maud de Lancaster* Countess of *Henayd, Leicester,* &c.

1366, *John de Styrup,* by *John* Duke of *Lancaster.*

1368, *Thomas de Wodehall. Ditto.*

1372, *Nicholas de Ripoun,* by *John* King of *Castile.*

1378, *Richard Gunnays. Ditto.*

1383, *Richard Rau. Ditto.*

1390, *John Goffe. Ditto.*

1447, *Michael Fregorre,* D.D. by the King.

Edward Hall, occurs rector in the 5th of *Henry* VIII.

Robert Chaucer in 1603, and returned 75 communicants.

1729, *Edward Broughton,* by the King, on the death of *Alexander Guthrie.*

1746, *Marmaduke Ward. Ditto.*

The patronage is in the chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster,* here was the guild of St. *Nicholas.*

Thomas Flegg was buried in the church in 1558.

The temporalities of St. *Bennet* of *Holm,* were 11*s.* 9*d. ob.*

Gilbert de St. Dennis, by deed *sans date,* granted to the prior of *Bromholm,* lands here, which *Claricia de Becham,* widow of *Thomas de Birston,* held in dower, and *Richard* his son confirmed them in the 19th of *Edward* I. *William de Glanvile,* the founder of that priory, gave the tithe of the paunage of the turbary of *Swathefeld.*

TUNSTEDE,

Called *Tonesteda* in the *Saxon* age, from its site on a rivulet, called *Tun*, or *Tony*, as *Tunbridge*, &c. *Tone* is a river in *Somersetshire*. *Alfer*, a nobleman, or thane of *Herold* was lord of it in the time of the Confessor, on whose deprivation it was given to *Roger* of *Poictiers*, in *France*, 3d son of *Roger de Montgomery*, who was made Earl of *Lancaster*.

This was a very considerable lordship in *Alfere's* time, it consisted of 5 carucates and an half of land, 23 villains, and 16 borderers, 2 carucates in demean, 12 among the tenants, and 8 acres of meadow, paunage for 12 swine, 3 cows, &c. 140 sheep, and 24 socmen held a carucate of land, and then 12 carucates of meadow; these were added in the time that the Conqueror held it, and *Ralph*, Earl of *Norfolk* added 6 freemen, with a carucate and an half of land, of these St. *Bennet* had the soc, the protection of one, and the forfeiture of three of the socmen; the 6 freemen had under them 4 bordererers, who had then 4 carucates of meadow.[4]

Robert, the cross-bow-man added lands after Earl *Ralph's* forfeiture in *Hoveton* to it, (as may be seen in *Hofton*) the whole when *Robert* held it under *Godric*, (and it was in the King's hands) valued at 10*l.* at the survey at 11*l.* it was one leuca and a quarter long, and one leuca broad, and paid 17*d.* gelt.

Roger de Poictiers Earl of *Lancaster*, is said to have been deprived for rebellion, and in the reign of *Henry* II. it appears to be in the family of *De Grelley*, who were barons of the realm.

Albert de Grelley died possessed of it, whose son was a minor, and in the King's custody in his 30th year, under the care of his uncle *Gilbert Basset*,[5] aged 11 years; but this lordship was with the rest of his lands and barony, committed by the King to *Nigell*, son of *Alexander*, and *Robert de Buron*. *Albert*, married ———, daughter of *Thomas Basset*, by whom he had this son and three daughters; she being a widow, and holding lands *in capite*, was at the King's disposal, and after married *Wido de Croun*; in her own right she held the manor of *Blakeston*, which in the space of one year and three quarters had brought her in 9*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* *per ann.* and corn to the value of 101s.

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[4] Terre que fuer'. Rog. Pictaviensis ——Tonesteda ten. idem Alfere Tegn. Heroldi, T.R.E v car. et dim. tre. sep. xxiii vill. et xvi bor. t'nc. et p. ii car. mo. dim. tc. xii car. hou. p. et mo. vii viii ac. p'ti. silv. xii por. tc. iii an. t'nc. iiii pos. mo. i tc. cxl ov. mo. c. et xxiiii soc. i car. tre. tc. xii car. p. et mo. v. et ii ac. p'ti. et ide st. additi t. r. w. et R. Comes addidit vi lib. ho'es i car. tre. et dim. ex his ht. Scs. Benedictus, soca' et de uno com'endationem et de xxiiii atres forisfacturs et ht. vi lib. ho'es sub. se iiii bor. tc. iiii car. p. et mo. iii et ii ac. p'ti. huic manerio addidit R. Arbal. p. Rad. forisfecit, &c. qu'de Rotb. Arb. eam ten. in manu Regis sub. Godrico, val. x lib. mo. xi et ht. i leug. in long. et i qr. et i leug. in lat. et xviid. de g.

[5] Rot. de Dominat. Pueris, &c.

This lordship of *Tunstede* was valued at 30*l.* and that of *Swinehead* in *Lincolnshire,* which were her husband's, at 102*s. per ann.*

In the aforesaid year, *Lauretta Picot,* daughter of *Eustach Picot,* had some interest here, in her own right, then widow of *Hugh de Burdelys* of *Scoulton* in *Norfolk.*

Thomas Grelley was lord in the 44th of *Henry* III. and had then a grant of a mercate weekly, and of an annual fair, and held it of the honour of *Lancaster.*

On the death of *Robert Grelley,* in the 10th of *Edward* I. was an extent of this manor, and *Thomas Bardolf* was found to hold three parts of a fee of it in *Spikeworth,* and paid 6 marks *per ann.*

John, son of *Henry de Hoveton,* held the 4th part of a fee, &c. the barony extended into *Suffolk, Oxfordshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire,* and *Rutlandshire;* and the jury find it worth 54*l. per ann.* with the advowson of this church, and held *in capite; Thomas* was his son and heir under age, and in the King's custody, and *Robert* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells,* the King's chancellor, had the care of his lands.

John de Overton, the Bishop's bailiff, impleaded in the 14th of the said King, *John Wyke,* who had opposed him *(vi et armis)* in his office, and recovered of him 10 marks damages, and 40*s.* for himself, *Wyke* being taken into custody; and at this time it appears that here was a park.

Thomas de Grelley was lord in the 32d of *Edward* I. but in the 9th of *Edward* II. *Nicholas de Meldon* held it of the Earl of *Lancaster,* and in the 14th of that King, *William de Meldon* and *Maud* his wife, convey it to *Michael de Meldon,* with 204 acres of marsh, 7 marks, and 8*s.* rent here, in *Spikesworth, Hoveton, Westwick,* &c.

In the 1st of *Edward* III. he held it by one fee, and the service of 10*s. per ann.* to the castle of *Lancaster.* Soon after he sold it to Sir *John Stretche,* who possessed it in the 20th of the said King.

John la Warr and *Joan* his wife, had also some interest herein, which they conveyed to Sir *John Stretch, viz.* 332 acres of land, 4*l.* 10*s.* rent, with the advowson; it is probable this *Joan,* was daughter of *Grelley;* the *Wests,* who married the Lord *De la Warr's* heiress, and assumed their title from them; quarter *Le Warr's* coat, *gules,* a lion rampant, and crusily of cross crosslets, *argent;*—and that of *Grelley, gules,* a bend, and two bendlets sinister, *or.*

In the 27th of *Edward* III. Sir *John Stretch* conveyed it to *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster,* with the advowson, and on the accession of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* to the crown, was made part of the Dutchy of *Lancaster.*

In the 19th of *Charles* I. *Robert Draper,* Esq. of *London* was found to die seised of three messuages, a pigeon-house, 3 barns, 3 gardens, 120 acres of land, 60 of pasture, 30 of furze and heath in *Tunstead* and *Hoveton,* and St. *John's,* by the payment of 58*l.* 7*s.* 8¼*d.* fee farm rent to the Crown; after this it was held of the Crown, by *Lepington Carey,* and conveyed by him, in the reign of the said King, to Sir *Richard Berney,* Bart. and is now possessed by his heirs, Sir *Hanson Berney,* Bart.

The tenths were 6*l.* 18*s.*—Deducted 18*s.*—Temporalities of *Bromholm* priory 2*s.* 6*d. ob.*

The church was dedicated to St. *Mary.*

Robert de Grelley was lord in the reign of *Edward* I. and held the patronage of it; the rector had then a grange, and 20 acres, and was valued at 24 marks, *Peter*-pence 18*d.*

The church has a nave, with two isles; and a chancel covered with lead, a square tower, and 5 bells.

RECTORS.

In 1307, *William de Derleton*, instituted rector, presented by Sir *Thomas Grelley.*

1334. *Michael de Meldon*, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, on account of the farm of this manor.

1341, Mr. *Henry de Cokkam*, by Sir *John Stretche.*

1342, Mr. *Robert Persone. Ditto.*

1344, *Sim. de Brusele. Ditto.*

VICARS.

In 1351, *Henry de Taterford*, was presented to the vicarage of *Tunstede*, by the prioress of *Campes* in *Suffolk*, and nominated by the Bishop of *Norwich.*

Henry Duke of *Lancaster* granted the rectory, and the advowson of the free chapel of St. *James*, to the convent, on the request of his sister, the Lady *Maud de Lancaster*, then a nun of the said priory, and it was appropriated to them, for the support of a chaplain to celebrate mass daily.[6]

On this the vicarage was settled, taxed at 10 marks; the appropriated rectory at 14 marks.

1375, *John de Lexham. Ditto.*

1376, *Henry de Taterford.*

In 1424, the vicar had a house assigned him; *John de Walsingham* occurs vicar in 1428, and in the 18th of *Richard* II. *Henry Stoket* was vicar.

Jeff. Briggs, occurs vicar of *Tunsted, cum Scornston*, about 1600, then valued at 18*l.* 9*s.* 6½*d.* and returned *Catherine Brend*, widow, to be the patroness, and *Jeffrey Bishop*, lately patron; communicants 90, and that he received only a pension of 20*l. per ann.* of the proprietary, *Catherine Brend*, widow.

Henry Waite instituted 1639.

1729, *John Beale* by *William Pearce*, Gent. on the death of *Alexander Guthere.*

1745, *William Clark*, on *Beale's* resignation.

In 1740, Mr. *Peirse* was patron.

On the Dissolution of the priory of *Campes*, King *Henry* VIII. granted, *November* 6, in his 35th year, the appropriated rectory of *Tunsted*, with the patronage of the vicarage to *John Corbet*, and he had license to alien 30*s.* rent, and all the lands in *Hickling*, and *Stalham*; part of the rectory of *Tunsted*, and *Scornston*, to *William Woodhouse* and his heirs; and in the said year *Corbet* had license to alien a messuage, and 15 acres of land in *Tunsted,* and *Scornston,* and a moiety of *Tunsted,* and *Scornston* rectory to *Edward Russell.*

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[6] Lib. Instit. Norw. 5, fol. 6.

Christopher Amias was found to hold a barn[7] in the parsonage-yard in *Tunstede,* with a parcel of land adjoining, containing an acre, and 15 acres and an half of wood in *Tunsted* and *Scornston,* with a moiety of all the tithes of *Tunstede* and *Scornston* of the King *in capite,* and *John Amias* was his son and heir. Escheat, *A°.* 7th *Edward* VI.

William Brende and *Catherine* his wife had a moiety of the rectory and churches of *Tunsted* and *Scornston,* with the glebes and tithes in the reign of *Elizabeth,* and *March* 1, in the 18th of *James* I. aliened by *Jeff. Bishop,* Gent. to *Francis* his son and heir.

In the church were the arms of *Le Gross,* of *Inglose;* and of *France,* and *England,* quarterly, a bordure, *argent,* born by *Thomas* of *Woodstock* Duke of *Gloucester,* youngest son of King *Edward* III.

In the church were the guilds of St. *Margaret, Trinity,* and St. *John* Baptist, and his image in his chapel, the lights of St. *Mary, Trinity,* St. *Peter,* St. *John* Baptist, St. *John* the Evangelist, St. *Anthony,* St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury,* St. *Catherine,* and the plough light of *Upgate* in *Hungate,* with that of St. *Nicholas;* also the tabernacle and image of our Lady of Pity, the tabernacle and image of the *Trinity* standing by St. *Ann.*

The chapel of *Scornston* abovementioned belonging to the church of *Tunsted* is wrote in the institution books *Sculmertone,* which was no doubt an hamlet of *Tunstede.*

Robert de Greylle was patron of it in the reign of *Edward* I. when it had all the insignia of a mother church, *viz.* baptism, chrism, and burial; and to the said chapel belonged 24 mansions, with all their obventions, great and small, and was valued at 7 marks, paid *Peter-pence* 4*d. ob.* it was dedicated to St. *Michael;* there was also his guild and light, and St. *John* Baptist, *Trinity,* and St. *Mary;* St. *Mary,* St. *Nicholas,* and St. *Christopher's* lights.

Sculmerton signifies a town by a shallow meer.

William de Ufford Earl of *Suffolk* was lord of *Scornston* in the 47th of *Edward* III.

Sir *Henry Ingloss* died lord in 1451, and Sir *Edmund Jenny* left it to his son *John* in 1522: afterwards in the *Potts.*

NORTH WALSHAM.

THE principal lordship of this town was given by *Streth,* a *Saxon,* to the abbey of St. *Bennet's* at *Holm;*[8] at the survey, the abbot had 3 carucates and a half of land, held by 12 villains, and 5 borderers, 2 carucates in demean, 2 and an half among the tenants, and 8 acres of meadow, &c. a mill, one runcus, one cow, 31 socmen had 3 carucates and 50 acres, with 2 villains, and a borderer; and there were 15 carucates, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 100*s*.; it was one leuca and an half long, and one leuca and 6 perches broad, paid 18*d*. gelt, and the church was endowed with 30 acres.[9]

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[7] Christ. Amyas, and Edward Russell, bought the parsonage of Tunstede with Riston, of the King, (as is said,) in or about 1543.

[8] Reg. Abb. de Holm, fol. 6.

The abbot had also 4 socmen with 57 acres, and a carucate and an acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*. 8*d*. of two of these *William Malet* had the protection only, and there were 10 borderers, with 7 acres, valued at 10*s*.

In the 19th of *Henry* III. *William de Felmingham* quitclaimed to *Sampson*, the abbot, (who held this lordship as part of his barony) all his right in the common of pasture here and in *Swanton* for 3 marks of silver,[1] about the year 1250, the rent of assise was 5*l*. 16*s*. 5*d*. *q*. and there were 120 acres of arable land rented at 40*s*.

About this time *Robert* the abbot granted to Sir *Richard Butler* a chapel in his messuage at *Walsham*, and *Richard*, who was son of Sir *Nicholas Butler*, released to him all his right of common in the woods of *Walsham* and *Swanton*, the abbot then inclosing those woods, and had releases from Sir *Reginald le Gross*, *William de Whitewell*, and *Bartholomew de Felmingham*.

William de St. Clere, who had a moiety of the inheritance of Sir *Richard Butler* in this county and town, conveyed it by fine in the 57th of the said King, to *William*, son of *William de Heveningham*, to be held of him and his heirs by the service of a sparrow-hawk.

This extended into *Swafield*, *Worsted* and *Westwick*: *William*, son of *Reymer* had then an interest therein, *Beatrix* his wife being the relict of Sir *Nicholas Butler*, she being in court and doing homage with the said *William*; which shows how strict the law of homage was at that time.

William, son of *John le Butler*, by deed, sans date, gave to the abbot all the services of *Ralph de Reppes*, *Hugh de Coleby*, and *John*, son of *Hugh*, and *Margaret* his wife, and of *Ralph de Reppes* and *Hawis* his wife, daughter and coheir of *William Franks* of *Felmingham*.

In the 14th of *Edward* I. the abbot claimed view of frank-pledge, the assise, &c. and *Robert de Aldeby* aliened to him in the 8th of *Edward* II. five acres of turbary; in the 15th of that King, an action was brought against him for taking a horse, an amercement in the lete for one that brewed against the assise, who alleged that there were divers fees in the town, but the man being a resident on the abbot's land, the jury found the abbot ought to have it.

In the 3d of *Henry* IV. the prior of *Norwich*, *Fakenham*, *Pentney*, and *Bromholm*, the heirs of *Philip de Worsted*, *John de Mauteby*, held here, in *Worsted*, *Dilham*, &c. a knight's fee of the abbot of St. *Bennet*.

About the year 1413, *Clement Paston*, Esq. *John Horningtoft* of *Paston*, merchant, *Laurence de Thorp*, and *John Parson* of *Edythorp*, came to this town, and entered into the pasture, &c. of the abbot, belonging to his manor, with their cattle, fed and trod it down to the damage of 40*s*. fished his ponds, &c. took 200 roaches, 200 perch, and 300 eels, to the value of 100*s*. and carried them away.

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[9] Terra Sci Benedict. de Holmo—— Walsam tenet sep. S. B. iii car. tre. et dim. sep. xii vill. et v bor. ii car. in d'nio. et ii car. et dim. hom. viii ac. p'ti. silv. c. por. i mol. i runc. i an. viii porc. xxxi soc. iii car. tre. et L. ac. et i vill. et i bor. sep. xv car. silv. xvi por. iiii ac' p'ti. val. c. sol. ht. i leu. et dim. in long. et i leu. in lat. et vi per. c. et xviii de g.——In Ecc'lie xxx ac.

[1] Reg. Abbat. fol. 64, &c. and 76, 189, 158.

In the abbey it remained, till on the exchange of lands in *Henry* the Eighth's reign it was granted to the see.

The rents of assise of the manor were 15*l*. 6*s*. *ob*. herbage 6*s*. 9*d*. farm of the site of the manor, 53*s*. 4*d*.

The great gate, malthouses and outhouses, were standing in the 26th of *Henry* VIII. and let to *Richard Eldon*, Gent. and *Eldon* was obliged to malt as many combs of barley as the Bishop thought proper, and to return 25 combs of malt for 20 combs of barley.

The coney warren was let at 13*s*. 4*d*. *Pyford's* watermill at 73*s*. 4*d*. *Everbupes* watermill at 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. to *William Hogan*, &c.—The stall in the market at 53*l*. 9*d*.—Houses under the toll-house 4*s*. 4*d*.—The foldcourse 10*s*.—The whins on the heath 20*s*.—Toll of a fair on the vigil of the Ascension 8*s*.—The toll of the *Thursday* mercate, rents called Lord's rents 25*l*. 16*s*.—For perquisites of court and lete, with 47*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*. for fines, included in the space of one year; and it still remains in the see.

BOYLAND'S MANOR.

In the 6th of *Edward* I. *Richard de Boyland* and *Maud* his wife, purchased of *Adam de Brancaster*, one of the heirs of *Nicholas Butler*, a messuage, and lands here, in *Worstede*, *Westwick* and *Swafield*, which *Beatrix*, widow of *Nicholas*, held for life; and in the 24th of that King, *Richard de Boyland* and *Elena* his wife, daughter of *Philip de Colevil*, held it, and *John* was their son and heir.

In the 20th of *Edward* III. *Roger Jeney* and *Richard de Boyland*, were found to hold half a fee of the honour of *Eye*, which *John de Smalburgh* formerly held. The prioress of *Redeling feld* in *Suffolk*, aliened it in the 8th of *Richard* II. to the prior of *Hickling*, and the prior held it in the 5th of *Henry* VIII.

On the Dissolution of that convent, it was granted to the see of *Norwich*, and in the 37th of *Henry* VIII. it was aliened or exchanged, by *William Rugg* Bishop of *Norwich*, with *Thomas Woodhouse*, but a rent of 3*s*. *per ann*. was paid out of it to the see in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*.

In the 20th of *Elizabeth*, license was granted to *Henry Woodhouse*, to alien it to *Thomas Gryme*, Gent.

LINGARTH HALL, OR LYNGATE,

Was held by *Robert Elmham* of *North Walsham*, at his death in the 17th of *Edward* IV. of the abbot; and *Margaret Willoughby* dying seized of it in the 35th of *Henry* VIII. and *Catherine Heydon* was found to be her heir and cousin.

The Earl *Warren* had a lordship here of which 2 freemen were deprived; there belonged to it 105 acres, one villain, and 4 borderers, and 2 socmen, and there were 4 carucates and an half, and 3 acres and an half of meadow, paunage for 4 swine, and a mill, valued in

King *Edward's* reign at 20s. at the survey at 40s.[2] The abbot of St. *Bennet* had the soc, and the commendation or protection of them before the Conquest.

By an inquisition taken in the 3d of *Edward* III. the jury find that the Earl had but one acre of demean land, but several free tenants, viz. the abbot of St. *Bennet*, the lord of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, &c. and that they ought to appear at the coming of the justices, sheriffs, &c. by 4 men and the reve, and to answer for the 5th part of the town, that they ought to be toll free in the market here and town, that the Earl had all the amercements of his tenants of the barony and soke of *Gymingham*, amerced in the lete of the abbot of those who were residents on the Earl's fee;[3] that the market was used in a place called the *Heath*, of the issues whereof the Earl had one moiety, and the abbot the other; that the Earl's tenants were hindered of their common in *Loust-Fen*, *Gerdesmeadow*, and *Hilmore*, by ponds made therein by the abbot and *Robert Byran*.

But by another inquisition it was found that *Gerdes-meadow* was the separate soil of the abbot, and as to *Loust-fen* and *Hilmore*, they were moors particularly belonging to the abbot, who made ponds there, and like his separate fishery; that the Earl's tenants of *North Walsham* and *Swafield*, ought not to common there. As to the market on the heath, they say that there never was any market there; that the abbot always had his market where now it is; that all the men of *Gymingham* soc were to pay toll there, as the Earl's having the amercement of his tenants; they say that the abbot and his predecessors held this hundred of *Tunsted*, in fee farm of the King, and by virtue thereof held a lete in *North Walsham*, within the precincts whereof the Earl's tenants are, and that the Earl had the amercements of those of his tenants only, who broke the assise of bread and beer.

By another, in the 12th of *Edward* II. taken at *Gymingham*, the jury say that the tenants of the Earl, free and bond of the soke of *Gymingham*, except the tenants of the new land, paid toll of all their corn and barley, but never paid toll for their beasts sold, nor the tenants of the new land.

BRYAN'S AND WALSHAM'S MANOR.

Of this see in *Felmingham*. *Robert Bryan* was lord in the 3d of *Edward* III. Sir *Henry Inglos* ordered it by his will in 1451 to be sold.

In the 37th of *Henry* VIII. the manor of *Bryan's* and *Walsham's* in this town, *Felmingham*, *Antingham*, &c. with 90 acres of land, 10 of meadow, 10 of alder, were settled by fine on *Edward Brampton* and *Catherine* his wife, daughter of *Robert Berney*, in tail, by *Robert Brampton*, and *Joan* his wife.

Bromholm manor in this town, settled on that priory by the founder, at the general Dissolution was granted *June* 5, in the 37th of *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Thomas Woodhouse*. *Henry Woodhouse* had livery of it about the 15th of *Elizabeth*.

[2] T're. Willi. de Warrenna —— In Walsam ii lib ho'es cv ac. sep. i vill. et iiii bor. et ii soc. sep. iiii car. et dim. et iii ac. et dim. p'ti. silv. iiii por. sep. i mol. tc. val. xxx sol. modo lx S'cs. Benedictus socam habuit et com'datione T. R. E.

[3] Reg. Abbat. Holm. fol. 161, 175.

The tenths were 15*l.* Deducted 4*l.*

Near this town Bishop *Spencer*, in 1382, routed certain rebels of this county, under the command of *John Lyster*, or *John* the Dyer.

In the year 1600, on *June* 25, a terrible fire broke out, which is said to have consumed in two or three hours time, 118 dwelling-houses, and above five times as many barns, stables, malthouses and warehouses, the loss being then valued at 20,000*l.*

The market cross was built by Bishop *Thirlby*, in the reign of *Edward* VI. and after repaired by Bishop *Redman*, in 1600, and the arms of the see and his impaled, are on it.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and was always in the patronage of St. *Bennet's* abbey of *Holm*. In the reign of *Edward* I. this rectory was valued at 62 marks. *Peter*-pence 18*d.* and the rector had a manse with 40 acres of land. The church is large, has a nave with 2 isles, and a chancel covered with lead; the tower is down; but there are three bells in the lower part of the church.

In the reign of *Richard* I. a fine was levied between *Nicholas Butler* and the abbot, when *Nicholas* granted his right to *John* the abbot, (*Ao.* 7) in this advowson; and in the 15th of King *John*, in the vacancy of an abbot, the King presented *Bartholomew*, archdeacon of *Winchester*, to this rectory.

In 1261 *Raymond de Servietta* subdeacon, chaplain, and nephew of the late Pope *Alexander* IV. was rector of this church, and of *Tryng* in *Hertfordshire*.—King *Edward* I. in his 12th year, granted license to the abbot to appropriate this church, but it was not performed till some years after.

RECTORS.

In 1298, *Henry Sampson* occurs rector.

1299, *Richard de Ormesby*, instituted rector, presented by the abbot; in 1299, the sexton or sacrist of the abbey of St. *Bennet*, had a pension of 20*s.* out of it, and two sheafs of the tenths of the abbot's demean lands.

1324, *Roger de Hales*, rector.

On *December* 9, 1338, *Anthony* Bishop of *Norwich* appropriated it to the convent of *Holm*, and it was to take place on the death of *Hales*; on this a vicarage was settled, and to be in the patronage of the abbot.

VICARS.

Hales resigning in 1331, *February* --, soon after in 1339, *Robert Champlyon* was instituted vicar, presented by the abbot.

1339, *William Cooke.* *Ditto.*

1349, *Roger de East Wykenham*, presented by the King, in the vacancy of an abbot.

This vicarage was valued at 15 marks, and the appropriated rectory at 47 marks.

1398, *William Douay.*

1423, *Nicholas Gedding.*
1433, *Simon Deck.*
1434, *Robert Garstang.*
1447, *Robert Strook.*
1454, *Robert Watton.*
Robert Courteney, vicar.
1458, *John Stanton.*
1473, *Edmund Ward.*
1519, *Christopher Bland.*
John Bland vicar.
1525, *Richard Bale.*
1529, *Gregory Madys*, by the assignees of the abbot.
1541, *Richard Dalison*, by *Roger Fen* of *Norwich.*
1554, Mr. *Reginald Wotton*, A.M. by the assignees of *William*, late Bishop of *Norwich.*
1561, *John Watson*, by the Bishop.
1568, *John Watson.*
1584, *Roger Hinxe.*
1590, *John Maurice.*
1592, *John Mawrys.*

In 1603, *William Grene* occurs vicar, and returned 520 communicants.

Thomas Jeffreys vicar in 1699.

1736, *John Fowkes*, on *Jeffrey's* death, collated by the Bishop.

The vicarage is now valued at 8*l.* in the patronage of the Bishop. Bishop *Reynolds* reserved 30*l. per ann.* out of the impropriated rectory of this church to the vicar.

The church has two isles and a chancel, and is a large pile; it had a square tower and 6 bells, but the tower fell down *May* 16, 1724; the length of the church with the chancel is about 45 yards; the breadth of the church with both the isles 26 yards, the tower was large and curious, 49 yards in height.

On the north side of the chancel near the east end is a beautiful tomb, having the effigies of Sir *William Paston*, in full length in armour, with this epitaph, on a black marble in letters of gold:

Pietati et beneficentiæ sacrum——*Obdormit hic in domino Gulielmus Pastonus eques auratus, antiquâ et nobili stirpe ortus. Cognatione, nobilissimis familiis, conjunctus. Hospitalitate per annos quinquaginta quinqe, et post mortem viginti duraturâ, clarus. Ad reparandas cathedrales ecclesias Bathoniæ et Norvicj, collegiumq; Gonevilli et Caij munificus. Pauperibus Villæ Yarmuthiæ beneficus. Qui scholam in hoc loco ad informandam juventutem, concionesq; ad divinum verbum disseminandum, redditibus in perpetuum assignatis, pie instituit, et mortalitatis memor hoc monumentum certâ spe in Christo resurgendi sibi vivus posuit, Ao. Dni.* 1608, *ætatis suæ* 80.

This worthy knight (of whom and his family see in *Oxnead*) in 1607, articled with *John Key*, a free mason of *London*, for 200*l.* to erect and set up this tomb of alabaster and marble with his effigies in armour, 5 feet and an half long, and it is ornamented with the arms of *Paston* and his quarterings. On the school here he settled 40*l. per ann.* and 10*l. per ann.* for a weekly lecturer.

Here are several gravestones,

In memory of Hen. Fuller of North Walsham, Gent. who died aged 84, 1704, and his arms, *argent*, three barulets, and a canton, *gules.*

Orate p. a'ia Robi. Wyllis, Capellani, &c. with a chalice, and the Hoste in brass.

Orate, &c. Edmi. Ward, quond. vicarij huj; ecclie, &c.——*Orate, &c. Roberti Wythe capellani.*——*Orate, &c. Willi. Roys qui obt.* 1 *Kal. Martii* 1404, *&c.*——And arms, *sable*, a chevron, between three roses, *argent.*

In memory of Mary, wife of John Beresford of Richmansworth in Hertfordshire, 1676.

In memory of Hen. Scarburgh, Gent. who died 1683.——Also of *Hen. Scarburgh, Gent. who died* 1617, *aged* 56, and his arms, *argent*, a chevron, between three castles, *gules.*

In the east window are the arms of the see of *Norwich*, impaling those of Bishop *Freake.*

In the church a gravestone,

In memory of Mary, wife of Edmund Themylthorp, Gent. died July 4, 1685;——and this shield, quarterly, *sable*, on a fess between three antelopes heads erased, *or*, as many crescents, *gules*, in the first quarter; in the 2d, a cinquefoil, and semy of cresslets; in the 3d, *sable*, a fess, wavy, between three wolves heads, erased *or*, *Wolferton;* and in the fourth, a chevron between three cinquefoils.

Orate p. &c. D'ne Margarete Hetersete, que obt. 21 *Decemb.* 1397.

In memory of John Withers, Gent. died August 29, 1712. *Argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three crescents, *sable*, impaling *ermine*, on a chief, a billet between two annulets.

One for *William Philips* who died *February* 11, 1718, aged 50, thereon an eagle displayed, impaling a lion rampant, bruised with a bendlet raguly.

Robert Elmham, Esq. was buried in the chapel of St. *Thomas* in this church, in 1472. *Margaret* his wife deceased, is mentioned; *Margaret* his daughter, and *Joan* his present wife, whom he appoints with *Robert Brampton*, the elder son of *Thomas Brampton* of *Horsham St. Faith's*, and *John Brampton*, brother of the said *Thomas*, his executors.[4]

His sisters *Witton*, *Reymes*, and *Bertram*, gives legacies to several guilds, and to the church wills a priest to pray for him, &c. and a cross to be made standing on the altar of *Thomas* the Martyr, before the priest, which I will shall sing in the said chapel 20 years: he was lord of *Fenhall.*

In the church was also the chapel of St. *John*, St. *Margaret*, St. *John's* guilds, and that of the Holy Ghost, and of *Corpus Christi;*—the light of the Choif Crucifix.

On the porch of the church were the arms of *France*, semi of de luces, and of *England* quarterly, also the arms of St. *Bennet's* abbey, —*sable*, crosier in pale, between two ducal coronets, *or.*

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[4] Reg. Paynot Norw. fol. 3.

WESTWICK.

THIS town was at the survey partly a beruite to the manor of *Tunsted,* held by *Roger* of *Poictiers;* one freeman, who was expelled, had the moiety of 12 acres, which was valued in *Tunsted;* many other lordships extended into it, and this slender account is all we find of this town in *Domesday Book.*[5]

Le Gross's manors of *Sloley* and *Crostweyt* extended into it. *Reginald le Gross* in the 37th of *Henry* III. had a charter of free warren here, and in *Sloley.*

Reginald le Gross in the 7th of *Edward* II. settled it on *Oliver* his son and heir, who was found to hold it in the 17th of that King, and in the 14th of *Edward* III. by half a fee.

Another *Oliver* was lord in the year 1453, and gave it to his younger son *John;* and in 1488, gave it by will to his wife *Margaret,* for life, with the manor of *Yemes* in this town. This manor extended out of *Scothow.*

In the reign of *Henry* III. *Roger Bolour* and the tenants of *Jeffrey Bolour,* held the fourth part of a fee of *Marshall's* lordship of *Scothow,* they extended here; and in the 20th of *Edward* III. *John Chapman* and his tenants, held of *William Bolour,* he of Sir *Roger de Hales,* and *Roger* of the Earl of *Norfolk,* late *Jeffrey Bolours,* and *Thomas Yemme* and *William Water,* the 20th part of a fee, of the heirs of *Robert Carbonel,* and they of the Earl of *Arundel.* This afterwards came to the *Calthorps.*

The prior of *Bromholm* had also a lordship of the gift of *William de Glanville* the founder.

In the 3d of *Henry* IV. *Thomas Sturmy, William Thurlton,* &c. held of the prior the 20th part of a fee, and the prior of the Earl of *Suffolk.* In 1528, temporalities of the priory were 35*s.*

On an inquisition taken at *Norwich, July* 15, in the first of *Elizabeth, Thomas Robkin* was found to die *December* 8, 1558, seised of the manor of *Westwick,* with the appertenances in *Sloley, Scothow, Tunstede,* &c. held of *John de Dovel,* by the 20th part of a fee, and left by *Cecilia* his wife, *Thomas* his son and heir.

Charles Cornwallis was lord in 1571.

Sir *Richard Berney,* Bart. of *Reedham,* purchased the lordship of *Bromholm* and *Westwick,* and left them to a younger son, *John Berney,* Esq. who married *Susan,* daughter of *John Staines* of *Weston,* by whom he had *John* his son and heir. *John* his son was lord in 1690, and married *Bridget,* daughter of *William Branthwayt Hethel,* and to his 2d wife in 1720, ———, daughter of *Maurice Kendal,* Esq. of *New Bukenham.*

Mrs. *Berney* widow, possessed it in 1762.

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[5] Terre que fuer. Rogi. Pictaviens. ——In Westuuic i lib. ho. et dim. xii ac. in eode p'tio. (viz. Tunstede.)

The abbot of St. *Bennet's* manor of *Scothow*, extended here in 1428. The abbot's temporalities were 17*s*.

This afterwards came to the see of *Norwich*, on the exchange of lands between the King in the reign of *Henry* VIII. and the Bishop.

The tenths were 4*l*. 16*s*. 9*d*. Deducted 4*l*.

The temporalities of *Fakenham Dam* s.

The Church is a rectory dedicated to St. *Botolph*. In the 19th of *Henry* III. Sir *Peter de Hobois*, steward of the abbey of *Holm*, released all his right in the town and advowson to the abbot.[6] In the reign of *Edward* I. the patronage was in *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*. *Ralph*, the abbot of *Holm*, released all his right therein in the first of *Richard* I. by fine, to *Roger Bigot*, then Earl.

The rectory was then valued at 19 marks, and paid *Peter*-pence, 10*d*. the rector had 8 acres, but no manse. The present valor is 9*l*. 13*s*. 8*d*. *ob*. and is discharged.

The church has a nave and 2 isles covered with lead, the chancel with tile; in the tower 2 bells.

RECTORS.

Robert occurs rector in the 14th of *Edward* I.

1305, *Barth. de Enepol*, instituted, presented by *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*.

1324, *Richard Beneyt*, by *Thomas Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*.

1324, *Bartholomew de Enepol*.

1349, *William de Atterton*, by Sir *John de Segrave*.

1349, *Richard Tuttebury*.

1351, *John de Stanton*, by the King, on account of the lands of Sir *John de Segrave*.

1361, *Andrew Martyn*, by the Attorney General of Sir *Walter de Manny*, Knt.

John Fordham occurs rector 1382.

1387, *John Kendy*, by *Margaret* Countess of *Norfolk*.

1393, *William Dockyn*.

1417, *John Cuttyng*, by Sir *Gerard Ufflete*, in right of *Elizabeth* his wife, Dutchess of *Norfolk*.

1431, *Nicholas Cuttyng*, by *John* Duke of *Norfolk*.

1460, *John Matt*.

1470, *Richard Havingham*, by *Alianore* Dutchess of *Norfolk*.

Thomas Oldman, rector.

1493, *Thomas Botter*, by *Elizabeth* Dutchess of *Norfolk*.

1510, *James Carman*, M.A.

1513, *Thomas Chanon*, by the Duke of *Norfolk*.

1521, *Nicholus Hanson*.

1540, *Thomas Whitricke*, by *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*.

Thomas Conyers, rector.

1555, *Robert Tayler*.

1559, *Edmund Rust*.

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[6] Reg. Holm. fol. 43, 66.

1575, *Edward Rust*, by *William Dyx*, &c. assignee of the Duke; in 1603 he returned 67 communicants.

1610, *Nicholas Rust*, by the Bishop, a lapse.

1634, *Thomas Watts*, by *Richard Berney*, Bart.

1653, *Robert Blofield*, A.M, by *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel.*

1670, *Gabriel Wright*, by the attorney of *Henry* Lord *Howard.*

1708, *William Berney*, by *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk.*

1748, *John Lloyd*, by *William Paston*, Esq.

1748, *John Fowler*. *Ditto.*

John Grundesburgh senior, of *Westwick*, was buried in 1473 in this church, and leaves to the building of the tower 9*l.* and *John Ratayle*, buried in the churchyard, 1460, was a benefactor to its building.

In the chancel a monument,

In memory of Bridget, the late pious, &c. wife of John Berney, Esq. 3*d daughter of William Branthwayt of Hethel, Esq. she died July* 7, 1711.

Here resteth the body of John Berney, Esq. of Westwick, son of Sir Richard Berney, Bt. of Reedham, who departed, &c. March 31, 1689, *leaving two sons John and Richard.*

In memory of Susan Berney, widow of John Berney, Esq. and daughter of John Staines of Weston, Gent. she departed, &c. March 2, 1692, *leaving two sons John and Richard.*

In the church were the arms of *Brewse*, and of *Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk; Calthorp* impaling *Bacon; Wythe* impaling *Wakesham*, and *argent*, three oaken leaves *vert*, *Okenham.*

Here was the chapel of our Lady in the church, the guild of St. *Botolph*, the lights of the *Trinity*, St. *Mary*, St. *Ann*, St. *John* Baptist, St. *James*, the Holy Cross, St. *Botolph*, St. *Nicholas*, St. *Catherine*, St. *Cecilia*, St. *Anthony*, St. *Gregory*, St. *Erasmus*, St. *Eligius*, St. *Margaret*, the plough-lights of *Fengate-street*, *South Gate*, and *Silver Gate.*

WITTON.

GODRIC farmed this lordship (or was steward of it, when *Domesday book*, was compiled) of the King, where we find that a certain priest was deprived of it, who held 30 acres in free alms, and there were 9 socmen with 12 acres of land, and 2 carucates and 2 acres of meadow, and he held it of King *Edward* by singing 3 masses for the King and Queen daily, and paid then, or was valued at 2*s.* it was one leuca long, and half a one broad, paid 10*d.* gelt, whoever was lord of it.[7]

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[7] Terra R. qua' Godricus servat—— In Wittuna i sep. xxx ac. in Elemonia sep. ix soc. de xii ac. t're. sep. ii car. et ii ac. p'ti. ex hoc cantat. iii missas p. Rege et Regina et t'nc. redd. ii sol. et totu' ht. i leug. in long. et dim. in lat. et redd. xd. de gelto quicu'q; ibi teneat.

This lordship that *Godric* held, came soon after to the Earl *Warren*, and so was united to the following.

At the survey, *William* Earl *Warren* had a lordship, out of which a freeman had been ejected; to it there belonged 30 acres of land, 10 borderers, with 2 carucates, and 4 socmen with 20 acres, and one carucate and 2 acres of meadow; and there was a church endowed with 10 acres. The whole valued at 50*s.* but at the survey at 20*s.*

Of this freeman *Almar* Bishop (of *Elmham)*, in King *Edward's* reign, and in the Conqueror's, had a moiety, and *William Mallet* the other moiety.

John Earl *Warren*, was lord in the 15th of *Edward* I. and had free warren, the assise, &c.

In this family it remained, till *John* Earl *Warren* settled it on *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, in the reign of *Edward* II.

One of the coheirs of this family brought it by marriage to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, and his son *Henry* IV. King of *England*, held it, and is at this time part of the dutchy of *Lancaster*.

The abbot of *Holm* had a manor belonging to that abbey in King *Edward's* time, one carucate of land held by 2 villains, and 2 borderers, one carucate in demean, and the moiety of one among the tenants, valued at 8*s.*

This, as I take it, was held by the *Glanviles* of the abbot, and after by *John de Gymingham*, and *Thomas Peche*, in the reign of *Edward* I. and in the 3d of *Henry* IV. by *Roger Boys*, as in *Honyng*.

The temporalities of this abbey in 1428, were 44*s.* 8*d.*

The prior of *Bromholm* had a lordship in this town of the priory of *Castleacre* in the reign of King *Richard* I. when a controversy arose;[3] the prior of *Bromholm* used to pay to that of *Castleacre* 13 marks, 8*s.* 8*d. per ann.* for the same, but having improved the said farm and lordship, it was agreed that for the future, 14 marks and 5*s.* 4*d.* should be paid for it *per ann.*

To this agreement *William de Glanville*, patron of the priory of the priory of *Bromholm*, set his seal, and was witnessed by *Eudo de Arsic*, *Walter de Capravill.* &c.

Ralph, son of *Richard de Witton*, gave by deed, *sans date*, several lands here to the priory of *Bromholm*.

Laurence Attehill de Witton, released to the said prior, all his right, with certain free tenants, and a piece of common; and *Roger Baxter*, of *Witton* gave lands to the said prior of *Bromholm*, who was returned in the 9th of *Edward* II. as lord; and the temporalities were valued at 9*l.* 2*s.* 9*d. q.* with those of *Castleacre*, to which *Bromholm* was a cell.

On the 5th of *June*, in the 37th of *Henry* VIII. *Thomas Woodhouse* had a grant of this manor of *Bromholm*, and *Henry Woodhouse* had livery of it about the 15th of *Elizabeth*; in the 17th of the said Queen, he had license to alien it with its appertenances, to *Thomas Crofts* of *Felmingham*.

Robert Mallet's lordships of *Bacton* and *Dilham*, and the manor of *Ridlington*, extended into this town.

Sir *John de Veile* and *Letia* his wife, lived here in the reign of *Henry* III. and in that of *Edward* I. he released to the prior of *Bromhold*, all his right in the advowson of this church for 13 marks of silver.[9] *Reginald de Dunham* inherited it as heir to the *de Veiles*, and died seised of it in the 27th of *Edward* III.

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[3] Reg. Castleac. fol. 62.

In the 29th of *Edward* III. *William de Kettleston* and *Margaret* his wife, conveyed to *Laurence Drake*, a lordship in this town; and in the 17th of *Henry* VI. *Thomas Walsham*, and *Margaret*, convey to *William Baketon*, four messuages, with lands and 20*s*. rent, here and in *Edythorp*.

In the 10th of *Henry* III. *Thomas Walle* passed by fine to Sir *Robert Brandon* and *Catherine* his wife, the manor of *Gorges* in this town, *Bacton*, *Edythorpe*, &c. which *Catherine* was (as I take it) an *Inglos*; *Edward Inglos* held it in the 17th of the said King, and his father Sir *Henry* died lord of it *December* 20, *Ao*. 8, of that King.

Thomas Duke of *Norfolk*, on *June* 20, in the said reign, sold all his lands, rents, &c. here, late *Brandon's*, and which the said Duke purchased of Sir *George Throgmorton*, to *Leonard Spencer* of *Blofield*, Gent. called the manor of *Gorges* and *Thuxton's*.

Thomas Spencer held it in the 4th of *Elizabeth*, and had a *præcipe*, to deliver it to *Francis Southwell*, Esq.

By an inquisition taken at *Norwich* castle, *August* 17, in the 16th of *Charles* I. before *John Knap*, escheator of *Norfolk*, *Robert Gosling*, Gent. was found to die seised of the manor of *Witton*, *August* 26, in the 15th of that King, with free warren, several messuages, &c. the *Red-House* and *White-House*, and *Thomas* was his son and heir, aged 30.

John Norris, Esq. died lord in 1701, and gives it to his son *John*, by will; and in 1762, *John Norris*, Esq. was lord.

The tenths were 3*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. Deducted 10*s*. 8*d*.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Margaret*, and was a rectory, valued at 25 marks, and appropriated to the priory of *Bromholm*; and there was a vicarage valued at 2 marks. *Peter*-pence 10*d*. *ob*.

In the reign of *Edward* I. a messuage, with a carucate of land belonged to the prior as rector. The present valor is 4*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*. and is discharged.

VICARS.

In 1252, *Richard* occurs vicar.

1300, *Stephen de Thorp Market*, instituted vicar, presented by the prior of *Bromholm*.

1330, *Richard at Medwe*.
1349, *Henry de Folsham*.
Hugh Woodherd, vicar.
1352, *Robert Spacy*.
1360, *Thomas Trendyl*.
1361, *Henry Campybon*.
1380, *Richard Malet*.
1383, *John Snow*.
1390, *John Bec*

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[9] Reg. Bromh. fol. 21 25, &c.

1392, *Nicholas Swetyng.*
1395, *Simon Moyser.*
1400, *John Bond.*
1406, *Henry Benacre.*
1421, *John Biskyll,* by the Bishop, a lapse.
1421, *Thomas Offeld.*
1428, *Richard Attehill.*
1445, *Steven Ivys,* by the Bishop, a lapse.
1447, *William Luys.*
1490, *John Pottenham alias Burnham, ditto,* a lapse.
1500, *William Kays.*
1502, *Henry Helmesley.*
1522, *John Holgate.*
1526, *Thomas Wake.*
1557, *Robert Bury;* in 1603, he returned 140 communicants.
1611, *Hugh Collis,* by the Bishop of *Ely,* to whom the impropriated rectory came in Queen *Elizabeth's* reign, on her taking several manors from that see.
1615, *Arnold Suckermann.*
1665, *Joseph Hoogan.*
1683, *Michael Ferne.*
1693, *Noah Violas.*
1694, *Henry Francis.*
1712, *George Monk,* by the Bishop of *Ely.*
1750, *Thomas Herset. Ditto.*

Henry Rose buried in the church in 1525, and gave money to its repair; and to the repair of our Lady's chapel there.

On a plate of brass by the communion table on a gravestone,

Thomas Parmenter and Frances his wife, who died in 1631, *and his wife in* 1627.

John Norris, Esq. buried in the chancel in 1761.

WORSTEDE.

In the reign of *Edward* the Confessor, the lordship of this town belonged to the abbot of St. *Bennet* of *Holm,* with 2 carucates and an half of land, 8 villains, 30 borderers, 2 carucates in demean, 3 among the tenants, 8 acres of meadow, paunage for 16 swine, a mill, and 3 socmen, valued at 60*s.* and at the survey at 4*l.*

There were 2 churches with 28 acres, valued therein, and was for the provision of the monks.

At the survey, *Robert,* an officer of the cross-bow-men, held it of the abbot; it was one leuca long, and half a leuca broad and a perch, and paid 18*d.* gelt. St. *Bennet's* abbey held also in the said town, in

King *Edward's* time, a carucate of land, with 2 villains, 10 borderers, one carucate in demean, and 2 among the tenants and 2 acres of meadow, &c. valued at 40*s.*[1]

Odo, son of *Robert*, the cross-bowman, assumed, according to the custom of that age, the name of *Wursted*, from this his town and lordship; he held it of the abbot by one knight's fee, being the gift of King *Canute* to the abbey on his foundation of it.[2]

This *Odo*, and *Robert* his son, gave lands to the abbey, and the mill at *Bordestede*. He was father of *Peter*, whose son *Philip* held one fee in the 20th of *Henry* III.

Nicholas son of *Philip de Wursted*, gave to the abbot all his lands here by deed, dated in the 2d of *Edward* I. *Henry* being then abbot.

Richard de Worstede was also a son of *Odo*, and had by *Margaret* his wife, daughter of *Robert de Mauteby*, Sir *Robert de Worstede*, who died *sans* issue.—This Sir *Robert* and Sir *John de Worstede*, were witnesses to a deed of confirmation, of *Jeffrey*, son of *Bartholomew de Glanvile*, to *Bromholm* priory.

The temporalities of the abbot in 1428, were 3*l.* 12*s.* *ob. q.* This came at the Dissolution, to the see of *Norwich;* and in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*, was farmed of the Bishop, at 41*s.* and 3*d.* *per ann.* by *Bertram Themilthorp.*

The prior of *Pentney* had a lordship, granted to that house by *John de Worstede*, containing a messuage, a carucate of land, a mill, 50*s.* rent, 10 acres of wood, with the whole pond of *Worstede* and *Crowbeck*, and the whole alder carr, regranted by *Simon* the prior, to *John* for life.

In the year 1328, the temporalities of this prory were valued at 8*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*—On the Dissolution, *May* 22, in the 36th of *Henry* VIII. it was granted to *John Spencer.*

The prior also of *Hempton* had a manor, valued with a mill, &c. at 4*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* which on the Dissolution was granted as above, to *John Spencer*. *Leonard Spencer* and *Catherina* his wife, sold both these lordships to *Robert Paston*, and *Thomas Thimblethorp*, with their appertenances in *Sloley*, *Westwick*, &c. on *June* 3, in the 8th of *Elizabeth;* and after they are said to be aliened to ——— *Utber*, and so to ——— *Mitson.*

Matthew de Gunton had a manor here which he granted to *William*, son of *William de Stalham*, on his marriage with *Isabel* his daughter, being 49*s.* 3*d.* rent. This came to Sir *Jeffrey Wythe*, by his marriage with the daughter and heir of Sir *William Stalham.*

In the 9th of *Edward* II *Nicholas de Salicibus* or of the *Willows*, and *Elen* his wife, conveyed to *Jeffrey Wythe*, and *Isabel* his wife, the 5th part of 28 messuages, 114 acres of land, 5 of turbary, with 27*s.* and 8*d.* rent here, in *Dilham* and *Smalburgh*, settled on *Isabel;* and *Wynesia*, widow of Sir *Oliver Wythe*, released to *William Dunning* of this town, all her right of dower in this town, and *Westwick.*

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[1] Terra S'ci Benedicti de Holmo.—— Wredestoda ten. sep. S. B. T. R. E. ii car. t're. et d. sep. viii vill. xxx bor. ii car. in d'nio. et iii car. hom. viii ac. p'ti. silv. xvi por. sep. i mol. et iii soc. in e'ad. t'ra. tc. val. lx sol. mo. iiii lib. ii ecclie xxviii ac. in e'ad. p'tia. hec t'ra erat de victu monachor. T. R. E. mo. ea' ht. Rob. Balistari. de abb. ht. i leug. in long. et dim. in lat. et i por. et deg. xviii.——In eadem tenet sep. Si. B. i car. t're. T.R.E sep. ii vill. x bor. et i car. in d'nio. et i car. hom. ii ac p'ti. silv. vi por. val. xl sol.

[2] Reg. Holm. fol. 6, 56, 51, 174, 188.

After this it came to Sir *William Calthorp*, by the marriage of *Amy*, daughter and heir of Sir *John Wythe*, and was sold by *Edward Calthorp*, Esq. of *Kirby Cane, December* 8, in the 21st of *Henry* VIII. to *Leonard Spencer* of *Blofield*, Gent. for 40*l*. in hand paid, and 40 marks more on full assurance being made. *John Spencer* was lord in the 2d of *Edward* VI. and *Leonard Spencer* in 1572.

Erpingham and *Gaines's* manor in *Irstede*, held by *John Gross*, Esq. at his death in 1408, which he left to his widow *Margaret*, extended into this town. *John Skarburgh*, Gent. had a *præcipe* to deliver it to *Miles Bayspoole*, Gent. in the first of *James* I.

Before this, in the 17th of *Elizabeth, William Chytham* conveyed it to *William Tymberley*. The *Grosses* were early enfeoffed of a lordship under the abbot of *Holm. Reginald le Gross* was lord in the reign of *Henry* III. and had a charter for a weekly mercate on *Friday*.

Sir *Oliver de Ingham* held here and in *Ingham*, a knight's fee of *Robert de Tuteshale*, in the first of *Edward* I. This came afterwards by the heiress of *Ingham* to the *Stapletons;* and in the 2d of *Richard* II. Sir *Roger Boys*, &c. trustees, aliened to the prior of the Holy Trinity of *Ingham*, a messuage, with 84 acres of land, 3 of meadow, one of pasture, in *Worstede* and *Scothow*, by license.

Thomas Moore, &c. aliened to the said convent, in the 16th of that King, 8 messuages, 221 acres of land, 22 of meadow, 4 of moor, and the rent of 11*s*. 11*d*. *per ann*. in this town, *Ingham, Walcot*, &c. held of the honour of *Eye*.

In the 3d of *Henry* IV. the prior's manor, late Sir *Oliver de Ingham's*, was held of Sir *Constantine Clifton*, of the barony of *Tateshale*.

The prior of *Bromholm* had also a lordship. In the 3d of *Henry* IV. the heirs of *William Smalburgh* held here and in *Barton*, &c. half a fee of the prior, with *William Sywardby*, and they of the Earl of *Suffolk*, as part of the honour of *Eye*, in 1428. The temporalities of this monastery were 104*s*. 2*d*. *ob*.

After the Dissolution, on *May* 26, in the 6th year of *Edward* VI. it was granted to *Henry Grey* Duke of *Suffolk*.

William Gillet, son and heir of *William*, had a messuage, a garden, 100 acres of land, 6 of meadow, 20 of pasture, and 2 of wood, called *Fenn's* and *Skitt's*, in the 23d of *Elizabeth. John Kempt* aliened it *September* 1, in the 7th of King *James* I. to *Edmund Themilthorpe*.

Thomas Seive of *Worsted*, had land here by the marriage of *Margaret*, one of the daughters of Sir *James de Ilketeshale*, Knt. of *Suffolk*, in the reign of *Henry* VI. she dying about the 30th of that King, left 3 daughters and coheirs; *Cecilia*, married to *John Ovy*, who left his lands here by will, in 1472, to *Thomas* his son, &c. by *Emme* his wife. *Jane*, a daughter and coheir of *Seive*, married *William Smith;* and *Margaret*, the 3d, *Thomas Jeffrey*.

The tenths were 14*l*. 10*s*. *ob*. *q*. Deducted 1*l*. 19*s*. 1*d*. *ob*.

The town is seated in a flat country, and has a weekly mercate on *Saturday*

Worsted stuffs are said to have taken that name from their being first manufactured here. I find them mentioned in the 2d year of *Edward* III. and the weavers and workers were then by parliament enjoined to work them up to a better assise than they had done; and an enquiry was to be made after the behaviour of *Robert P - - -* the alnager for these stuffs.

Many privileges were after granted to the workers of them, *Ao.* I *Richard* II. &c. the merchants came into *England*, as appears in the 37th of *Edward* III. to purchase them.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, has a nave, 2 isles, and a chancel covered with lead, and a square tower with 6 bells, and was a rectory in the patronage of the family of *De Worstede*.

Sir *Robert de Worsted*, son of *Richard de Worstede*, gave by deed,[3] *sans date*, to the priory of *Norwich*, the patronage of this church, about the beginning of the reign of King *Henry* III. to which Sir *John de Wirstede*, *Bartholomew de Reedham*, *Eustace de Berningham*, &c. were witnesses; and by another deed, he gave to them the chapel of St. *Andrew*, in this town: witnesses, Sir *G. de Bocland*, *John de Wirstede*, *Jordan de Soukeville*, then an itinerant justice in *Norfolk*, which was confirmed by *Pandulf* Bishop of *Norwich*.

He also gave them lands with certain villains, the abbot of *Holm* also confirmed it.

Sir *Reginald le Gross* quitclaimed all his right in the aforesaid church and chapel, to *Simon* the prior, and the convent of *Norwich*.

Thomas de Blundevile Bishop of *Norwich*, also confirmed to them the said church, to take place on the decease of *John de Wurchestede*, and *Adam de Wurchestede*, who then held it in 1226; and in 1256, on the 8th of the calends of *August*, a vicarage was settled on the appropriation of the said church to the monks of *Norwich*, when a manse or house was given to the vicar, with an acre of land, by the chapel of St. *Andrew* with all the altarage of the church, (except the tithes of the mills) and the rents of assise belonging to the said chapel, and the oblations thereof; but if the oblations and profits of the said chapel exceeded 5 marks, the remainder was to go to the prior and convent, and the vicar was to repair the said chapel, and to find all ornaments, &c.

The vicar was also to have tithe of flax, hemp, and all other small tithes, it was appropriated to the prior's table, and to the cellarer of the priory; but after this, in the first of *April* following, it was appropriated entirely to the prior's table, and the church of *Hemlington* in *Norfolk*, appropriated to him instead of this.

In the reign of *Edward* I. there belonged to the appropriated rectory, a house, with 27 acres and a rood of land, and the church was valued at 25 marks, the vicarage at 5*l.* *Peter*-pence, 12*d.* and the portion of *Kerbrook* preceptory was 3*s.*—The prior had also a manor, *Edward* I. in his 35th year granting him free warren.

VICARS.

1256, *Warin de Festorton*, instituted vicar, presented by the prior and convent of *Norwich*.

John occurs vicar in 1299.

1304, *Edmund Johnes*, vicar.

Peter de Reynham, vicar.

1346, *William de Aldeby*.

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[3] Reg. Holm. fol. 19.——Reg. Eccles. Cath. Norw. fol. 21, 39, &c.

1353, *Oliver de Wytton.*

1355, *Roger de Felthorp.*

1357, *John de Massingham.*

1365, *John de Kynneburle;* in his time, *Ao.* 2d of *Richard* II. the chancel of this church was new built; the prior granted 13 oaks out of *Plumsted* wood, and timber also out of St. *Leonard's* wood; and the expenses in money were 24*l.* 4*l.* 4*d.*

1386, *Edmund Martyn,* vicar.

On the dissolution of the priory, the manor belonging to it, with the rectory, and the patronage of the vicarage, were granted to the dean and chapter of *Norwich;* and the vicarage is valued at 10*l. per ann.*

Mr. *Henry Aldred,* vicar.

In 1603, *William Fleming,* vicar, returned 296 communicants 1730.

1660, *Edmund Wharton,*[4] occurs vicar.

Mr. *William Berney.*

Richard Oram, by the dean and chapter of *Norwich.*

1762, *Ephr. Megoe.*

On a gravestone in the chancel,

> *Hic lapis in pannis Spicer tenet ossa Johannis*
> *Qui Quadringentesimo pius XL et* iii - - - - *Anno.*

Hic jacet D'ns. Johs. Yop. quo'da' Rector. Ecclie de Boton.

Sir *Robert Camownde,* priest, was buried in 1482, in the chapel of St. *John,* of this church, and wills that all the said chapel be paved with marbyll stone, and to the gravestone of *John Ovy,* with his goods.[5]—*Richard Watts* buried in St. *John* Baptist's chapel 1509, and I will have a prest to sing and pray 6 years in the church except the *Fryday* in ev'ry week, in the chapel of St. *Andrew* of *Worsted. Agnes Watts,* his widow, buried in the said chapel, 1529, and benefactrix to the guilds of our Lady and St. *Thomas,* and to the repair of St. *Andrew's* chapel, and gives meadow land to find two lamps in the church for ever, if the King's laws will permit, otherwise to be sold and to buy cattle for that purpose.

Here was also St. *John* Baptist's guild. In the church were these arms; *Gules,* on a fess, *argent,* three flowers, *azure,* between three popinjays, borne by ——— prior of *Norwich. Argent,* a cross, *sable,* the priory arms. *Calthorp* and *Stapleton.*

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[4] Father of the learned Mr. Henry Wharton, who was born here.

[5] Reg. Wolman Norw. pt. 2 fol. 52.——Reg. Spyltimer, fol. 205.——Reg. Alpe. 181.

WALSHAM HUNDRED.

AT the survey this hundred was in the King's hands, and paid 40*s.* to the King, and 20*s.* to the Earl of *Norfolk*.[1]

King *Henry* I. directed his writ to *Ralph Basset*, and *Aub. de Ver*, to his sheriff and barons of *Norfolk*, certifying that he had granted to *Eborard* Bishop of *Norwich*, for life 100*s.* rent *per ann.* of this hundred and that of *Blofield*, out of the rent of 13*l.* that they used to pay, the remaining 100*s.* being to be paid to the King; witnesses, *Robert de Sigillo*, &c.

William de St. Omer farmed the aforesaid two hundreds, and that of *Taverham*, in the 52d of *Henry* III. as in *Blofield* hundred.

Nicholas de Castello farmed them in the 10th of *Edward* I. paying 20*l. per ann.* into the Exchequer, and *John de Clavering*, in the 9th of *Edward* II. had the hundred of *Blofield*, and this; when it appears, that one court was held for both those hundreds.

King *James* I. granted it to Sir *Charles Cornwaleys*, as in *Blofield* hundred.

ACLE.

GODRIC, as steward to the Conqueror, took care of this lordship for him; the old Earl *R.*[2] (as the *Book of Domesday* informs us) held it in King *Edward's* reign, and was Earl of *Norfolk*, and deprived (as I take it at the Conquest) but who that old Earl was does not appear; in the Earl's time there were five carucates of land, 23 villains, 38 borderers, &c. 3 servi, 3 carucates in demean, 10 among the tenants, &c. 50 acres and a half of meadow, paunage for 40 swine, one mill,

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[1] Walesha H. redd. XL sol. regi et XX sol. comiti.

[2] Some make him to be Ralph Guader, but he is said to be made Earl about 1070, and so could not be Earl in the Confessor's time, but was after deprived as a rebel.

3 runci, and 2 cows, &c. with 120 sheep, 2 skeps of bees, &c. and 4 socmen had half a carucate of land, and one carucate and 3 acres of meadow, valued then at 8*l.* afterwards at 12*l.* and at the survey at 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* fifty three shillings of the said sum was in the account, the rest was a quit-rent: it was one leuca long, and one broad, and paid 2*s.* gelt.[3]

How long it continued in the Crown is not clear; it was probably granted to *Hugh Bigot*, by King *Stephen*, when he was created Earl of *Norfolk*, by that King: he was son of *Roger Bigot*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and was lord of *Fornset*, &c.

In the 3d of *Edward* I. *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk* had free warren, and in this family Earls of *Norfolk* it remained, till on the death of the said Earl in 1305, it came by his grant to the said King, and was in the Crown till *Thomas de Brotherton*, fifth son of that King, had the Earldom of *Norfolk*, and marshalship of *England*, with great part of the *Bigod's* estate, and this lordship and advowson given to him and his heirs, by King *Edward* II. in 1312. He left two daughters and coheirs, *Margaret* and *Alice*, and by *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *Margaret*, Dutchess of *Norfolk*, and *John* Lord *Segrave*, it came by marriage to *John* Lord *Mowbray*, (the aforesaid *Margaret* being one of the daughters and coheirs of *Brotherton*,) and *Thomas Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk* his descendant died lord in 1400.

From the *Mowbrays* it came to the *Howards*; *John Howard* being created Duke of *Norfolk* in the first year of *Richard* III. as heir to the *Mowbrays*.

On the attainder of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, in 1572, it came to the Crown, and on *January* 17, *A*°. 1 of King *James* I. was granted to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, and *Henry Howard* Earl of *Northampton*. *Henry* dying possessed of it, and *s. p.* it came to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Arundel*, his cousin and heir, who sold it on the 16th of *June*, in the 16th of *James* I. to Sir *Robert Bancaster* of ——— in *Northamptonshire*, and the said Earl and *Bancaster* jointly convey it in the first year of King *Charles* I. with the advowson of the church to *William Whetel*, Esq. of *Ampton* in *Suffolk*, and *Henry Calthorp*, Esq. of the *Middle Temple*, and Sir *Henry Calthorp* dying seised of them *August* 1, in the 14th of King *Charles*; *James* was found to be his son and heir, aged 11 years, and the said *James* was lord in 1660, and *R. Calthorp* in 1742: of this family see in *Cockthorp* in *North Greenhow* hundred.

In the 1st of King *John*, *Robert Fitz Roger*, sheriff of *Norfolk*, had an allowance of 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for land here, which had been granted to *Roger le Bigot*.—*Rot. Pip.*

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[3] Terre Regis qua' Godric, servat. ——Acle ten. Comes R. vet. T. R. E. v car. tre. sep. xxiii vill. tc. xxxviii bord. p' xxx mo. xxxviii tc. iii ser. sep. iii car. in d'nio. tc. et ii p' x car. hou. mo. xii L ac. et dim. p'ti. silv. ad XL por. p' et mo. i mol. sep. iii r. et ii an. et xx por. c. et xx ov. p' ii vasa apu. mo. xv et iiii soc. de dim. car. tre. sep. i car. iiii ac. p'ti. tc. val. viii lib. et x p'ii mo. xiiii lib. et xiii sol. et iiiid. et de istis s'nt. Liii sol. ad co'pot. et reddit alias blancas et ht. i leug. in longo et i in lato. et de gelto ii sol.

WEYBRIDGE PRIORY

Was in this parish; *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, seems to have been the founder of it in the reign of *Edward* I. for canons regular of the order of St. *Austin*, by deed *sans date*, he grants to the church of St. *Mary* of *Weyburgh*, and *Robert* the prior, and the brethren thereof, for the souls of his ancestors, successors, and heirs, all his marsh in *Acle*, with all the appertenances in pure alms;—witnesses, Sir *Ralph le Bigoth, Herbert de Alencon, Phil. de Bocland, Henry de Reveshale, Hubert de Bavant*, knights, &c. to this deed is a seal of green wax, with his figure on horseback in full career, and *Sigillum Rogeri Comitis Norf. et marescalli Anglie.* It was dedicated to St. *Mary*.

In the 11th of *Edward* II. this priory had a patent for 3 acres of land in *Felthorp*, and the advowson of that church, for 12 acres in *Clipsby, Ousby*, and *Burgh*, and in the 14th of that King one, to purchase of *John de Botetort*, a moiety of *Fishley* church, and half an acre of land.

Margaret Countess of *Norfolk*, in the 8th of *Richard* II. aliened to this priory a messuage, 92 acres of land here, in *North* and *South Birlingham*, with the rent of 3*s*. and the advowson of the church of *Lingwood* belonging to *Blofield* manor.

In 1428, their temporalities were valued at 40*s*. 5*d*.; a modern author says,[4] that *Robert Oliver, Thomas Monday, John Palmer*, and *John Barford*, founded and endowed it, that it was dedicated to St. *Margaret*, and valued at the suppression at 7*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. *per ann.* but most of this seems to be gratis dictum.

The patronage of it was in the *Bigots*, then in the *Mowbrays*.

John Berham by his will dated *January* 10, 1465, was buried in the church of St. *Mary* of *Weybridge*, he appoints *Catherine* his wife,[5] and *Robert Norwich*, prior of *Weybridge*, executors.

On *March* 29, *A°*. 29 of *Henry* VIII. *Richard Fulmerston* had a grant of the site of this priory, with all the manors, lands, &c. belonging to it, in *Weybridge, Upton, South Birlingham, Billocksby, Cleppesby, Owby, Ashby, Burgh, St. Margaret, Acle, Redenhale*, &c. except the rectory of *Weybridge*.

Robert Benslyn had the site of it, with several acres of meadow, 20 of marsh; (and left it to his son *William*) *A°*. 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*, the said *William* had the site, with gardens, orchards, and demeans held *in capite*, and license to convey it to *Miles Corbet, A°*. 6th of *Elizabeth*.

The site of it was by *Acle-Dams*, near the bridge as you go to *Yarmouth*, and was a very small priory, as appears by the value of it.

Ralph Goodwyn in 1518, gives by will to the chapel at the *Dames-end* in *Acle* 3*s*. 4*d*. for repairs, and to that of the bridge 6*s*. 8*d*.

PRIORS.

Hugh occurs prior *A°*. 14th of *Edward* I.
Robert occurs in the -- of *Edward* I.

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[4] Mag. Britain. Ant. et Nova, vol. iii p. 418.

[5] Reg. Cobalde, fol. 75.

On the 15th of the calends of *July* 1308, the custody of it (being then void) was committed to *John de Kaylli*, rector of *Rollesby*.

On the 14th of *November* 1408, *Matthew de Horsey*, admitted prior, presented by the King.

1321, *Nicholas* occurs prior.
1323, *Matt. de Horsey*, collated by the Bishop, a lapse.
1328, *Laur. de Billockby.*
Adam de Hykelyng, prior.
1333, *Robert de Martham.*
1340, *William de Acle.*
John occurs prior in 1379.
John de Bayton, prior.
1397, *Robert de Repps*, by *Margaret* Countess of *Norfolk.*
John Beket, prior.
1452, *Robert de Norwich*, by the Duke of *Norfolk.*
1476, *William Parker*, by the Bishop.
Peter Clark, occurs in the 2d of *Henry* VII.
1492, *William Basset*, canon of *Royston.*
1508, *Robert Chambers* by the Bishop.
1509, *John Bokenham.*
John Caune, prior, he resigned.
1520, *Edmund Larke.*
1530, *Andrew Waleys.*
1531, *Ant. Derby.*
Anth. Blode occurs in 1553.

In this priory was the guild of St. *Anne.*—The patronage was in the Earls of *Norfolk.*

The abbey of *Tintern* in *Wales* had a manor here, and the advowson of the church of *Acle*, given them by *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, in the reign of King *Edward* I. by a deed dated *July* 26, *A*°. 13th of *Henry* VII. *Robert*, abbot of St. *Bennet* at *Holm*, then held certain marshes here, of the said abbot, as parcel of his manor, called *Earl's Holm*, and *Little Holm*, and in right of his abbey of St. *Bennet*, called *Possewyk marsh* and *Monk's marsh*, with all tithes to the said marshes belonging, which he demised for 6 years to *Walter Hawse* of *Worstede*, in consideration of 40 marks, of money lent to the abbot in bond by *Walter*, and other money due to *Isabel*, wife of *Walter*, before her marriage in her widow-hood.

On the Dissolution it was granted with the advowson of this church, to *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk.*

Acle lies by the river *Bure*, near its falling into the *Hier*, or *Yar*, and takes its name from its site, *A-Cle*, or *Cley*, as a place at times overflowed, thus *Cley* by the Sea, and *Cley-Cockley* near *Swaffham.*

King *Richard* II. granted to the inhabitants *A*°. 11, freedom from all tolls, suits of shire, and of hundred, and other privileges, and to have a turbary in the park of *Acle.*

Reginald de Acle, one of the justices of the forest of *Rutland*, in the 53d of *Henry* III. was probably born here.

It is a market town, the market is weekly on *Wednesday*, and had a fair when the *Bigots* were lords.

The tenths are 7*l*. 16*s*.—Deducted 16*s*.

The Church is a rectory dedicated to St. *Edmund* the King and

Martyr, the ancient valor was 45 marks, *Peter*-pence 2*s.* 8*d.*; carvage 6*d. ob.* this was a payment to the mother church the cathedral of *Norwich*, the present valor 20*l.* and pays first fruits, &c.

It is a single pile covered with reed, and the chancel with lead, has a round tower, the upper part octangular, and 5 bells.

About the pedestal of the font——*Orate p. ai'ab; qui istu' fontem in honorem dei fecerunt fieri A°. Dni M°. C. C. C. C. X.*; here seems to have been a brass plate, with the name of these benefactors, but now lost.—The battlements of the steeple made by the church reves in 1472, cost 16*l.*

RECTORS.

King *Henry* III. in his 5th year, presented to this church, *Ralph de Norwich* the Bishop of *Lincoln* (as the patent expresses it) refusing to present, to the prejudice of the King.

In 1311, Mr. *Adam de Orleton* was instituted, presented by the abbot and convent of *Tintern*, this *Adam* was afterward Bishop of *Hereford*, *Worcester*, and *Winchester*, famous in history.

1322, *John de Orleton*, presented as *ditto.*
1329, *William de Culpho.*
John de Ely, occurs in 1365.
1383, *William Potter.*
1384, *William White.*
1384, *John de Friseby.*
1394, *Walter Fitz Piers.*
1404, *John Dautre.*
1404, *Thomas Stormworth.*
1414, *John Glanvile.*
1423, *John Smith.*
1429, *Ralph Wellys.*
1459, *John Prefaut.*
1488, *Phil. Beynham.*
1506, *Sim. Singar.*
1515, Mr. *John Morys*, LL.B.

In 1531, the church was granted in commenda, to *Charles Clere*, aged eleven years.

1543, Mr. *Thomas Tedman*, S.T.P. by the Duke of *Norfolk*, prebend of *Norwich*,

On the dissolution of the abbies, &c. the patronage of this church, with the fishery of *Weybridge*, was granted *May* 9, *A°.* 29 of *Henry* VIII. to *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, the abbey of *Tintern* had the grant of a manor and advowson from *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, and a fine was levied on this grant in the 31st of *Edward* I.

——, ——— *Duffield*, rector.
1583, *Thomas Stones*, presented by the Queen.
1628, *Edmund Michel*, by Sir *Robert Banaster*.
1646, *Charles Ward.*
——, *Edward Lamb.*
1710, *John Loggan.*
1710, *Calthorp Harvey.*

In this church were the gilds of St. *Edmund,* St. *Christopher,* St. *John* Baptist, and St. *Peter.*—The lights of our Lady, and St. *Nicholas.*—The market plough light.—*Curgate* plough light.—*Damgate* plough light.—A whole suit of vestments of red velvet was bought in 1474.

WOOD-BASTWICK.

At the survey the King had 30 acres of land, 2 acres and a half, a carucate of meadow, valued at 16*d.* of which a freeman had been deprived;[4] the Conqueror had also the land of which a socman (of *Gert* as I take it) had been deprived, viz. 27 acres of land, a carucate and 3 acres of meadow, these *Godric* his steward took care of.[5]

This came by a grant from the Crown to the family of *Le Veile.*[6] In the 6th of *Richard* I. *Emma,* widow of *Richard Le Veile,* gave 15 marks for liberty to marry whom she would, and to have custody of her heir, and their land during the King's pleasure.

In the 10th of King *John, Thomas Le Veile,* conveyed by fine 40 acres of land to *Walter,* son of *Robert Briton.*

Sir *Roger le Veile* in the 4th of King *Edward* I. grants several lands here to his son *John,* and in *Laringsete,* &c. reserving an estate for life to himself, and *John* was returned to have a lordship in the 9th of *Edward* II.

John Veile, Esq. was living here in the 9th of *Henry* IV. and in the 6th of *Henry* VI. *William Le Veile* died lord of this manor, and of *Laringset* in *Norfolk;* and *John* was his son and heir, aged 16, and *John le Veile* was lord in the 5th of *Edward* IV.

Philip Curson, Gent. alderman of *Norwich,* by his will in 1502, appoints that *Agnes* his wife should have all her father's lands in this town, called *Levyle's,* for her life, and all his lands purchased here in *Radworth* and *Sallows,* to his son *John,* and his heirs male.

This *Agnes* was daughter and heir of *John Le Veile,* and *John Curson* and *Frances* his wife, convey it to *John Walpole, Ao.* 32 *Henry* VIII.

The abbey of St. *Bennet* at *Holm,* had a lordship at the survey, given as is said, to that convent, by King *Edward* the Confessor, consisting in King *Edward's* reign, of one carucate of land, and 20 acres, and 9 villains, one servus, with a carucate in demean, and one among the tenants, 14 acres of meadow, one runcus, and 20 sheep.

Nine socmen had also 46 acres, and a carucate, and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s.* but at the survey at 40*s.* It was half a leuca long, and half a one broad, and paid 16*d.* gelt.

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[4] Terre Regis——In Bastwici i lib. ho. xxx ac. t're. et ii ac. p'ti. et dim. car. et val. xvid.

[5] Terra Regis qua' Godric. servat.

——In Bastuic—— i soc. de xxvii ac. t're. et iii ac. p'ti. i car.

[6] Rot. pip. Ao. 6 Ric. I.

In 1250, the rent of assise of this manor was 41*s.* 5*d. ob.* and there were 61 acres of arable land at 4*d. per* acre.[7]

In the 15th of *Edward* I. the abbot had the assise of bread and beer, in the view of the King's bailiff of the hundred, and held the town as part of his barony.

The temporalities of the abbey in 1428, were valued at 10*l.* 6*s.* 1*d. ob.* On the exchange of lands between King *Henry* VIII. and Bishop *Rugg*, this manor of *Wood Bastwick* is not mentioned.

On *October* 12, 1545, this manor with the rectory, &c. was by way of exchange granted by Bishop *Rugg*, to *John Corbet*, Esq. for his manor of *Bacon's* in *Ludham* by the King's license; he was also lord of the manor of *Le Veile's* in this town; and *Miles* his son had livery of it in the first of Queen *Elizabeth.* In this family it continued till the death of Sir *Thomas Corbet*, Bart. who dying without issue, soon after the restoration of *Charles* II. it came to *Elizabeth*, one of his sisters, married to *Robert Houghton*, Esq. of *Ranworth;* and in 1698, there was an act of parliament to vest the estate of *John Houghton*, Esq. in *Wood-Bastwick* in trustees, for payment of his debts.

H. Harbord, Esq. patron in 1740, and lord.

The Church was dedicated to St. *Fabian*, and was appropriated to the abbey of St. *Bennet* of *Holm*, first by *William Turbe* Bishop of *Norwich*, next by Bishop *William Raleigh*, and after by *William de Suffield*, Bishop, in 1249, and a vicarage was settled, valued with the appropriated rectory at 12 marks.[8] *Peter*-pence 16*d.* carvage 3*d.* The present valor is 3*l.* 6*s.* and is discharged.

In the fourth year of King *John*, *Ralph*, abbot of *Holm*, was petent, *Thomas Rydel* and *Cecilia* his wife deforciants, of the 3d part of the advowson of this church, acknowledged to belong to the abbot, who gave to them half a mark of silver.

Ralph Goodwyn in 1518, gave to the edification of the steeple here, 13*s.* 4*d.*

VICARS.

In 1311, *Henry Syward* instituted vicar, presented by the abbot, &c. of *Holm.*

Thomas Herod, vicar.

1346, *Walter Chervile.*

1349, *Jeffrey Josep*, presented by the King, the abbey being void.

1400, *John Purys*, by the abbot.

On the exchange abovementioned, between Bishop *Rugg* and *Corbet*, the impropriated rectory and the patronage of the vicarage came to *Corbet.*

John Cowper vicar, *Ao.* 2d *Edw.* VI. occurs.

William Estwell, vicar,

Andrew Clerk vicar.

Thomas Pott, about 1600.

Benjamin Young, to *Wood-Bastwick cum Panxford*, by the Bishop.

1736, *William Gerard, ditto,* on *Young's* death.

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[7] Reg. de Hulmo. p. 96.

[8] Reg. Holm. f. 2, 3, and 43.

Ralph de Beaufoe had a lordship here on the Conquest, of which *Godric* a freeman was deprived, 4 socmen belonging to *Gresham* had 7 acres of land, and one villain had 15 acres. *Beaufoe* had also a grant of the lands of *Ulketel* and *Witheri*, 2 freemen of King *Herold's*, who had 4 socmen, and the moiety of another, and 6 borderers, with 11 acres of land, and one of meadow, and half a carucate, valued in *Gresham*, and *Ulketel* held 40 acres of land, and 4 of meadow, valued in the same village of *Gresham*.[9] Of this see in *Tunstal*.

Nicholas Bond aliened to the prior of *Beeston*, in the 3d of *Richard* II. 2 messuages, 39 acres of land, 8 of heath, and 57*s*. rent in *Wood Bastwick*, *Randworth*, *Panksford*, &c.

Carhow priory temporalities were valued at 11*s*. and 4*d*. in 1428.

The tenths were 2*l*. 4*s*. Deducted 6*s*. 8*d*.

BOYTON, OR BEGETON.

THE principal lordship of this town was bought by *Almar*, Bishop of *Elmham*, and brother to *Stigand*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, with the soc and sac, borderers, and all belonging to the foldage; there then belonged to it 3 carucates of land, 40 borderers, &c. 2 carucates in demean, 5 carucates of the tenants and a half, &c. 16 acres of meadow, one runcus, &c. 140 sheep, and 5 socmen, with 32 acres, and 9 socmen with 50 acres of land, and a carucate, and 8 acres.

The whole then valued at 6*l*. and at the survey at 7*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. It was half a leuca long and half a one broad, paid 12*d*. gelt, and a church belonged to it, with 7 acres, valued at 7*d*.[1] On the deposition of Bishop *Almar*, in 1070, as a person disaffected to the Conqueror, and the *Norman* interest. It was after granted by the Conqueror to *William* his chaplain and chancellor, and Bishop of *Thetford*, to be held of him as a lay fee, and at the survey made in 1085, he was lord of it in his own right, and at his death, about 1091, he gave it to his see and successors.

Of the see of *Norwich* it was held, as may be seen at large in *Bradeston*. Sir *John de Casten* and *Robert de Boyton* being enfeoffed of it; and *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich*, in the 35th of that King, had a charter for free warren.

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[9] Terra R. de Bellofago. —— In Bastwic ten. Godric. i lib. ho. T.R.E. iiii soc. p'tinentes in Crosham vii ac. t're. et i vill. de xv ac. t're.

In Bastuic ten. Ulketel et Withri ho'es Heroldi iiii car. et dim. et vi bor. xi ac. t're. et ac. p'ti. se'p. dim. car. et st. in p'tio. Gressaha'. en e'ad. villa tenet Ulketel xl ac. t're. iiii ac. p'ti. app'tiatu' e.

[1] Terra Willi. Epi. Tedfordensis de feudo.

In Begetuna ten. Ep's Almarus p. e'ptione' T.R.E. eu' soca et saca de Comite Algaro, de bor. et de sequentib; foldam iii car. t're. tc. xl bor. mo. xxix sep. ii car. in d'nio. tc. v car. hominu' et dim. mo. v xvi ac. p'ti. modo i runc. modo xii porc. mo. cxl ovs. et v soc. de xxxiii ac. t're. et ix soc. de L ac. t're. et viii ac. t're. sep. i car. tc. totu' val. vi lib. mo. vii lib. et xiii sol. et iiiid. et ht. dim. l'g. in longo, et dim. in lat. et de gelto xiid. i Ecclia vii ac. val. viid.

In the 3d of *Edward* I. the jury find that the Bishop held it *in capite*, as a member of *Blofield*, and part of his barony, and *Henry de Boyton* held it of the Bishop, had a court lete, and the assise of bread and beer.

The Lord *Bardolf* had also an interest herein, *Adam de Hindringham* held under him in the 9th of *Edward* II. and *Gregory de Felmingham*, lands by knight's service.

In the 3d of *Henry* IV. the jury present that *Hugh Rightwise, John Boole,* and their parceners, held here, in *South Birlingham*, &c. of the Lord *Bardolf* by half a fee, lands, late *James Rightwise's*, and *Thomas Hindringham's*, and several tenements, of *John de Caston*, by half a fee of the Bishop.

In the see of *Norwich* it remained till on the exchange of lands between King *Henry* VIII. and Bishop *Rugg*, in 1535, it came to the Crown, and on *June* 20, *Ao.* 34th of *Henry* VIII. was granted with the advowson, to Sir *Thomas Paston* with lands in *Thurleton*, for other lands granted to the Crown. *Edward Paston* was lord and patron in 1640, the patronage belonged to this lordship.

The Earl of *Yarmouth* lord and patron in 1740. On the death of this lord, it was sold to the Lord *Anson*, &c. on his death it came to his brother *Thomas Anson*, Esq. the present lord.

Hofward, a freeman, had a lordship in King *Edward's* reign, consisting of one carucate of land, 3 villains, and 7 borderers, and there was among them a carucate, 7 acres of meadow, valued at 40*s.* and belonged to the soc of *Ralph*, (Earl of *Norfolk*.[2])

On the expulsion of *Ralph*, the Conqueror gave it to *Isaac*, one of his *Normans*, to whom he gave for his services a lordship at *Thompson* in *Weyland* hundred, one at *Wooton* in *Lothing* hundred, one at *Langley*, one at *Mundham*, and at *Lithing* in the said hundred.

How long *Isaac* held this lordship does not appear; on his death it seems to have been granted to the family of the *Bigots* Earls of *Norfolk*.

In the first year of *Richard* I. *Jeffrey de Amblia* gave 63 marks for license to try his right to his lands in *Begeton* and *Longhale*.[3]

In the 4th of King *John*, a fine was levied between *Joceline de Burlingham* and *Maud* his wife, *William de* ———, and *Margaret* his wife, *John de Depeham* and *Isabel* his wife, and *Emme* their sister, petents, and *Jeffrey de Amblie* tenent, of half a knight's fee in *Beghelon*.

In the 28th of *Henry* III. it was found by inquisitions, that *Jeffrey*, father of *William de Aumbley*, had a manse here of *Roger le Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, by half a fee, and that *William* was his son and heir.

In the 41st of that King, *William de Lincoln* had view of frank pledge, and held a moiety of the 4th part of a fee of *William Ambeley*, and he of the Earl-Marshal.—*James de Lincoln* had view of frank pledge, the assise of bread and beer, paying to the King 12*d.* *per ann.*

William de Lincoln was lord in the 35th of that King, and was returned as lord in the 9th of *Edward* II. and *John de Lincoln* in the 20th of *Edward* III.

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[2] Terre Isac——— Begetuna ten. i lib. ho. Hofward. T. R. E. i car t're. sep. iii vill. et vii bor. intr. om's i car. vii ac. p'ti. sep. val. xl sol. et e. de soca R. Comitis.

[3] Rot. Pip.

In the 37th of *Edward* III. a fine was levied, between *Hugh Fastolf, Robert Benhale*, and *Bartholomew Antingham*, knights, querents; *Thomas Coly* and *Isabel* his wife of this manor, 416 acres of marsh in this town and *Mowton*, conveyed to *Hugh* and his heirs.

Sir *John Fastolf*, Knt. held in the 3d of *Henry* IV. a manor called *Reedham Hall*, of the Lord *Mowbray's* manor of *Fornset*, by the 4th part of a fee, and died lord in 1459.

John Paston, Esq. next possessed it, and died in the 6th year of *Edward* IV.—On the 18th of *Edward* IV. the jury find that it would not be to the King's prejudice, if license was granted to *William Waynfleet* Bishop of *Winchester*, &c. to alien to *William Tyberb*, clerk, president of St. *Mary Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, *Reedham Hall* in *Boyton*, &c. (as in *Brundeston* in *Eynford* hundred) late *Paston's*, and in this society it now remains.

The tenths were 2*l*. 14*s*. Deducted 4*s*.

The Church is a rectory, dedicated to *All-Saints*. Ancient valor was 20 marks. *Peter*-pence 10*d*. *ob*. carvage 3*d*.

The prior of *Norwich* had a portion of tithe valued at 6*s*. 8*d*.[4] *Thomas de Blomvile* confirmed the grant of it by *John de Grey* Bishop of *Norwich*. The present valor is 13*l*. and discharged. Here was also a vicarage formerly, as appears from the inquisition books valued at 40*s*.

VICARS.

In 1314, *Robert Prime* of *Themilthorp*, vicar, collated by the Bishop of *Norwich*.

1316, *de Hedersete*. *Ditto*.

Robert Themilthorp.

1347, *John Gyles*, vicar.

1349, *William de Ersham*, vicar, by the Bishop.

RECTORS.

1357, *Richard de Anlaby*, rector, by the Bishop.

1360, *Ralph de Broughton*, rector.

1361, *Simon Asketel*.

1364, Mr. *Richard de Blythe*, rector, by the King, the temporalities of the see being in his hands.

1366, *Hen. de Dunston* rector, by the Bishop.

1383, *John de Intwell*, rector.

1388, *William Fulsome*.

1393, *John de Woodehall*.

1395, *William Horton*.

1399, *Henry Wells*.

1422, *John Swetenham*.

1433, *Robert Wheldale*.

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[4] Reg. i Ec. Cath. Norw. fol. 37.

1451, *John Fowler.*
1459, *John Whyte.*
1461, *Nicholas Mayn.*
1466, *John Wace.*
1468, *Nicholas Hysham.*
1471, *William Rychery.*

Richard Wether occurs in 1428.

Edward Slym was rector about 1600, the patronage was in the *Pastons.*

John Duckworth rector in 1622.

Richard Fielding rector in 1632.

In 1721, *Calthorp Harvey,* on *Jonath. Newhouse's* death, by *John Andrews,* Gent.

1733, *John Rippinghall,* by *John Bennet,* on a grant from the Earl of *Yarmouth.*

FISHLEY.

THE King at the survey had a lordship, of which *Ralph,* the old Earl of *Norfolk* was deprived at the Conquest,[5] so that this *Ralph* was not *R. Guader* or *Wagers,* who for his rebellion against the Conqueror in 1074, was deprived, according to *Speed,* but the *Saxon* Chronicle places it in 1075, and it seems probable that old Earl *Ralph,* was father to this last.

Earl *Ralph* had 25 socmen with one carucate of land, and 30 acres, one of them named *Ufward,* belonged to the King's soc in the Confessor's time, and there were three carucates and a half among them. It was 8 furlongs long, and 5 broad, and paid 10*d.* gelt, and *Godric* took care of it for the Conqueror.[6]

The family of *La Veile*[7] were early enfeoffed of it. King *John,* in his 2d year, had grant and charter of confirmation of this manor, and those of *Laringset, Witton,* &c. as his ancestors held by the service of being the King's ostringer, (or falconer,) dated at *Dorchester, April* 19, under the hand of *Thomas,* archdeacon of *Wells;* witness, *William* Earl of *Salisbury;* and in the 13th of the said King, held it by the fourth part of a fee, and *Thomas de Veile* by the same tenure.[8]

Sir *John de Veile* and *Lecia* his wife were living in the 5th of *Edward* I. and gave lands in this town and *Witton,* to the priory of *Bromholm;* in the 23d of that King, *John,* son of Sir *John de Veile,* dying *sans* issue, *Reginald de Dunham,* son of his sister *Beatrix,* aged

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[5] Speed's Chron. p. 148. —— Saxon Chron. p. 182.

[6] Terra Regis qua' Godric. servat. —— In Fiscele ten. R. Comes vet. T. R.E. xxv soc. i car. t re. xxx ac. p'ti. u. ex istis e. de Soca Regis no'me Wfuud. sep. iii car. et dim. et ht. viii qr. in long. et in lat. et de gelt xd

[7] Of this family see in Witton, Blofield Hundred.

[8] Testa de Nevil.

26, was his heir, and inherited this manor. This *Reginald* gave the moiety of *Ridlington* advowson to *Bromholm* priory in the 31st of the aforesaid reign.

Peter Buckskyn was lord in the 9th of *Edward* II. and in the 8th of *Edw.* III. conveyed it to *Roger Hardegrey*, citizen of *Norwich*.

In the 38th of that King, license was granted to *John Berney, John Plumstede*, &c. to give the manor of *Fishley* to *Joan*, widow of *Roger Hardegrey* for life, remainder to *William de Wichingham* and *Margaret* his wife for life; remainder to *Nicholas* son of *William* and *Margaret*, who probably was daughter and heir of *Hardegrey;* and in the 3d of *Henry* IV. she held this manor of *La Veile's*, late *Reginald Dunham's*, by the fourth part of a fee.

Nicholas Wichingham, Esq. died in 1430, and by *Alice* his wife, had *William* his eldest son, who died before his father.

Robert, son of *William*, was lord of this manor; his son *John* succeeded, and died in the 3d of *Henry* VII. lord of this manor, those of *Burgh-Hall*, and *Reedham* in *Fishley*, leaving *John* his son and heir, who by *Anne* his wife, daughter of *Thomas Brampton*, Esq. of *Brampton*, had three daughters and coheirs, *Thomasine, Elizabeth*, and *Olivia*.[9]

This last married *Roger Rookwood*, Esq. of *Euston* in *Suffolk*, and on a division of the *Wichingham* estate, had this lordship assigned to her; and on *December* 1, 1558, had letters of administration granted of the goods, &c. of her husband deceased.

This *Olivia* made her will *August* 26, 1563, and was buried in the chancel of this church of St. *Mary*, by her husband; gives 4*s*. to the repair of the church; 4*s*. to the poor; to her sister *Thomasyne Rookwood*, 20*l*.; to *John Caus* of *Christ Church*, clerk, 40*s*.; to *Jane Calthorp*, her grand daughter, 10*l*.; to her sister *Thomasine* her gown of damask, furred with lamb, with her kirtle of russet damask, appointing her executrix; proved *August* 29, in the said year.

By the marriage of *Jane* her daughter and coheir, a moiety of it came to *Christopher Calthorp*, Esq. son and heir of *James Calthorp*, Esq. of *Cockthorp*, and a moiety to her sister *Anne*, daughter and coheir, &c.

Jane remarried, and in the 6th of *Elizabeth*, was the wife of *Jeremy Bowes*, Esq. of *London*, afterwards a knight, but they on the said year, convey their moiety to the manor, and a moiety of the advowson, to *Robert Wood*, with lands in *Acle Aston*, &c. who in the 6th of that Queen, had license to alien it to *Anthony Bate*. From *Bate* it came to *William Spooner*, Gent. Mrs. *Dayns*, widow, mother of *Spooner* left it to him.

By indenture, dated *October* 23d, in the 23d of *Elizabeth, Henry Cornwalys* of *Norwich*, and *Thomas* his son, by *Anne* his late wife, daughter and coheir of *Robert Rookwood*, Esq. *Olive* his wife, for 600*l*. sold to *William Spooner* of *Fishley*, Gent. and *Elizabeth* his wife, the moiety of the manor of *Le Veile's alias Hardegrey's*, with that of *Burgh-Hall*, &c. the moiety of the advowson, also the moiety of 8 messuages, 6 cottages, 14 gardens, 540 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 100 of wood, 200 of heath, &c. in *Fishley*.

By this it appears that *Spooner* was lord of the whole town, and patron. He left a daughter and heir, *Elizabeth*, who married Sir *Richard Bellassise* of *Ludford*, in the county of *Durham*, and died *February* 7, 1641, and was buried in St. *Aldate's* church, at *Oxford*.

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[9] Of this family see at large in Wichingham Magna, Eynford Hundred.

BURGH-HALL.

Nicholas, son of *Nicholas dè Pincerna*, or *Le Botiler*, had also an interest here, in 1201, and in 1270, *Adam de Brancaster*, and *William de St. Clere*, in right of their wives, heiresses to *Nicholas*, the last of that family living in 1250, and lord of a manor here, had each a moiety of it.

St. *Clare*, in 1242, sold his to *William de Hevingham*, and in 1389, *William*, son of *William Hevingham* purchased *Brancaster's* part, as is said, but it appears by a fine levied, in the first of *Edward* I. that *Adam*, son of *John de Brancaster*, with *William*, son of *Reyner* of *Wytholesham*, and *Beatrix* his wife, late wife of *Nicholas Botiler*, and *William de St. Clere*, sold their rights to *Guy de Botetourt*.

In the 17th of *Edw.* I. *Catherine*, widow of *Walter Bukeskin*, released to *Catherine* her daughter, several messuages and lands in this town, *Upton*, *Frethorp*, *Burgh* in *Flegg*, &c.

In the 35th of that King, *William de Caly* and *Catherine* his wife, released to *Nicholas de Bukeskyn*, the said messuages and lands.

Nicholas and *Peter Buxskyn*, were returned as lords in the 9th of *Edw.*——*Roger Hardegreys*, *John Berney*, *Thomas de Bumstead*, were querents in a fine in the 18th of *Edw.* III. and *Peter Buxskyn* deforcient, of the manor of *Burgh-Hall*, with the moiety of the advowson of the church of *Fishley*, with lands in *Upton*, *Frethorp*, *Mouton*, *South Walsham*, &c. settled on *Roger* after *Peter's* decease.

Walter Thurston had also an interest in this town, in the 34th of the said King, when he aliened 2 messuages, 14 acres of land in *Witton*, *Redlington*, and *Edingthorp*, with a manor in *Fishley*, to *Bromholm* priory.

On the death of *Joan*, widow of *Roger Hardegrey*, it came to *William de Wichingham* and *Margaret* his wife, as was settled in the 38th of *Edward* III.

In the 29th of *Henry* VI. *Robert Wichingham*, Esq. was found to die seized of this manor of *Burgh*.

By an inquisition taken *October* 31st, *Ao*, 21 of *Henry* VII. *Burgh Hall* was found to be held of the abbot of St. *Bennet* at *Holm*, by fealty, and the yearly rent of one penny for all services.

Being thus in the *Wichinghams*, passed together (as united) with the lordship of *Fishley*, as is abovementioned.

REEDHAM-HALL.

Here was also 24 acres of land and 2 borderers,[1] held of the abbey of St. *Bennet*, by the family of *Redham*, who gave name to it. *Ralph de Redham* and *Margaret* his wife, conveyed by fine to *John*, son of

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[1] Terra S'ci Benedicti de Hulmo.—— In Fischele xxiiii ac. t're. et ii bor.—— See in Upton.

Gerard de Redham, in the 14th of *Edward* I. 12 messuages, with several parcels of land, in *Fishley, Upton,* &c.

Robert de Redham, in the following year, claimed view of frank pledge of his tenants; and *Matthew,* son of *Gerard de Redham,* was lord in the 2d of *Edward* II. and in the 2d of *Edward* III.

This came after to the *Wichinghams. John Wichingham,* Esq. died possessed of it in the 3d of *Henry* VII. and being thus united to *Fishley* manor, had the same lords.

The tenths were 28*s.* Deducted 0 0.—The temporalities of *Weyridge* priory 3*s.*

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary,* and was a rectory, consisting of two portions, that of *Peter de Pulham's,* was valued at 4 marks; the other of *Hugh,* at 46*s.* 4*d.* *Peter*-pence 6*d.;* carvage 2*d. ob.*—The present valor is 5*l.* and is discharged.

RECTORS.

In 1310, *John Spike,* presented to a mediety, by *Matthew de Redham.*

1321, *Bartholomew de Ryston* to a mediety, by the prior and convent of *Weybrigg.* In the 14th of *Edward* II. the prior had a patent to purchase this mediety of *John de Botetort,* whose manor of *Upton* extended into this town; and *Matthew,* son of *Gerard de Redham,* had lands here of the said *John.*

In 1333, Mr. *John Cley* to a mediety, by *Peter Bukskyn.*
1334, *Hugh de Schuldham* to a mediety, by *ditto.*
1334, *Simon Ymme,* to a mediety. *Ditto.*
John de Dalling, rector.
1338, *Thomas de Wedmore.*
1338, *Thomas de Downham,* by *Peter de Bukeskyn.*
1342, *Robert de Knapton,* by *Roger de Hardegrey.*
1542, *Thomas de Dunham. Ditto.*
1349, *Robert de Fornset,* by *ditto.*
1349, *William Chapman. Ditto.*
1350, *Robert Smith. Ditto.*
1354, *John Attefaldgate. Ditto.*
1359, *Nicholas de Hanworth. Ditto.*
1367, *John Sipeter,* to a mediety, by *Joan,* relict of Sir *Roger Hardegrey.*
John Pecock, died rector of a mediety *April* 30, 1382.

Henry Bishop of *Norwich,* on *April* 10, in this year, consolidated, with the consent of *Joan Hardegrey,* patroness of one of the medieties.

1407, *Robert Hay,* by *Nicholas Wychingham.*
1417, *Thomas Artyes. Ditto.*
1419, *William Ham. Ditto.*
1434, *Hugh Leverych,* by *Robert Wychingham,* Esq.
William Robyns, rector.

In 1448, *Thomas Walpole,* presented to a mediety by *Robert Wychingham,* Esq. on the death of *William Robyns,* rector.

1449, *Thomas Walpole,* by *Robert Wychingham.*

1456, *Thomas Howys,* by *James Arblaster,* Esq. in right of his wife *Agnes,* and *Nicholas Ovy,* Gent.

Agnes was late wife of *Robert Wichingham,* Esq.

1460, *Robert Kerlynghall. Ditto.*

1482, *Thomas Ley,* by *James Arblaster,* Esq.

1492, *Edmund Wheeler.*

1722, *Henry Nelson,* by *William Luson,* merchant, on *Jonathan Newhouse's* death.

1723, *William Mackay. Ditto.*

1753, *Edward Holden* rector, by *Howling Luson* of *Gunton* in *Suffolk.*

Mrs. *Dayns,* widow, was patron in or about 1600, and *William Spooner* her son after her; late *Arthur Bates,* and *Henry Cornwaley's;* and *Thomas Drayton* was rector.

William de Scohies had also 2 acres valued at 12*d.* this was afterwards united to the lordships aforesaid.

HALVERGATE.

THE Conqueror was lord of this town, forfeited on the rebellion of *Ralph Guader* Earl of *Norfolk,* and said to be held by the old Earl *R.* in King *Edward's* reign, when there were 6 carucates of land, 6 villains, 46 borderers, and 3 servi, four carucates in demean, &c. and 7 among the tenants, &c. and 30 acres of meadow, with a saltwork, 2 runci, 7 cows, 13 swine, 260 sheep; and 13 socmen had half a carucate and 15 acres of land, and there were always 2 carucates and a half, with 6 acres of meadow, valued then at 8*l.* after at 9*l.* at the survey at 10*l.* quitrent 40*s.* the customary payment in tale, 20*s.* as a present or fine. It was one leuca long, and one broad, and 2*s.* gelt.[2]

Besides the aforementioned sheep belonging to the lordship, there were 700, and paid 100*s.* at the survey *Godrick* was the King's steward or bailiff of it.

This town and lordship was granted from the Crown to the *Bigods. Hugh Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk,* was possessed of it in the reign of King *Stephen;* from that family it came to *Thomas de Brotherton,* Earl-Marshal of *England,* &c. and by his daughters and coheirs to the *Mowbrays,* Dukes of *Norfolk;* from them to the *Howards.*

On the attainder of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk,* 1572, it was then in the Crown, and granted by King *James* I, *Ao.* 1, to *Thomas*

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[2] Terra Regis qua' Godric. servat. ——Halfriate ten. R. Comes.. T. R. E. vi car. t're. sep. vi vill. tc. et p. xlvi bord. mo. l. tc. iii ser. tc. iiii car. in d'nio. p. et mo. iii tc. tc. vii car. hou' p. et mo. ix xxx ac. p'ti. et i salina. semp. ii r. et vii animal. et xiii por. cclx ov. et xiii soc. de dim. car. tre. et xv ac. t're. sep. ii car. et dim. vi ac. p'ti. tc. val. viii lib. p. ix et mo. x lib. blanc. et xl sol. de isuet. ad num. et xx sol. de gers. et ht. i leug. in longo et in lato et de gelto ii sol. et pt. ov. p'script. p'tin. huic man. DCC ovs. et red. c. sol.

Howard Earl of *Norfolk*, and *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, and from them to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Arundel*, as in *Acle* at large.

By indenture, dated in the 13th of *Charles* II. *John Dyx*, *alias Ramsey*, of *Wickmere* in *Norfolk*, Esq. and heir of *John Dix* deceased, (trustee for *Thomas*, late Earl of *Arundel*) was sued for payment of the debts of the said Earl, of this manor of *Halvergate*; which manor, at the request of *Henry Howard*, second son of *Hen.* late Earl of *Arundel*, the said *John Dix* absolutely grants, and releases to Sir *William Playters* of *Sotterley* in *Suffolk*, Bart. and to Sir *Richard Onslow* of *West Clandon* in *Surry*, Knt. their heirs and assigns for ever.

The church was formerly a rectory, valued at 12 marks, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, paid *Peter*-pence, 16*d.* and carvage 4*d.* Sir *Roger Bigot*, Earl-Marshal, granted to the priory of *Carhow*, the tithe of his demean lands, which was confirmed by *Simon* Bishop of *Norwich*, in 1264, then valued at 16*s.* 8*d.*

John de Knovil occurs rector in the 22d of *Edward* I.—On the 3d of the calends of *March*, 1301, the rectory was appropriated to the abbey of *Tinterne* in *Wales*, in the diocese of *Landaff*, by *John* Bishop of *Norwich*, on the grant of *Roger* Earl of *Norf.* and a vicarage was settled.

VICARS.

In 1302, *Richard de Merth*, vicar, presented by the abbot of *Tintern*.

1329, *Edmund de Breccles*; the abbot presented, and the Bishop of *Norwich* nominated.

1350, *Thomas de Plumstede*. *Ditto.*

Thomas Oliver, vicar.

1360, *Walter Holbeck*. *Ditto.*

1366, *Hugh de Thame*. *Ditto.*

1378, *William Fenner*. *Ditto.*

William Beckford, vicar.

1384, *Robert Snell*, by the King, who presented, the temporalities of the see of *Norwich*, being then in the King's hands.

1415, *William Holere.*

1426, *John Ederych.*

1433, *Thomas Martin.*

1454, *John Brown.*

1461, *William Man.*

1506, *John Rose.*

1527, *John Yorke.*

1533, *James Proctor.*

1541, *John Codenham*, S.T.P. by the Duke of *Norfolk*, to whom at the general Dissolution this rectory, and the patronage of the vicarage were granted *May* 9, *A°.* 29th of *Henry* VIII.

Edmund Palmer, vicar.

1548, *John Young*, by Sir *Thomas Clere*, who farmed the rectory.

1558, *Thomas Melling*, by Mr. *Richard Underwood*, archdeacon of *Norfolk*, executor of *John Underwood*, Bishop suffragan to the Bishop of *Norwich*.

1561, *Walter Jenkinson*. *Ditto.*

1607, *George Jenkinson*, by the Bishop of *Ely*, at the attainder of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*.

1672, the rectory and patronage came to the Crown, and Queen *Elizabeth* granted them an exchange of lands belonging to that see.

1618, *Thomas Rasy*. *Ditto*.

1660, *Edward Mapletoft*, by the King, a lapse.

1691, *John Sallet*, by the Bishop of *Ely*.

1709, *Richard Foster*. *Ditto*.

1711, *John Anderson*, by *ditto*.

1731, *Thomas Goddard*. *Ditto*.

The present valor of the vicarage is 5*l*. and is discharged.

In the church were the lights of our Lady of Pity.—St. *Mary*.—St. *Catherine*, before the Brown Rood

In the north isle, Lord *Morley*, impales *Spencer*.

The tenths were 3*s*. 6*d*. Deducted 6*s*. The temporalities of *Tintern* abbey were 3*s*. 6*d*.

The abbey of *Tinterne* let to farm the rectory in the 9th of *Henry* VIII. at 6*l*. *per ann*. to *Thomas Clere* of *Acle*, who was to pay also the pension of *Carhow*, &c.

HEMLINGTON.

SIX socmen of *Gert* were at the Conquest deprived of 30 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, with 2 carucates, in this town, there were also 2 socmen, one of them belonged to the soc of the hundred, who held half a carucate of land, and a borderer with 6 acres of meadow, who had under them 7 socmen, with 20 acres of land, and one of meadow, and there was one carucate and an half among them all; it was one leuca long, and half a leuca broad, and paid 16*d*. gelt.[3]

This lordship was in the Crown at the survey, and *Godric* took care of it; and was granted to the family of *Le Botiler*, and from them came to the *Botetourts*, as in *South Walsham*, and *Upton*.

William de Rothing and *Joan* his wife claimed view of frankpledge, &c. in the 15th of *Edward* I.

Henry de Cat and *Margery* his wife had an interest herein, in the 35th of the said King, and *Henry Cat*, and *Jeffrey Atte Fenne* were returned to be lords in the 9th of *Edward* II. after this *John Fastolf* and *Margery* his wife.

The principal manor belonged to the see of *Norwich*; at the survey *William Beaufoe* Bishop of *Thetford* held it in his own right, as a lay fee, 60 acres of land; of which 2 freemen (of *Ralph Stalre* were deprived) with the soc and sac; of one of these *Almar* Bishop of *Elmham* had the commendation, or protection only, of this *Beaufoe* had the soc, &c. and *Ralph*, the Earl had the other, valued at 2*s*.

[3] Terra Regis qua' Godric, servat. ——In Hemelingetum vi soc. de xxx tre. ii ac. p'ti. sep. ii car. in eade ii soc. et i bor. c. soca hund. dim. car. tre. et i bord. vi ac. p'ti et h'nt. sub eis vii soc. de xx ac. tre. e ac. p'ti. sep. i car. et dim. int. o'es et ht. i leug. in long. et dim. in latitud. et de gelto. xvid.

Bishop *Beaufoe* in right of his see had also 21 socmen, with 140 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, and 3 carucates and a half, &c. this was valued in his principal lordship of *Blowfield:* in this town, there were also 60 acres of demean land.[4]

Bishop *Beaufoe* gave this to his see at his death, and Bishop *Herbert* settled it on the priory, with the advowson of the church.

The ancient family of the *Castons* held a considerable part of these fees, of the see of *Norwich,* of whom see in *Blofield, Bradeston,* &c. and after came to the *Berneys* of *Reedham;* the Lords *Bardolf* had also an interest herein, in the 15th of *Edward* I. *William Bardolf,* claimed the assise, frank pledge, &c.

Sir *Thomas Berney* died lord in 1389, and his descendant, *Henry Berney,* Esq. in 1584.

The tenths were 2*l.* The temporalities of St. *Faith's* priory 18*d.* Of *Weybridge* 5*s.*

The CHURCH was a rectory dedicated to *All-Saints,* and formerly in the patronage of the Bishops of *Norwich,* but was appropriated to the prior and convent of *Norwich,* for the prior's table, by *Walter Suffield* Bishop in 1248, and was valued together with the vicarage at 5*l.*—*Peter*-pence 12*d.*—Carvage 2*d. ob.*

VICARS.

In 1304, *Thomas de Langele,* instituted vicar, presented by the prior &c. of *Norwich.*

1307, *Richard de Boton. Ditto.*
1324, *And. de Bedingham. Ditto.*
1349, *Edmund Barker. Ditto.*
1367, *Thomas Gilbert. Ditto.*
1395, *John Malpas. Ditto.*
1395, *Edmund Heryng. Ditto.*
1397, *Robert Gernon. Ditto.*
1401, *Sim. Annable. Ditto.*
1402, *Robert Body. Ditto.*

It has for many years been served with a stipendiary curate, nominated by the dean and chapter, who have the appropriated rectory.

In the church were the lights of *All-Saints,* St. *Mary,* Holy Cross, St. *Catherine,* and St. *Margaret.*

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[4] Terra Willi. Epi. Tedfordensis de Feudo——In Hemelintuna, ii lib. ho'es de LX ac. terre Rad. Stalre T.R.A. cu' soca et saca sed. de uno habuit Almar. Ep. comd. tantu. mo. tenet unu' w. Ep. te Alteru. comd. R. et valet ii sol.

Terra Willi. Ep. Tedfordens. ad Epicopatu' ptinens T. R. E.

In Hemelintuna xxi soc. de CXL ac. tre. et viii ac. p'ti tc. iii car. et dim. mo. ii hoc. e. app'tiatu' in Blouufelda in eadem. villa LX ac. tre. in d'nio.

MOULTON.

At the survey the King had, on the deprivation of 3 freemen, 37 acres of land, 4 acres and a half of meadow, and half a carucate, valued at 2*s.* 8*d.*

Another part of the town was a beruite to the manor of *South Walsham,* of which *Elflet,* a free-woman, was deprived, and contained one carucate of land, 2 borderers, one carucate and an acre of meadow, and 3 socmen, with half a carucate and 18 acres of land, this being valued with *South Walsham* manor, was worth in *Elflet's* time 5*l.* afterwards 11*l.* at the survey 12*l.* 13*s.*—4*d.* quitrent, and 20*s.* as a present, or fine; *Godric* the King's steward took care of this at the survey for the king.

The Conqueror had also another fee, or lordship in this town, which *Godric* had the care of, out of which 10 socmen were expelled who held it under *Gert;* it consisted of 2 carucates of land, and 5 borderers, with 20 acres of meadow, and 4 carucates, was 8 furlongs long and 5 broad, and paid 15*d. ob.* gelt.[5]

These fees all centering in the Conqueror, remained in the Crown till granted to the *Bigod's* Earls of *Norfolk,* probably by King *Stephen,* and were held of them by several persons.

In the 20th of *Henry* III. *Nicholas de Stradeset* held the fourth part of a fee of *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk,* and *Nicholas le Boteler* had a moiety of a fee. *Roger Alred* had a third part, and *Robert de Mouton* a third part of the said Earl.

The jury in the 15th of *Edward* I. find that *Robert de Moulton,* claimed the assise, &c. as lord, and *Oliver* his son was lord in the year 1320, and presented to this church. *Maud* his widow was living in the 15th of *Edward* III. and in the 20th of the said King had an interest herein, as the heirs of *William Freeman,* and *Roger Alred* had also.

In the 22d of *Edward* III. *Robert,* son of *Oliver de Mouton,* conveyed this manor and advowson with lands here, homages, services, &c. in other towns to *Bartholomew de Salle* and *Richard de Bittering.*

Nicholas Wichingham and *Alice* his wife, had lands and tenements, of the lord *Mowbray: Edmund Wichingham,* Esq. of *Wood-Rising* was lord, and *Alice* his wife, by her will dated in 1475, gives 6*s.* 8*d.* to this church: she and her husband, in the 2d year of *Edward* IV.

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[5] Terre Regis——In Mothetuna iii. lib. ho'es xxxvii ac. tre. et iiii ac. et dim. p'ti et dim. car. et val. ii sol. et viiid.

Terra Regis qua' Godric servat——Isti (viz. S. Walsham) adjacet i beruita Modetuna i car. tre. sep. ii bord. et i car. et i ac p'ti. et iii soc. de xviii ac. tre. et dim. car. hoc. totu' tn'c. val. c. sol. et p'. xi lib. et mo. xii lib. et xiii sol. et xiii sol. et iiiid. blancas. et xx sol. de gersumæ ad co'potu'. et ht. i leu. in longo et i in lato et de gelto iiii sol.

In Modetuna x soc. ii car. tre. et v bord. xx. ac. p'ti. et sep. iiii car. et. ht. viii. quar. in longo. et v in lato. et de gelto xvd. et obol.

settled this manor on *Frances*, one of their daughters and coheirs, who married Sir —— *Mull*, for her life.

Robert Spring died possessed of it *April* 3, in the 3d of *Edward* VI. and their son *Thomas* had livery of it, and of the manor of *Iclingham* St. *James* in *Suffolk;* he conveyed it with *Julian* his wife, in the 4th of that King, to *George Founteyn*, Gent.

After this *Thomas Palmer*, Gent. had an interest herein, which he left by will dated *June* 24, 1558, to *Edward* his son, by *Elizabeth* his wife, and was buried in the church of *Moughton.*

In the 44th of *Elizabeth, Edmund Anguish* was lord of *Moulton Hall, Lampets,* and *Rothem-hall,* and the *Anguishes* presented as lords in 1617, 1658, 1699, &c.

The tenths were 3*l.*—Deducted nothing.

The church was a rectory, valued at 30 marks, *Peter*-pence 2*s.*—carvage 4*d.* and the priory of *Bungay* in *Suffolk* had a portion of tithe, valued at 20*s.* and was dedicated to St. *Mary.*

RECTORS.

In 1320, *Robert Rowland* instituted rector, presented by *Oliver de Moutone.*

1325, Mr. *Ralph de Hakeford. Ditto.*

1350, *Roger de Mondegone,* by *Alice de Bumpstede.*

1350, *Robert de Norton. Ditto.*

1352, *John de Besthorp,* by *Richard Iver*

1361, *Adam de Foxler. Ditto.*

About this time the patronage was granted to the dean and chapter of St. *Mary's* college in the fields at *Norwich.*

1383, *John Wayte,* by the dean, &c. of St. *Mary's college.*

1383, *John Harvey. Ditto.*

1383, *John Boteler. Ditto.*

VICARS.

1403, *John Virley,* vicar, the rectory being lately appropriated to the dean, &c.

1403, *John Bawdre,* vicar, by the dean, &c.

1403, *John Scoole. Ditto.*

1420, *Thomas Petit Ditto.*

1422, *John Man. Ditto.*

1427, *William Snelling. Ditto.*

William Taylor, vicar.

1429, *Clement Welle.*

1434, *Thomas Alfred. Ditto.*

1448, *Thomas Hanworth. Ditto.*

1453, *John Domlyn. Ditto.*

1461, *John Norwich. Ditto*

John Ramton, vicar.

1495, *John Rudham. Ditto.*

1502, *Richard Thompson, Ditto.*

1505, *John Frampton,* by the Bishop, a lapse.
1507, *Robert Barker. Ditto.*
1511, *Richard Sampson,* he was afterwards Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry,* as I take it.
1512, *John Rogers.*
1541, *John Younge.*
John Ludbury.

In the 7th year of King *Edward* VI. *March* 22, *Thomas Gawdy* had a grant of this appropriated rectory and the patronage of the vicarage.

1560, *Robert Mourton,* by the assignees of *Richard Palmer.*
1574, *Roger Beweller,* by *Edward Palmer,* Gent.
1617, *Robert Pepys,* by *Richard Anguish,* Esq.
1658, *Thomas Essex,* by *Edmund Anguish,* Esq.
1668, *William Brook. Ditto.*
1672, *Thomas Wilson. Ditto.*
1699, *John Sallet. Ditto.*
1711, *John Pitts,* vicar, by the Bishop, a lapse.
1723, *Horace Fawcett,* by *Thomas Page,* Esq.
1726, *Thomas Carter. Ditto.*
1737, *Roger Geddings,* by *Thomas Anguish,* clerk.

Mrs. *Anguish* had the patronage in 1742.

Here were the lights of St. *Mary,* and St. *Nicholas.*

The present valor is 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and is discharged.

John Holler of *Mowton,* Gent. wills in 1505, to be buried in the church, gives to the gild of our Saviour in *Frethorp* 2*s.*

Henry Palmer, by his will in 1523, requires to be buried before the door of the choir; gives to the new making of the roof, trees and 10 marks, and 10*l.* to the making of the rood loft; also a pasture in *Baxter Lane* end to the use of the church, for the exchange of the pit and common, now part of his mote, and paled in.

Thomas Palmer, Gent. buried in the church in 1558.

In the church was a grave-stone

Orate p. a'ia Joh. Holler et Kather. uxor. ej. qui. obt. xx°. *Henricj Septimi,* and this shield, barry of ten *argent,* and *azure,* over all a griffon segreant, *or.*

This village is in the survey, wrote *Modetuna,* and *Mothetuna,* thus we find *Modbury* in *Devonshire, Modeney* priory in *Norfolk,* &c.

PANXFORD.

Godwin, a freeman, was lord in the reign of King *Edward,* and Earl of *Kent,* &c. father of King *Harold,* and at the Conquest, it was granted to *William de Scohies,* a Norman, who attended Duke *William,* and was amply rewarded: there belonged to it 80 acres of land, 4 borderers, a carucate and 5 acres of meadow, with half a carucate among the tenants, valued at 10*s.* but at the survey, when *Hugh* held it under *Scohies*, at 20*s. per ann.*[6]

There belonged to it a church, endowed with 8 acres, valued at 12*d.* but *Ralph* the late Earl had the soc.

The family of *De Tymworth* had an interest herein, in the 20th of *Henry* III.—*Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, in the 14th of *Edward* I. claimed the assise, &c. of the tenants of *William de Tymworth*, but it was found to belong to the Crown.

In the 22d of *Edward* I. *Robert de Reydon* conveyed by fine to *Nicholas de Trowse* and *Joan* his wife, 12 messuages in *Panxford*, with 3*s.* and 6*d.* rent, and the advowson of the church; and in 1322, *Nicholas* presented to this church; he was lord in the 9th of *Edward* II.

Peter Buckskin was also returned to have a lordship.

The above *Nicholas* recovered in the 25th of *Edward* I. seisin of several messuages, 29 acres of land, 4 of meadow, with 3*s.* rent here, and in *Ranworth*, from *Ralph de Rothing*.

Catherine Kett, or *Catt*, of *Hevingham*, had an interest in 1334, and presented, as did Sir *Constantine Mortimer*, and the Lady *Catherine* his wife, in 1349; *Robert Bishop* in 1374, and *John Cobbe* in 1377, and 1382; probably as lords of the manor of *Tymworth*, who are said to hold it by a quarter of a fee in the 20th of *Edward* III.

In the 5th of *Edward* II. *William de Ufford* held it and the advowson *in capite*, heir to Lady *Catherine Brews*, being son of *Margaret*, sister of *Thomas de Norwich*, father of the Lady *Catherine*.

The Conqueror had in this town a carucate of land, and 19 acres, with 12 acres of meadow, also 9 borderers, with a carucate, of which 3 socmen of Earl *Guert* were deprived, and was measured and valued with *Ranworth*.[7]

This was granted by the Crown to the *Bigots*, as in *South Walsham*. *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk* had the assise, &c. of his tenants in the 15th of *Edward* I.

After this it was granted to *Thomas de Brotherton*, and so came to the *Mowbrays*, and the *Howards* Dukes of *Norfolk*.

Alan Earl of *Richmond* had here and in *Dilham*, in *Tunstede* hundred, 50 acres of land, *Ribald* his brother was enfeoffed thereof; and *Ralph* his son granted it to the priory of *Norwich*, in the presence of Bishop *Turbe*, &c. (see in *Dilham*,) and is now in the dean and chapter of *Norwich*.

Roger de Valoines gave to the abbey of St. *Bennet*, 100 acres of heath and marsh in this town.[8]

Ralph de Criketos and *Isabel* his wife, &c. gave 100 acres in *Panchesford*, to that convent, as in *South Walsham*.

In the 14th of *Edward* I. *Bartholomew de Redham* impleaded *Constantia*, daughter of *Bartholomew de Somerton*, for several messuages, 60 acres of land, 2 of meadow, and 6*s.* rent in this town, and *Ranworth*, &c. and the abbot in the 9th of *Edward* II. was returned to have a lordship.

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[6] Terra Willi. de Scohiers——-In Pankesforda ten. Godwin i lib. ho. T.R.E. xxx ac. tre. mo. tenet Hugo iiii bor. t'c i car. v ac. p'ti. sep. dim. car. ho'um i ecclia viii ac. et val. xiid. t'c. val. x sol. mo. xx sed. R. Com. habuit socam.

[7] Terra Regis qua' Godric servat. ——In Pankesford iii soc. i car. t're. xix ac et xii ac. p'ti. et ix bord. tc. i car. p. et mo. ii.

[8] Regis. Holm.

The temporalities of this convent here and in *Randworth,* were valued in 1428 at 17*s.* 3*d. ob.*

The tenths with *Randworth,* were 4*l.* Deducted 6*s.* 8*d.*

The church is a rectory, dedicated to *All-Saints;* the ancient valor was 40*s.*

RECTORS.

In 1322, *John de Sweynsthorp,* presented by *Nicholas de Frows.*

1334, *George Bacoun,* by *Catherine Kett de Hevingham.*

134[illegible], *Thomas Raker,* by *Constant. de Mortimer.*

1349, *Nicholas Cros,* by Sir *Cons. de Mortimer,* and *Catherine* his wife.

1374, *Robert Hert,* by *Robert Byshop.*

1377, *Adam Lenne,* by *John Cobb.*

1380, *John Barneby,* by *John Cobb.*

1381, *Bartholomew Benet. Ditto.*

1382, *Robert Carter. Ditto.*

1396, *Stephen Hewet,* by the prior and convent of *Beeston.*

About 1600, *Thomas Wright* was rector, and *Henry Holditch* patron. Of this family see in *Randworth.*

1736, *William Garrod,* on *Benjamin Young's* death, by *William Morden,* Esq.

The present valor is 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and is discharged. Of the original of this church, see in *Randworth;* it is consolidated with the vicarage of *Randworth,* and the church is dilapidated.

The town takes its name from *Pan,* so called from some stream or river, by the *Britons:* thus *Panfield* in *Essex,* and *Painswick* in *Gloucestershire,* and *Panworth* in *Norfolk.*

RANDWORTH.

SEVEN socmen of Earl *Gueri* held 50 acres of land, and 8 of meadow, with one carucate, but the soc of them belonged to the hundred; on their deprivation it was in the Conqueror, and *Godric* took care of it as his steward.—This town, with *Pankesford,* was one leuca long, and half a leuca broad, and paid together 16*d.* gelt.[9]

This was granted from the Crown to the *Bigots* Earls of *Norfolk,* and so came from the *Bigots* to *Thomas de Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk,* to the *Mowbrays,* and *Howards* Dukes of *Norfolk,* and so was sold *December* 5, in the 2d year of King *James* I. by *Henry Howard* Earl of *Northampton*, to *Henry Holditch*, Esq. with messuages, lands in *Panxford*, *Wood-Bastwick*, &c. late possessions of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, attainted, by the ancient service of paying 8*l.* 7*s.* &c. being parcel of the lordship of *South Walsham*.

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[9] Terra Regis qua' Godric servat. ——In Randworda vii soc. l ac. t're. et viii ac. p'ti. et semp. i car. de istis e soca in hund. et Pankesforda et Randuorda ht. i leug. in longo, et dim. in lato, et de gelto xvid.

He was a descendant of *Richard de Holditch*, lord of *Dudlington* in *Grimshoe* hundred, in the 20th of *Edward* III. as may be there seen. *Robert Holditch*, Esq. was supervisor of the Duke of *Norfolk's* estate in the 4th of *Hen.* VII.

John Holditch, Esq. was lord about the year 1500.

Elizabeth, widow of the above *John*, remarried *Robert Felmingham*, Gent. and by her will in 1522, requires to be buried by her husband *John Holditch*, in the church of *Black Friars*, in *Norwich*.

The aforesaid *Elizabeth* gives to *Robert Holditch* her son, 500 wethers sheep, going at *Ranworth*, and elsewhere in *Norfolk*. *Robert Felmingham* her son, dying sans issue, she orders her messuages and lands here,[1] and in *South Walsham*, and *Panxford*, to her son *Robert Holditch*, (paying 100 marks to her 2 daughters, by 10 marks yearly) with all her lands in *Upton*; and calls *Ralph Berney* her brother, and *John Berney* her nephew, proved *April* 6, 1524.

She had also a son, *John Holditch*, who in the 33d of *Henry* VIII. lived at *Donyngton* in *Suffolk*, and was retained by the Duke of *Norf.*

Richard Holditch was living at *Randworth* in the 35*th* of *Henry* VIII. and married *Anne*, eldest daughter and coheir of *Thomas Alverd*, lord of the manor of *Rendlesham* in *Suffolk*.

In the 38th of *Henry* VIII. *Robert Moneyman* conveyed 2 messuages, 40 acres of land, 2 of meadow, 6 of pasture, in this town, *Upton*, *Fishley*, and *South Walsham*, to *Robert Holditch*.

Robert Holditch, and *Richard* his son and heir, were living in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*; and *Frances*, daughter of *Robert*, then married *William Rookwood*, son and heir of *Firmine Rookwood*, Esq.

Margaret Holditch of *Randworth*, widow, late wife of *Robert Holditch*, Esq. in her will, dated *June* 13, 1559, mentions *Robert Holditch*, Esq. and *John* her sons, her daughter *Elianor*, wife of ——— *Gourney*, and *Frances*, wife of *Rookwood*; her sister, wife of Sir *Henry Serningham*,—— and her niece his daughter.

In the 4th or 5th of *Elizabeth*, *Miles Holditch*, Esq. had livery of this manor, &c. and *John Holditch* in ——. *Henry Holditch*, Esq. in 1600, who by *Susan* his wife, daughter of ——— *Richers*, or of *Denney*, had *Elizabeth* his daughter and heir.

This *Elizabeth* brought it by marriage, with *Didlington*, &c. to Sir *Isaac Sidley*, Bart. of *Kent*, and Sir *John* his son sold it to *John Houghton*, Esq. the youngest son of Sir *Robert Houghton*, judge of the King's Bench, by *Mary* his wife, daughter of *Robert Richers* of *Roctham* in *Kent*, Esq. Sir *Robert* was son of *John Houghton* of *Gunthorp* in *Norfolk*, and born there.

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[1] Grundesburgh Norw. fol. 35.

TUNSTED MANOR

Extended into this town. *Robert Fitz Roger de Corebrigg*, in *Northumberland*, ancestor of the family of *De Clavering*, was lord in right of *Margaret* his wife, daughter and coheir of *William de Cheney*, and relict of *Hugh de Cressey*. This *Robert* was the founder of *Langly abbey* in this couuty, and gave this church to the said abbey, sheriff of *Norfolk* in the reign of *Richard* I. and may be seen in *Horsford* in *Taverham* hundred.

Peter de Musters held half a fee in the 20th of *Henry* III.

In the 20th of *Henry* III. the prior of *Beeston* held in this town, and *Wickhampton*, part of a fee; and in the 15th of *Edward* I. claimed view of frank pledge, the assise, &c. of his tenants, and in the 15th of *Edw.* II. was returned to have a lordship.

This was given, as I take it, to that priory, by the fouundress, *Isabel de Cressey*, daughter and coheir of *Hubert de Rye*.

Nicholas Bond aliened 2 messuages, 39 acres of land, 8 of heath, with 57*s.* rent in this town and *South Walshkm*, in the 3d of *Richard* II.

Their temporalities in 1428, were valued at 5*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and was granted at the Dissolution, *December* 5, *Ao.* 37 *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Edmund Windham*, of *Frebridge*.

Sir *Henry Spelman* says that the river *Bure* often overflows the low grounds here, and surprising quantities of fish are taken, the neighbours assuring him that 120 bushels have been taken between the drag of 2 nets, and that it was famous for perch.[2]

The temporalities of the abbot of *Holm* in this town and *Panxford*, were 17*s.* 3*d. ob.* The tenths of *Randworth* and *Pankesworth*, were 4*l.* 5*s.* Deducted 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Church is dedicated to St. *Helen* and was valued at 15 marks, and being appropriated to the abbey of *Langley*, a vicarage was settled, (valued at 5 marks) and the right of patronage to it, in the 3d of *Edward* III. *Peter*-pence 6*d.* carvage 4*d. ob.*

In 1237, there was an exemplification of the assignment of this vicarage, consisting of the altarage, small tithes of hay and turf, 20 acres of land belonging to the demean of the church, and a house on the north side of the church.

Before this, it appears from the register of *Langley* abbey, that there was a contest about the church of *Pankford's* being a chapel belonging to the church of *Randworth*.

One of the witnesses deposed that he had heard it said from more ancient times,[2] that there were two powerful sisters, who enjoyed *Randworth and Pankford*, and they quarrelled who should take place in *Randworth* church; that being then the church for both townships, upon which one of the sisters built a wooden oratory in *Pankford*, (where now is the stone church) but the rector of *Ranworth* had all the profit thereof; at length, (as the neighbours said) a woman named *Elswyd*, having the right of the said church and oratory, married *Ralph*, chaplain or curate of *Stokesby*, to whom she gave the said

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[1] Spil. Icenia, fol. 153.

[2] Regist. Langley, fol. 144, &c.

church and oratory; by *Elswyd* he had a son *Hermer*, who enjoyed it.

Another witnessed, that Mr. *Adam de Cretyngham* succeeded *Hermer* in the rectory, on the presentation of *Robert Fitz-Roger*, who had the right by his wife *Margery de Cressy*, and then was the chapel separated from the said church, by *Alexander de Dunham*, senescal of *Robert Fitz Roger*, who gave the chapel to *Reginald* his son.

RECTORS.

By the said register it appears that *Ralph de Stokesby* was instituted by Bishop *Everard*, in the reign of *Henry* I. and *Elswyd* before mentioned; after this *Hermer* her son, by *Ralph* the chaplain, *Hermer* being instituted by *William Turbe*, Bishop of *Norwich*.

After the death of *Elswyd*, the manor and advowson of *Ranworth*, came as an escheat to *William de Cheney*, chief lord of the fee, and from *William* to *Margaret* his daughter and coheir, married to *Hugh de Cressy*, by whom she had *Roger de Cressy*; but after the death of the said *Hugh*, she married *Robert Fitz-Roger*.

On the death of *Hermer*, the parson, *Robert Fitz-Roger* and *Margery* his wife, presented *Adam de Denys*, and was instituted by *John* Bishop of *Norwich*.

After this, the Lady *Margery* gave this manor and advowson to her son, Sir *Roger de Cressy*, and he gave it to the abbey and convent of *Langley*, in perpetual alms, *John* Bishop of *Norwich* confirming it, to their proper use.

On the decease of *Adam* the rector, the abbot and convent presented *Pandulf* the Bishop, Mr. *John de Ferentine*, but Sir *Roger de Cressy* gave 2 parts of the manor to his banner or standard bearer, *Peter de Musters*, and the 3d part to *Richard La Veile*, his valet; from this arose two lordships.

Henry de Veile released by fine in the 3d of *Henry* III. his right in the advowson, to the abbot of *Langley*; and in 1285, the abbot of St. *Bennet* released to the abbot of *Langley*, all his right in the church of St. *Helen* of *Ranworth*.

VICARS.

William de Westwick, vicar, was succeeded in 1342, by *John de Fulford*, collated by the Bishop.

1349, *Roger de Fakenham*, presented by the abbot, &c. of *Langley*.

1349, *John Cobb*, by the Bishop, the abbot, &c. refusing to present on the Bishop's nomination.

1391, *Roger Asketil*, presented by the abbot, &c. on the Bishop's nomination.

Barth. Fuller, vicar.

1415, *William Laceby*, collated by the Bishop, *pleno jure*.

1449, *Thomas Rodeland*, by the Bishop.

Miles Holditch was lord, and farmed the rectory, as *John* his son did in Queen *Elizabeth's* reign.

Thomas Wright was vicar about the year 1600; the present valor of the vicarage is 4*l.* and is discharged; the patronage is in the see of *Ely*, as is the appropriated rectory.

William Mackay died vicar, in 1752, and *George Kenrich* was presented by the Bishop of *Ely.*

Mr. *John Gogill,* vicar, presented by the Bishop, on Mr. *Kenrick's* death.

Robert Felmingham, Gent. buried in the church 1506.

The history abovementioned of *Ralph,* the chaplain's marriage, and his wife's presenting him to this rectory, is a piece of antiquity highly valuable, as it fully and plainly proves, that in the year 1174, when *Turbut,* the Bishop of *Norwich* died, that the church of *Rome,* allowed of the marriage of their clergy, and their sons succeeding them in their church preferments; and that there was no positive law, either canon or civil, to hinder it, as their own records, and the register of *Langley* testify. And it is further to be observed that one of the witnesses in this cause deposed that he knew *Ringolf* the grandfather, *Ralph* the son, and *Hermerus* the grandson, all rectors successively of the church of *Ranworth,* with *Panxford* chapel annexed, and the same thing was also deposed by *Ralph,* chaplain of *Ranworth,* son of *Hermer.*

Sir *Robert Houghton's* eldest son, *Robert,* died *s. p. Francis* his second son lived at *Shelton,* and had issue by *Helen* his wife; the daughters of Sir *Robert,* were *Elie,* married to *Thomas Doughty* of *Aylsham; Margaret,* to *William Doughty* of *Hanworth; Alice* to *John Marshall* of *Norwich,* and *Cecily,* to *Richard Thurlow* of *Burnham.*

John his youngest son, lord of this town, by *Doughty* his wife, had *Robert* his son and heir, (and *Elizabeth* a daughter married to *John Tothill* of *Upminster* in *Essex,*) he married *Elizabeth,* daughter of Sir *John Corbet,* and sister and coheir of Sir *Thomas Corbet,* baronets of *Sprouston,* and was father of *John Houghton,* Esq. and of 3 daughters, *Elizabeth,* married to Sir *Nevile Catlyn,* Knt. of *Kirkby Caam; Lydia,* to *John Say,* of *Holveston,* Gent. son of *Suckling Say,* and *Mary,* who died single; this *John* was also lord of *Randworth,* and having the lordship of *Bramerton* given to him, by the will of *Thomas Corie,* Esq. about 1682, settled at *Bramerton,* he married *Mary,* daughter of *Richard Chamberlain* of *Astley Castle* in *Warwickshire,* Esq. by whom he had *John Houghton,* Esq. who married ———, one of the daughters and coheirs of *John Baron,* D.D. dean of *Norwich,* lord in 1750.

The town takes its name of *Worth,* from its site between two rivers, and one of the rivers is the *Rand,* or *Raven: Rangworth* in *Gloucestershire; Ravensworth* in *Yorkshire,* and *Ranfield.*

TUNSTAL.

Ralph de Beaufoe, a near relation of Bishop *Beaufoe*, had a grant of a lordship, of which *Godric* a freeman was deprived, and *Turold* held it at the survey under *Beaufoe*; containing 60 acres of land, 3 borderers, &c. with 8 acres and a carucate of meadow, among them and the tenants in King *Edward's* time, always valued at 10*s.* and the soc was in the King.[4]

Eudo, steward of the Conqueror's household had the grant of a lordship, of which *Escule*, who held it under *Herold* in King *Edward's* reign, (afterwards King) was deprived, one carucate belonged to it, 6 borderers, and 8 acres of meadow, half a carucate in demean, and half a one among the tenants, 200 sheep, (but at the survey 240) a church with 8 acres of glebe, valued at 8*d.*; this lordship was then valued at 40*s.* at the survey at 3*l.* and the town was 7 furlongs long, 6 broad, and paid 8*d.* gelt.[5]

TUNSTAL-MANOR.

Eudo, who was lord at the survey, was the fourth son of *Hubert de Rie*, a *Norman*, and brother of *Hubert de Rie*, castellan of *Norwich* castle, to whose descendants, barons of *Rie*, this lordship came, and by the marriage of *Isabel*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Hubert*, the last heir male of that family, and of *Oliva* the other daughter and coheir, was brought into the families of *De Cressi*, and *Le Marshal*.

Sir *Roger de Cressi*, son of *Hugh*, marrying *Isabel*, and *Oliva*, *John Marshal*, who was marshal of *Ireland*, and nephew of *William Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, between whom the barony of *Rie* was divided. Sir *Roger Cressi* was living in the reign of King *John*.

Robert Fitz Roger de Corebrigg, granted to *Richard*, abbot of *Sibton*, the homage, &c. of *Bernard le Sage*, in this town, the abbot releasing to him the rent of 40*s.* payable to him and his successors out of *Bliburgh* manor in *Suffolk*; this *Robert* was a witness of King *Richard* the First's charter to the city of *Norwich* in his fifth year.

William de Halfrehate, by deed *sans date*, grants to God, St. *Mary*, and the monks of *Sibetune* all his right and claim, &c. in the advowson, and right of patronage of the church of *Tunestalle*, and in all things that they held, or their assigns of the gift of Sir *Stephen de Cressi*, for ever; witnesses, the lord *Hugh*, the son, then seneschall of the lord *Roger*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, *James de Crek*, *Reginald de Hemelington*, *John de Tunestall*, *Bernard le Sage* of the same, *William de Lingwode*, *Roger*, son of *Michael de Lingwode*, *William Gernun* of *Birlingham*, &c.[6]

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[4] Terra R. de Bellofago —— Tunestalle tenuit Godric. lib. ho. T.R.E. p. man. mo. tenet Turold. LX ac. tc. iii bor. mo v et viii ac. p'ti. sep. i car. int. se et ho's sep. val. x s. et soca e. regis.

[5] Terra Eudonis Dapiferi——In Tunestalle ten. Escule ho. Heroldi T.R.E. i car. tre. tc. vi bor. p. et mo. v et viii ac. p'ti. sep. dim. car. in d'nio. et dim. hou. tc. cc ov. mo. CCXL i ecclia viii ac. et val. viiid tc val. XL sol. p. et mo. iii lib. et ht. viii qr. in long. et vi in lat. et de gelto viiid.

In the 3d of *Henry* III. a fine was levied between *Margery de Cressi*, petent, and *Baldric de Taverham*, deforcient, of the fourth part of a fee in this town, and in the 20th of *Henry* III. he held the fourth part of *Oliva de Marshall*, and *Peter de Musters*, standard bearer to Sir *Roger de Cressi*, held of him the moiety of a fee, &c.

Gyles de Wachesham was found in the first of *Edward* I. to hold a quarter of a fee, and *Almaric de Peche* the 8th part of a fee of *Gyles de Wachesham*; and *Gerard de Wachesham* in the eleventh of that King, had the moiety of 4 fees here, in *Depeham*, *Morley*, &c. of the manor of *Hokering*; the *Marshal's* interest here came by marriage to the lords *Morley*, who held it *in capite* in the 34th of *Edward* III. and the 3d of *Richard* II. &c.

The family of the *Tunstals* had also an interest herein; *Alfred de Tunestal* had lands here, as appears by a fine in the 10th of *Richard* I. and *Alan* in the 3d of *Henry* III.

John de Tunestal in the 14th of *Edward* I. had the assise of his tenants, as his ancestors had enjoyed it, and in the following year *Thomas de Tunstal*, and *Nicholas de Monesley* claimed the same; but it was found to be in the Crown.

The *Tunstals* interest came as it seems to the family of *Atte Lee*; *Thomas de Tunstal* conveyed lands to *John Atte Lee*, in the reign of *Edward* I. *John Atte Lee* of *Tunstal* was living, and *Margaret* his wife, in the 17th of *Edward* II. and *John Atte Lee*, junior, in the 2d of *Edward* III.

In the 9th of *Henry* IV. *John Rothe* of *North Birlingham*, *Jeff. Segrym* of *South Walsham*, &c. demise to *John Berney* of *Reedham*, Esq. the messuages, tenements, lands, rents and services, late *John Atte Lees*, in *Tunstal*, *Halvergate*, &c. which they had of the feofment of *John Haylesdon*, chaplain, &c. and they of the feofment of *John Atte Lee* in the 6th of *Henry* IV. and *William Yelverton*, judge of the King's Bench, *Robert Toppys*, citizen and mercer of *Norwich*, &c. demise the same to *John Banyard* of *Mettingham*, and *Robert Banyard* of *Spectashale* in *Suffolk*, Esq. *A*°. 38 of *Henry* VI.

After this, *John Grey* of *Sybton* demised it to Sir *Edmund Jenny*, *Michael Fysher*, and *William Jenney*, Esq.

After this by the marriage of *Margaret*, daughter and heir of *Ro. Baynard* of *Specteshale* in *Suffolk*, Esq. it came to *John Bacon* of *Baconsthorp* in *Norfolk*, Esq. who died lord in 1462; he left it to *Thomas* his son and heir, who dying about 1485, had by *Margery* his wife, daughter of *John Jenny*, two daughters and coheirs, *Elizabeth*, and *Anne*; and on a division of the *Bacon's* estate a moiety of this lordship was allotted to *Elizabeth*, who was married to Sir *Thomas Glemham* of *Glenham Parva*, in *Suffolk*, who died in the 29th of *Henry* VIII. when it came to his son and heir *Christopher*; and on his death, in the 4th of *Edward* VI. to *Thomas Glemham* his son.

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[6] In the original deed that I have, it is thus: Festib; D'no. Hug. fil. t'nc. Seneschall. D'ni. Rog. Comit. Marescall. Angl.; this must be Hugh Bigot, son of Roger Earl of Norfolk, (in the time of King John) who succeeded his father in 1220.

Anne, the other daughter and coheir, brought her moiety to *Robert Garneys*, of *Kenton* in *Suffolk*, Esq.

Thomas Garneys died possessed of it *A*°. 16th of *Elizabeth*, and left *Elizabeth* his daughter and heir, married first to ——— *Jernegan*, and after to *Philip Strelley*, of *Nottinghamshire*; their son *Nicholas* died *s. p.*

Robert de Verli had a lordship, out of which *Calp*, who possessed it in *Edward* the Confessor's time, was expelled; 80 acres of land belonged to it, with 6 borderers, one carucate in demean, and one among the tenants, 10 acres of meadow, and 60 sheep, with a saltwork, valued in the whole at 20*s.*[7]

This came from the *Verlies* to the Earl's *Warren*, and was held of them of the Lords *Bardolf* of *Wirmegey*.

Julian, daughter and heir of *Hugh* Lord *Gourney*, relict of *William*, Lord *Bardolf*, died seised of it in the reign of *Edward* I. valued at 59*s.* 4*d. per ann.* and *Philip de Haskeby* held in *A*°. 20th of *Henry* III. the 5th part of a fee of the Earl *Warren*.

About the 20th of *Edward* III. Sir *Richard Pateshull* held here, in *Field, Dalling*, &c. two fees, and his heir was in ward (a minor) of the Lord *Bardolf*, and he of the Earl *Warren*.

John Fastolf died seized of a lordship here in the 7th of *Henry* IV. and *Hugh* was his son and heir; and Sir *Hugh Fastolf* his son, in the year 1417, when *John* was found his son and heir, aged 10 years; *Maud*, widow of Sir *Hugh* had a dower herein, in the 15th of *Henry* VI. *John Rookwood* had also an interest herein in the 5th of that King, held of the Lord *Bardolf*.

In the 38th of *Henry* VIII. *Walter Baker* and *Margaret* his wife. convey to *Edward Spaney*, two messuages, two gardens, 80 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 20 of pasture, 60 of marsh, and 10 of wood.

Gilbert, an officer of the Conqueror's cross bowmen, was rewarded for his services, with a lordship, on the expulsion of *Ratho*, a freeman, who enjoyed it, consisting of half a carucate of land, 6 borderers, 8 acres and half a carucate of meadow in demean, half a carucate among the tenants, 3 cows, and 52 sheep, valued then at 10*s.* at the survey at 22*s.*[8]

This lordship came from *Gislebert*, into the family of *De Cheney*, (as I take it,) and so (being united to this manor) to the *Cressies*, &c. as may be above seen.

The tenths were 5*l.*—Deducted 18*s.* 4*d.*—The temporalities of *Norwich* priory 3*s.* of *Sibton* 16*s.* 8*d.*

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and was rectory valued at 12 marks, *Peter*-pence 8*d. ob.*—carvage 3*d. ob.* and granted about the reign of *Richard* I. to the abbey of *Sibton* in *Suffolk*, by *Robert Fitz Roger*, (as is before observed) and after a vicarage was settled on its being appropriated, valued at 8 marks, and the rectory at 12 marks.

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[7] Terre Robti de Verli——In Tunestalle tenet. Calp. T. R. E. LXXX ac. tre sep. vi bor. sep. i car. in d'nio. i car. ho'um. x ac. p'ti. tc. LX mo. L ov. i sal. sep. val. XX sol.

[8] Terre Gisleberti Arbalist———In Tunestall ten. i lib. ho. Ratho dim. car. tre. sep. vi bor. viii ac. p'ti. tc. dim. car. mo. i car. in d'nio. sep. dim. car. ho'um. iii an. tc. LII ov. mo. XXX.

VICARS.

In 1309, *Richard Weston* was instituted vicar, collated by the Bishop of *Norwich*.

1320, *Oliver de Wycton. Ditto.*
1323, *Robert Folsham. Ditto.*
1332, *William de Rugham. Ditto.*
1342, *William Aldeby. Ditto.*
1342, *William de Ringland. Ditto.*
Thomas de Brome, vicar.
1352, *William de Weston. Ditto.*
1361, *John de Gunton*, presented by the abbot, &c. of *Sibton*, on the Bishop's nomination.
1366, *William de Cavingham*, by the Bishop.
1377, *Adam de Blofield*, by the King, the temporalities of the abbey, then in the King.
1384, *William Hacon*, by the King.
1393, *Sim. Bond*, by the Bishop.
1402, *John Bek. Ditto.*
1404, *Edmund Ray. Ditto.*
1419, *John Swetenham. Ditto.*
1422, *John Cuppere. Ditto.*
1434, *John Kentyng. Ditto.*
1436, *John Biskele. Ditto.*
1439, *Thomas Elys. Ditto.*
1441, *Roger Coton. Ditto.*

The patronage of the vicarage, with the appropriated rectory, was granted on *July* 31, in the 28th of *Henry* VIII. to *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, on whose attainder coming into the Crown, was granted on *July* 1, *A*°. 7th of *Edward* VI. to *Edward Spanye*, and *John Baspole*, with the messuages, called *Tytley* house, or manor, &c. to be held in soccage, and finding a curate, or chaplain, on their paying 436*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*. to the Crown.

It is at present a curacy, and held with *Moulton*.

On *September* 10, *A*°. 39th of *Henry* VI. *John Banyard*, and *Robert Banyard*, let to farm to *Thomas*, abbot of *Sibton*, and the convent, a messuage, late *Thomas Allen's*, citizen and spicer of *Norwich*, formerly *John Atte Lees*, with all the lands, rents, and services, &c. which they lately had of *William Yelverton*, the judge, *Robert Toppys*, which they jointly purchased with *Allen* deceased, of *Thomas Titelowe*, late burgess of *Yarmouth Magna*, for 30 years, paying 6 marks *per ann.* this was what was granted to *Edward Spanye*, &c. at the Dissolution.

From the *Spaneys*, it came by the marriage of *Jane*, daughter of *John Spaney*, to *Thomas Jenkinson*, son of *John Jenkinson* of *Norwich*.

Richard Jenkinson was lord in the 21st of *Elizabeth*; he married *Margery*, daughter of *Thomas Ward* of *Broke*, and had *Thomas* his son and heir, born in 1577, and was living in 22d of *James* I. in the said year on *September* 1, he conveyed the appropriated rectory to Sir *John Hobart*, but the lordship was in his son, *Miles Jenkinson*, who died in prison at *Norwich*, his widow held it in 1702, her son *Thomas* died single, but her daughter was married.

On the 23d of *July*, in the 37th of *Henry* VIII. Sir *Thomas Clere* had a grant of *Child's* marsh in *Tunstall*, late belonging to *Henringbye* college, with messuages and lands.

In the chancel window, *sable*, a fess, ----- between three *eaglets* displayed, *or*, *Spaney's* arms.

REEDHAM.

William de Scohies had a grant of this lordship of *Reedham*, which *Brietric*, a *Saxon*, possessed in King *Edward's* reign, and was deprived on the conquest; it consisted of a carucate of land, (and *Richard* held it under *Scohies* at the survey) 11 borderers, and 3 servi, &c. one carucate and a half in demean, &c. one carucate and a half among the tenants, with 20 acres of meadow, valued at 40*s*. at the survey at 60*s*. one leuca and 3 furlongs long, and half a leuca broad, paid 16*d*. gelt whoever held it.

There was one church endowed with 40 acres, valued at 6*s*. and 8*d*.[9]

The abbot of *Holm* claimed one socman with 40 acres of land, and claims at present a borderer, and one acre of land, as the hundred witnesses.

There is an old tradition relating to this town, mentioned by historians, which is not to be passed by;[1]

Lodbroc, said to be a *Danish* king, but supposed by Sir *John Spilman* to have been King of *Zeland*, hawking among certain little islands, in a boat, was by a sudden tempest carried out to sea, and drove ashore here, and brought to *Edmund*, King of the *East Angles*, then residing at *Castor* in *Flegg*, who being pleased with his behaviour, fortune, and great skill in hunting, *Bern*, the king's falconer, envying him, murdered him privately in a wood. *Lothbrok's* dog was observed in a day or two, to come to the King's house, half famished, and as soon as fed to be gone again, and being on the King's command watched, brought them to the body of his dead master.

Bern being found guilty of this murder, was condemned to be put into the boat that *Lothbrock* arrived in, and committed to the mercy of the sea, without provision or tackle. This boat being providentially driven on the same place it came from, and known, *Bern* was seised, and to save himself, declared that *Lothbrock*, on his arrival into *England* had been killed by order of King *Edmund*.

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[9] Terra Willi. de Scohies——In Redeham ten. Bretric. T. R. E. ii car. t're. mo. tenet Ricard. p. man sep. xi bor. tc. iii fer. p. et mo. i tc. i car. et dim. in dn'io. mol. i sep i car. et dim. ho'um. xx ac. p'ti. tc. val. xl mo. lx sol. ht. i leug. in long. et iii qr. et dim. i leug. in lat. et de gelto xvi*d*. q'cu'q; ibi teneat. i ecclia xl ac. val. vi. sol. et viii*d*. hic calumpniatr. abbas de Hulmo i soc. xl ac. t're et hi testantr. et adhuc calu'pniatr. i bor. et i ac. t're. testim. hund.

[1] Spilman's Life or King Alfred. B. 30, &c.——Spelm. Icenia. p. 156.

Hingar, and *Hubba*, the 2 sons of *Lothbroc*, swearing revenge, invaded with 20,000 men, *Edmund's* kingdom of the *East-Angles*, attended by *Bern* the traitor, and by them *Edmund* was barbarously murdered, in the year 870.

The truth of this tradition may be justly called in question, on many accounts. It is not to be credited, that *Lothbroc*, in his great distress, would have passed by *Yarmouth*, at the mouth of the river *Yar*, and gone up in search of another port or place, especially as *Yarmouth* was at that time, and long before, a port, and a place of fame in the time of the *Britons* and *Romans*.

Richard, who held this lordship under *Scohies* at the survey, was probably father of *Asketel*, and assumed the name of *Redham*, according to the custom of that age.[2]

Asketel de Redham was living, as the register of *Holm* abbey testifies, in the time of *Richard*, abbot of *Holm*, which was in 1125. *Osbern de Redham* seems to be his son, was lord of *Redham Hall*,[3] and also held the 5th part of a fee in this town, in the time of *Anselm* abbot of *Holm*, (about 1150) of the said abbey.

Stephen, son of *Osbern*, was lord in the 12th of *Henry* II. *Osbern* had also a son and heir, *Bartholomew de Redham*, whose son *Stephen*, in an assise, brought the 30th of *Henry* III. for the church of *Scothow*, was then living.[4]

In the 44th of *Henry* III. *Stephen de Redham*, son of *Bartholomew*, manumised certain villains here.

In the said year, *William de Redham* and *Matthew* his son, granted *Stephen* the liberty of hunting in their warren here, and of fishing in *Woltun* mead, and catching of birds, with the services of some persons; and *Ralph*, parson of the church, granted to *Stephen* a way without the ditch of *Stephen's* court, between the churchyard, and the said court, 3 feet broad, from the gate of the said court to the east, and from the said court to the west, by the said churchyard, such a breadth, that one cart may pass another.

William son of *Mathew de Redham*, conveyed by fine in the 52d of *Henry* III. 160 acres of marsh in *Redham*, to *Langley* abbey, &c.

Bartholomew was son of *Stephen*, and a knight, in the 13th of *Edward* I. had 2 sons, Sir *Stephen*, and *William*, rector of *Irstede*, and heir to his brother. Sir *Stephen* dying *s. p.* the inheritance came to the other branch of the *Redhams*.

Sir *William de Redham*, granted in the 10th of *Edward* I. to the abbot of *Holm* all his right of fishery, from *Weybridge* to the abbey;[5] witnesses, Sir *Thomas Rosceline*, and Sir *Bartholomew Redham*; he was sheriff of *Norfolk* in the 8th, 20th, and 21st of *Edward* I.

In the 15th of that King, he claimed free warren, the assise, gallows, &c. and died in the 22d of the said King, in the time of his being sheriff, when *William* his son answered for him, and he died in the 19th of *Edward* II.

William his son and heir, by *Joan* his wife, being aged 26, had livery of this lordship, held of *Jeffrey de Say*, of the barony of *Lewis*; in 1327 he presented to the church of *Redham*, and to *Stokeby*, in 1357. In the 15th of *Edward* III this lordship was settled on him and *Maud* his wife for life, remainder on *William* and *John* their sons in tail, and died before the year 1339.

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[2] Regist. Holm. fol. 25.

[3] Reg. fol. 27.—Lib. Rub. Si'cii.

[4] Reg. Holm. fol. 87.

[5] Reg. fol. 126.

William Pavy of *Gissing*, and *Maud* his wife, late wife of *William de Redham*, presented, having recovered her right against *William de Redham*, (her son, as I take it,) and the said *Maud* presented also in 1355.

Sir *William de Redham*, son of *William* and *Maud* his wife, married *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *Robert de Caston*, by *Joan* his wife, daughter and heir of *Richard Barry*, Esq. lord of *Rockland-Tofts*, by whom he had a daughter and heir *Margaret*, who married *Thomas Berney*, Esq. 2d son of *John Berney*, Esq. of *Witchingham*.

This *Thomas* had large possessions in his right, as heir to the *Reedhams*, *Castons*, &c. with the lordship of this town, and was knight; his will is dated on *Thursday* next after the feast of *All-Saints*, in 1383, and was buried at *Reedham*, being proved on *November* 21; *Margery* his wife survived, and married *John Copledike*, Esq. and they presented to *Reedham* church in 1391.[6]

This family of the *Berneys* take their name from the town of *Berney* in the hundred of *North Greenhow* in *Norfolk*, wrote in *Domesday* book *Berlej*.

The history of the baronetage,[7] says "that the first we find mentioned is *Roger de Berney*, whose son *Richard de Berney*, by *Catherine*, daughter of *Roger Gyney*, Esq. had issue *Henry de Berney*, living in 1268."——*Gyney* bore paly of six, *or* and *gules*, a chief, *ermine*.

That the family had an interest in the town of *Berney*, soon after the conquest, may in a good measure be proved from the assuming the name of it, which was the custom and practice at that time, of all who held any lordships, and it is very probable that *William*, who was enfeoffed of the town of *Berney*, and held it at the time of the grand survey under *Peter* Lord *Valoines*, the capital lord of it, was ancestor of the family.

To confirm this, we find by the register of *Binham* priory, that *Ralph* the prior gave to *Adam de Berney*, their man, that is, one that held lands of them, and his heirs, 50, and 67 acres in the said town.

This *Ralph* was living in the reign of *Henry* II. *Ao.* 1174, when *Tengrin* was archdeacon of *Norwich*, and *Adam* being in this grant styled the prior's man, that title sets forth that he held other lands or a manor of that priory, to which religious house, the Lord *Nalvines*, on his foundation of it, had granted the manor of *Berney*, to be held *in capite*.

Adam de Mota, prior about 1267, confirmed to *Henry de Berney* for life, one foldcourse, and another to him and his heirs.

Henry de Berney, son of *Richard*, as the pedigree says, was father of *John*, by ——his wife, daughter of Sir *John de Harsike*, which *John* resided much at his house in *Norwich*, called *Berney's-Inn*. *Joan* his wife was daughter of *Bartholomew de Witchingham*, by whom came the estate in that town,) he had a son *John*, and a daughter

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[6] Reg. Hurning, p. 114.

[7] Vol. i. p. 378.

Margaret, married to *Peter de Naunton*, son of *Bartholomew de Naunton*.

This *John* lived at *Witchingham*, was one of the burgesses for the city of *Norwich* in the 9th of *Edwurd* III. in the 19th of that King was a commissioner in an inquisition on a writ of *Quod Damnum*, concerning the fee of the castle of *Norwich*. In the following year was knight of the shire of *Norfolk*; also in the 22d of the said King, with *Robert Clere*, Esq. and were allowed 14*l*. 10*s*. for 34 days attendance; he served also in parliament in the 31st of that reign, and had allowed for 34 days attendance, 6*l*. 8*s*.

The above *John* was an eminent lawyer; his will is dated at *Norwich* on *Thursday, February* 23, in the 48th of *Edward* III. wherein he desires to be buried in the chapel of St. *Anne* in the church of the *Holy Trinity* of *Norwich*, by his late wife *Joan*, if the prior and convent will grant leave, if not, in the chapel of St. *Ann*, built by him and annexed to the parish church of *Burgh* by *Apton*, by *Sarah* his late wife, and names *Catherine* his wife, then living, *Robert* and *Thomas* his sons by *Sarah*, *Alice* his daughter, (married to *Richard Holditch*, Esq. of *Didlington*,) *Isabel* his daughter, and *Agnes de Berney*, his aunt; gives 5*l*. to repair the cathedral of *Norwich*; 30*s*. to the prior, to *Joseph* a monk there, 20*s*. to every monk 2*s*. 26*l*. to keep his seventh, and 50th day after his burial, and founded an anniversary on the day of his death, when the monks were to have 20*s*. for a pittance, besides wine; orders five wax tapers of 5 pound weight each, and 7 torches, to be set by his coffin in the church at his burial.[8]

In the 5th of *Edward* III. a fine was levied between this *John de Berney* and *Sarah* his wife, querents, *Bartholomew Bateman* and *Petronilla* his wife, *John de Aire*, and *Arabella* his wife, deforcients, of lands in *Bergh*, *Thurton*, *Sything*, and *Mendham*, part of which, *Agnes*, widow of *Henry de Heylesdon*, held for life.[9] This *Sarah* his wife was a daughter of Sir *Bartholomew Bateman*; *Catherine*, his 3d wife, was daughter of *Peter de Bedingfield*.

By the escheat rolls, in the 48th of *Edward* III. he was found to hold the manor of *Fishley* with lands in *Wychingham*, *Newton*, *Bergh*, *Flotman*, and *Swenestohrp*, and he is said not to have been (as the pedigree sets forth) the son of *Henry*, but of *Richard de Berney* and *Alice* his wife.

Robert his son was a knight batchelor of *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, and of *Wichingham*; so that we return to *Thomas* his brother, who married *Margaret*, daughter and heir of Sir *William de Redham*, from whom is the following descent and pedigree.

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[8] Reg. Heydon.

[9] Fin. Norf. L. 1. N. 182. 189.

BERNEY'S PEDIGREE.

Sir Thomas de Berney of Reedham, died 1389. — Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir William de Redham.

(1) John Berney, Esq. — Isabel, or Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Heveningham.

(2) Thomas Berney, Esq. — Elizabeth, daughter of John Clipsbye, Esq. of Clipsby.

—Mary, — wife of Robert Herward of Alburgh.

—Elizabeth.

—Margaret, — wife of John Mautby, Esq.

—John, 3d son.

—Philip, 2d son.

(3) John Berney, Esq. — Elizabeth, daughter of Osbert Mundeford, Esq. of Hockford.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Roger Wentworth. — John Berney, Esq. (4) — Alice, daughter of Richard Southwell, Esq. of Woodrising.

2d, Alice, daughter of Robert Ferror, relict of William Sydnor, Esq. of Suffolk. — John Berney, Esq. (5) — 1st, Margaret, daughter of William Read of Beccles, Esq.

(6) Henry Berney, Esq. — Alice, daughter of Roger Appleton of Kent, Esq.

(7) Sir Thomas Berney. — Julian, daughter of Sir Thomas Gaudy, Knt.

(8) 3d, Sir Richard Berney, Bt. — Anne, daughter of Michael Smallpiece, of Chichester, Esq.

—1st. William.

—2d. John.

—4th. Thomas.

(9) 1st. Sir Thomas Berney, Bt. — Sarah, daughter of Capt. Thomas Tyrill.

Richard Berney, Esq. — daughter of Sir Jacob Gerrard, Bt.

Sir Richard Berney, Bt. — Dorothy, daughter of William Branthwait of Hechil, Esq.

—2d. Thomas.

—3d. John.

—William.

Richard Berney,— Esq.

1st, Sir Richard Berney, Bart. died s. p.

Sir Thomas Berney, Bt. — Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Folkes of Suffolk, Esq.

Sir Hanson Berney,— Bart. — Catherine, daughter and heir of William Woolball, Esq. of Walthamstow in Essex.

Richard Berney, Rr. of Stokesby.

Berney bears per pale, *azure* and *gules*, a cross engrailed, *ermine*; the crest a plume of ostriches feathers, *argent*, out of a ducal coronet; ——motto, *Nil Temere, Neque Timore.*

(1) *John Berney*, Esq. in the 3d of *Henry* VI. held the manor of *Reedham* of *William Say*, by half a fee, as part of the honour of *Lancaster*. His will and testament bears date on *Thursday* next after the feast of St. *Barnabas* the Apostle, 1440, and wills to be buried in the church of St. *John Baptist* of *Redham*, and beseeches my Lord of *Suffolk*, that he make an estate to *Philip Berney* his son, of the manor of *Caston* with the advowson, to him and his heirs, remainder to *Thomas Berney*, also to make an estate of the manor of *Shipdam*, called *Caston's*, to *John Berney* his son, remainder to *Philip* his brother.[1]

Item, he wills that his feoffees in the manor of *Wichingham St. Faith's*, called *Turtevile's*, with the lands in *Mykil Wychingham*, *Boton*, *Sparham*, *Swanington*, *Attylbrigg*, *Heynesford*, &c. make an estate to *John Berney* his son; *Philip* his son to have *Kirkhall* manor in *Rockland-Tofts* for life, remainder to *Thomas* his brother.

The above *John* names *Elizabeth*, *Margery*, *Margaret*, and *Isabel* his daughters; *Thomas Berney* to have 300 ewes, and 100 weders, in the marsh called *Foul-Holm*; gives 10*l.* for a legend to *Redham* church; 40s. to the making of *Bradeston* steeple; proved *September* 5, 1440.

(2) *Thomas Berney*, Esq. son and heir of *John*, made his testament on *Thursday* before the feast of St. *George*, 1441, desires to be buried against the north door in *Reedham* church.[2]

He appoints Sir *John Heveningham*, *Miles Stapleton*, *Thomas Brews*, *Ralph Garnist*, Esq. &c. feoffees of his manor of *Bradeston*, with the appurtenances in *Strumpshagh*, the *Birlinghams*, *Witton*, *Brundale*, *Blofield*, &c. with the advowson of *Stokesby*, appoints for *Elizabeth* his wife, the 3d part of the manor of *Reedham* and *Breydeston*, in dower for life.

He likewise gives each of his daughters, 100 marks; *John* his eldest son, aged 18, *Philip* and *John* his brothers, named executors.

To his wife he gives all his utensils at *Redham*, and his manor of *Norton Subcross* for life.

He orders that if the churches of *Redham*, *Stokesby*, *Strumpshaw*, *North* and *South Birlingham*, should be empty, during the nonage of his heir, his feoffees should present to *Redham*, *Gyles Horning*, chaplain; to *Stokesby*, *Thomas Lawes*, chaplain; to *Strumpshagh*, *Robert Dowe*, late rector of *Thurne*; to *North Birlingham*, *William Dean*, of *Blofield*, chaplain, &c.

John Berney, Esq. brother of *Thomas*, and son of *John*, by his will, dated on *Monday* next after St. *Petronil* the Virgin, in 1560, requires to be buried in the porch on the north part of *Redham* church.[3]

He gives legacies to find lights before the images of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Nicholas* the Bishop, to each 3*s.* 4*d.*; to St. *John Baptist* guild 6*s.* 8*d.*; and to the brotherhood of the town, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and one great cypress chest for the safe keeping the ornaments of the church.

He settles on *John Berney*, his nephew, son of *Thomas* his brother, his manor of *Caston*, with that of *Shipdam*, and that of *Turtevile's* in *Wichingham Parva*, orders the said *John* and his executors, to maintain a chaplain after his decease, to pray for his soul, and the souls of *John Berney* his father and *Isabel* his mother, in the church of *Redham*, for four years, with a competent salary, for the said chaplain; proved in 1461.

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[1] Regist. Doke. p. 126.

[2] Reg. Doke, p. 128, 157.

[3] Reg. Stocton, p. 24.

Philip Berney, Esq. the eldest brother, by his testament,[4] dated on *Wednesday* next after the feast of *Pentecost*, 1453, wills to be buried in the church of *Redham*, and gives to *John* his brother, the manors of *Caston*, and *Shipdam*; to *Margaret Naunton* his sister, a cup, and to *William Naunton* her son, a legacy; proved *August* 6, 1453.

(3) *John Berney*, Esq. of *Reedham*, died in the 13th of *Edward* IV. and in that year *John Fortescue* and *William Callow*, had the custody of his lands, and also his heir.

This *John* married (as I take it) *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Osbert Mundeford*, but in 1475, *Richard Southwell* was guardian of *John Berney*, a minor, heir of *John Berney*, Esq. of *Redham*.

(4) On an inquisition taken at *Norwich*, *November* 7, *Ao*. 28th of *Henry* VIII. *John Berney*, Esq. was found to die on the 27th of *October* past, seised of the manor and advowson of *Redham*, held of Sir *William Say*, the manor and advowson of *Stokesby*, held of *Catherine* Queen of *England*, in fee farm, as of the honour of *Clare*, *Norton Subcross* manor, held of the manor of *Loddon*, *Caston Hall* in *Shipdam*, held of the manor of *Saham*, and *Caston Hall* manor in *Caston*, with *Barry's* manor in *Rockland Tofts*, *Bradeston* manor held of the manor of *Blofield*, *Turtevile's* manor in *Wychinham Parva*, held of *Castleacre* manor, *Bradeston* manor and advowson, with the chapel of St. *Clement*, *North* and *South Birlingham* manors, with the manor and advowson of *Strumpshagh*, held of the manor of *Blofield*.

He had by *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *Roger Wentworth* of *Essex*, *John* his son and heir aged 18.

This *Margaret* was his 2d wife, *Alice*, daughter of *Richard Southwell*, Esq. being the first.

Margaret was living in 1532, and presented to the church of *Stokesby*.

(5) *John Berney*, Esq. by his will, dated *July* 22, 1553,[5] desires to be buried at *Redham*, in the chapel where his ancestors are buried; by *Margaret* his first wife, he left a son *Henry*, and several daughters; *Mary*, *Thomasine*, *Elizabeth*, *Ursula*, and *Ela*.

Thomasine married *Thomas Osborn*, Esq. of *Kirby Bedon* in *Norfolk*; ——— married ——— *Sydnor* of *Blundeston* in *Suffolk*, Esq. ——— married ——— *Cuddon* of *Shadingfield* in *Suffolk*, Esq. and *Mary* to *Robert Jenney* of *Herlingfleet*, Esq.

His 2d wife was *Alice*, daughter of *Robert Ferrer*, Esq. relict of *William Sydnor*, Esq. and married to *John* in 1552, whom he appoints his executrix; his will was proved *May* 7, 1558.

(6) *Henry Berney*, Esq. married *Alice*, daughter of *Roger Appleton* of *Dartford* in *Kent*, Esq. and *Agnes* his wife, daughter of *Walter Clark* of *Hadley* in *Suffolk*, Esq. and heir to her brother *Edward*; in the reign of *Philip* and *Mary*, he removed the old family seat near *Redham* church, into *Redham* park, where he built a magnificent seat,

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[4] Reg. Aleyn, fol. 157.

[5] Regist. Servis. p. 54.

yet standing, called *Park-hall,* with large gardens, &c. in 1557, and died in 1584, leaving several sons and daughters; *Thomas,* his son and heir, *Henry, John, Edward,* and *Richard.*

Alice, one of his daughters, married to *Thomas Guybon,* Esq. of *Lynn; Margaret,* to *Edward Paston,* Esq. of *Appleton* in *Norfolk, Mary,* to ——— *Elstoff.*

Alice his wife survived him, and erected a handsome marble altar monument over him in the chapel, on the south side of the chancel of the church, with both their effigies thereon, their sons behind him, and daughters behind her, and this distich:

Hunc tumulum Conjux posuit dilecta Marito,
Quemq; Viro posuit, destinat ipsa Sibi.

On it are the arms of *Berney,* quartering *Redham, gules,* a chevron engrailed, between three reed sheafs, *or,* in the 2d quarter; in the 3d, *Caston, gules,* a chevron between three eagles displayed, *argent,* and *Berney* in the 4th quarter, impaling *Appleton, argent,* a fess engrailed, *sable,* between three apples, leaved proper, and - - - - quarterly.

(7) Sir *Thomas Berney* married *Julian,* daughter of Sir *Thomas Gawdy* of *Redenhale* in *Norfolk,* one of the justices of the Common Pleas, was high sheriff of *Norfolk* in the reign of King *James* I.

This Sir *Thomas* left 4 sons; first, *William,* who married *Elizabeth,* daughter of Sir *Edward Coke,* lord chief justice of *England,* and died *s. p.* 2d, *John,* died *s. p.* 3d, *Richard;* 4th, *Thomas,* who was sheriff of *Norfolk Ao.* 22d of *Charles* I. and ancestor of the family of *Swerdeston* in *Norfolk.*

(8) Sir *Richard Berney,* 3d son of Sir *Thomas,* and heir, was created baronet on *May* 5, *Ao.* 18 of *James* I. high sheriff of *Norfolk* in the 20th of that King, and died in 1668.

Sir *Thomas* was his eldest son, but he left to *Richard Berney* his 2d son, his seat and estate at *Redham,* with about 7000*l. per ann.* Sir *Thomas* being disinherited on some pique and resentment.

Richard married———, daughter of Sir *Jacob Garrard,* Bart. of *Lanford* in *Norfolk,* by whom he had *Richard,* his son and heir, and served the office of high sheriff, in the 14th of *Charles* II.

He was also high sheriff in the 4th year of *William* III. and died s. *p.* having sold the family seat at *Redham,* and spent very near his whole estate. His manors of *Redham, Norton Subcross, Caston, Shipdam, Kirkhall* in *Rockland, Saham, Leny,* the *Birlinghams Strumpshagh, Bradeston, Frethorp, Limpenhaw* cum *Southwaod,* &c. being sold to pay his debts.

The 3d son of *Richard,* was *John Berney* of *Westwick,* Esq. who married *Susan,* daughter of *John Staines,* Gent. and left 2 sons, *John* and *Richard. John* the eldest, married first, *Bridget,* daughter of *William Branthwait* of *Hethill,* Esq. and had 2 daughters; *Julian,* married to *Thomas Brograve* of *Hertfordshire,* Esq. and *Elizabeth.*

His 2d wife was, ———, daughter of *Maurice Kendal* of *North Walsham,* Esq. and left no issue.

The 2d son of *John,* was *Richard Berney,* Esq. recorder of *Norwich,* and burgess of that city, in the two last parliaments of Queen *Anne,* and married *Mary* daughter of *Augustine Briggs* of *Norwich,* Esq. leaving one daughter, *Elizabeth,* married to *Thomas Brampston* of *Loreens* in *Essex,* Esq. and knight of that shire in parliament.

(9) Sir *Thomas Berney,* Bart. to whom Sir *Richard* his father gave

but a slender fortune, (though since much improved,) married *Sarah*, daughter of Captain *Thomas Tyrell* of *Essex*, governor of *Languard Fort* in King *Charles* the Second's reign, by whom he had first *Richard*, 2nd, *Thomas*, 3d, *John Berney* of *Wesenham*, Esq. who married *Philippa*, daughter of Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Elsing*, and left *Thomas Berney* of *Lynn Regis*, recorder of that town. He married *Julian*, daughter of Sir *Richard Berney*, Bart. and had 2 sons, *Thomas* and *Richard*.—*William Berney*, rector of *Westwick*, was the 4th son, who by *Mary*, daughter of *Henry Harcock*, Gent. had one son, *William*, rector of *Newton Flotman*, and *Fretenham* in *Norfolk*, who married *Dorothy*, daughter of Sir *Richard* aforesaid, and has several sons.

(10) Sir *Richard Berney*, Baronet, eldest son of Sir *Thomas*, by *Dorothy* his wife, had 6 sons, and 5 daughters.

First, *Richard*; 2d, *Thomas*,; *William*; *Robert*; *Henry*, and *John*, who is D.D. rector of *Hethersete*, and archdeacon of *Norfolk*. *Julian* his daughter, and *Dorothy* married above; *Frances* and *Sarah* died single, and *Elizabeth* is still living unmarried. Sir *Richard* died *May* —, 1706; he lived and had a seat at *Kirby Bedon* in *Norfolk*.

(11) Sir *Richard Berney*, Bart. son and heir of Sir *Richard*, died single, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir *Thomas* who, by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter and heir of *Simon Folkes*, Esq. of *Suffolk*, and *Elizabeth Hanson* his wife, had a considerable estate in *Barbadoes*, and 2 sons, Sir *Hanson Berney*, Bart. and *Richard*, rector of *Stokesby* in *Norfolk*.

Sir *Hanson* married in *April*, 1756, *Catherine*, daughter and heir of *William Woolball*, of *Walthamstow* in *Essex*, Esq. and was high sheriff of *Norfolk* in 1762.

Sir *Thomas* died *April* 12, 1742, and was buried in the chapel or dormitory of *Kirby Bedon* church, aged 53, and quartered (as by his arms there) *Reedham*, *Caston*, &c.

Also *Fowks* in an escotheon of pretence, per pale, *gules* and *vert*, a de-lis, ermine quartering *argent*, three mascles, *azure*, on a chief of the same, three lioncels rampant, of the first, *Hanson*, crest. a plume of ostrich feathers out of a ducal coronet, motto, *Nil Temere, Neq; Timore.*

This lordship, on the sale of the estate of *Richard Berney*, Esq. came to Sir *James Edwards* of *London*, about 1700, and after to Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, Bart. whose heirs were lords, and had the patronage of the church in 1720; in 1727, Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. Sir *Thomas Cross*, Bart. &c. presented.

The abbey of St. *Bennet* of *Holm* had a lordship here, (of the gift probably of King *Canute*,) with one carucate of land, 2 villains, and 5 borderers, one carucate in demean, and one of the tenants, with 20 acres of meadow, 6 cows, 6 swine, 20 sheep, and a socman had 3 acres, valued then at 10*s*. but at the survey at 20*s*.——This with *Bastwick* was half a leuca long, and half a one broad, paid 16*d*. gelt, the abbot had the soc at *Redeham* of those who folded their cattle in his field, but the soc of the others were in the hundred.

The family of *De Redeham* was early enfeoffed of this lordship, and held it of the abbot of *Holm*.[6]

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[6] Reg. Holm, fol. 6.——Lib. Rub. S'ccii.

Osbern de Redham had the 5th part of a fee in this town of the abbot about 1150, and *Stephen de Redham* held the same of the old feoffment, in the 12th of *Henry* II.

Thomas, abbot of *Holm*, granted lands to Sir *Stephen*, son of *Osbern de Redham*, here and in *Scothow*.

In the 11th of *Edward* I. Sir *Bartholomew de Redham* granted and agreed with *Nicholas*, then abbot, that if he could recover the manor of *Ingham* from *John de Ingham*; he would perform the service due to the abbot, for the same;[7] and in the 15th of that King, *Elizabeth*, late wife of *Oliver de Ingham*, had a lordship, and claimed view of free warren, assise, a gallows, &c. and her dower.

John Atte Croos, escheator, in his account, after the death of *William Methelwold*, abbot, who died about 1395,[8] and before the promotion of *Robert de Sca. Fide, (St. Faith's,)* and after his death, before that *Simon de Brigham*, accounts nothing for this lordship, as being at that time represented to be nothing worth.

On an exchange of lands between King *Henry* VIII. and Bishop *Rugg*, this manor came to the see of *Norwich*, and was leased by Bishop *Hopton*, to *John Berney*, Esq. at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per ann.*

The King had in this town at the survey, 3 socmen, who possessed 40 acres of land, with 7 borderers, and 6 acres of meadow, and there were under them 6 socmen, with 20 acres of land, and among them all a carucate.

These socmen belonged (as I take it) to Earl *Guert*, King *Harold's* brother, and on his death, at the battle of *Hastings*, was seised by the Conqueror.

This seems to have been granted by the Crown, to the Lord *Mileham.*

In the 20th of *Henry* III. *Robert Pye* was found to hold part of a quarter of a fee of the manor of *Mileham*, demised to several tenants.

In the 3d of *Edward* I. *Bartholomew de Wotton* claimed view of frank pledge, the assise of his tenants in *Redham*, in the presence of the King's bailiff of the hundred.

In the 32d of that King, *Walter Pye* had an interest herein. The said *Walter*, in the 5th of *Edward* II. conveyed by fine several messuages, and lands in *Redham*, *Lympenhoe*, *Frethorp* and *Southwood*, to *William de Carleton* and *Alice* his wife, who settled them on *Walter*.

In the 9th of that King, *Robert de Barsham* and *Margaret* his wife, granted several lands, and rents, with a mill in this town, *Lympenhoe*, &c. sold to Sir *Jeffrey Wythe*, and *Isabell* his wife, and held after by Sir *William Wythe* and *Isabel* his wife, and held after by Sir *Oliver Wythe*.

John Stymward's heirs in the reign of *Henry* IV. are said to have a quarter of a fee in this town, *Lympenhoe*, and *Southwood*, of the Earl of *Arundel's* manor of *Mileham*, who held it *in capite*.

In the 5th of *Henry* VI. a fine was levied between *Henry Inglose* and *Anne* his wife querents, *Alice*, the widow of Sir *John Jenney* deforcient, of the manor of *Withes* in this town, and that of *Lounde* in *Suffolk*, settled on *Anne*, who granted it to *Alice* for life.

Robert Wichingham of *Fishley*, Esq. died seised of the manor of

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[7] Reg. Holm. fol. 127.

[8] Reg. Holm. fol. 30.

Park-hall in this town, and of *Fishley*, in the 29th of *Henry* VI. and *John* was found to be his son and heir, aged 7 years.

In the 6th of *Henry* VII. Sir *William Calthorp* and *Elizabeth* his wife, on *July* 26, settled the manor of *Wyth's* here, on their feoffees, for *Francis Calthorp* their son, and *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of Sir *John Wyndham*.

John Wychingham, Esq. died *March* 28, in the 20th of *Henry* VII. lord, when it is said to be held by fealty of *John Berney's* manor of *Redham*. Sir *Thomas Windham*, in the 11th of *Henry* VIII. conveyed a moiety of *Park-Hall*, to *Elizabeth Yaxley*, &c.

Christopher Coot and *Elizabeth* his wife, had an interest herein in the 33d of *Henry* VIII.

After this, the whole came to the *Berneys*; and *Henry Berney*, Esq. was lord in the reign of *Philip* and *Mary*, and so was united to his manor of *Redham*.

The tenths were 4*l.* 5*s.* Deducted 5*s.*

The CHURCH is a rectory, dedicated to *John* Baptist, formerly valued at 30 marks, paid *Peter*-pence 19*d.* Carvage 4*d.* A portion of tithe belonged to St. *Bennet's* abbey.

The present valor is 18*l.* and pays first-fruits, &c.

RECTORS.

In 1327, *Oliver de Redham* was instituted, presented by *William de Redham*.

1339, Mr. *Richard de Lynge*, by *William Pavy* of *Gissing*, and *Maud de Redham* his wife, who recovered it against *William de Redham*.

1355, Mr. *John de Redham*, by *Maud*, late wife of *William de Redham*.

1391, *William Baas*, by *John Copledike* and *Margaret* his wife, late wife of Sir *Thomas Berney*.

1440, *John Lee* occurs rector, and executor then of *John Berney*, Esq.

Mr. *John Smith*, LL. Incep.

1460, *John Hardyfish*, by *John Berney*, Esq. *Thomas Brews*, &c.

1475, *Robert Lyster*, by *Richard Southwell*, guardian of *John Berney* a minor, heir of *John Berney* of *Redham*, deceased.

1504, *Richard Childe*, by *John Berney*, Esq.

1513, *William Palfreyman*. *Ditto.*

William Carton, rector.

1530, *John Cooper*, by *Richard Southwell*, &c. feoffees of *Redham* manor, to the use and last will of *John Berney* lately deceased.

William Ugge, occurs rector in 1647.

1556, *John Berney*, by *John Berney*, Esq.

Robert Berney, rector.

1569, *Richard Fortune*, by *Henry Berney*, Esq.

1575, *Ralph Smith*. *Ditto.*

1614, *Laurence Sargenson*, rector.

1619, *John Philips*, he died 1668.

John Goose, died rector in 1720, and *Charles Leaver* was presented by Sir *Samuel Blackwell.*

Thomas Girdler, D.D. rector in 1727, on the death of Mr. *Charles Leaver*, by Sir *John Eyles*, Sir *Thomas Cross*, baronets, &c.

1739, *George Dodeswell*, by *Cartret Leaths*, Esq.

1758, *Moses White*, presented by *Carteret Leuths*, Esq.

In the 24th of *Henry* III. *Robert de Stokesby* released to the abbot of *Langley* 35 acres of marsh here.

In 1360, *William de Burgh*, parson of *Cantley*, *William de Felmingham*, &c. gave to the prior of the Holy *Trinity* of *Ipswich*, 140 acres of marsh here and in *Mouton*, held of the Bishop of *Norwich*, by 6*d*. *per ann.*

In the chapel, on the south side of the chancel, is buried *Henry Berney*, Esq. and *Alice* his wife, as abovementioned.

Here also under a gravestone lies buried *John Berney*, Esq. with his 2 wives, *Alice*, daughter of *Southwell*, and *Margaret*, daughter of *Wentworth*, with their arms.

Southwell, *argent*, three cinquefoils, *gules*.—*Wentworth*, *sable*, a chevron, between three leopards faces, *or*.

Also *John Berney*, Esq. and his 2 wives, *Read*, and *Sydnor* of *Blundeston* in *Suffolk*.

Read bore *azure*, on a bend wavy, *or*, three heathcocks, *sable*, in a bordure of the same, *bezanty*, and *Sydnor*.—*Azure*, on a cross engrailed, five de-lis.

Under another gravestone lie *John Berney*, Esq. and *Isabel*, daughter of *Heveningham*, with their arms, also on a brass plate. *Heveningham* bore quarterly, *or*, and *gules*, in a border engrailed, *sable*, 8 escallops, *argent*.

In the windows are the arms of *Mortimer*, of *Attleburgh*, of *Norwich*, per pale, *argent* and *gules*, a lion rampant, *Mautby*, *Calthorp*, *Yelverton*, impaling *Berney*, and *sable*, a fess dauncy, *or*, between three horses heads, *gules*.

The arms of other families before mentioned.

Naunton, *sable*, three mullets, *argent*. *Osborn*, *argent*, on a bend, *sable*, two hounds *sable*, three dolphins *or*. *Cuddon*, *argent*, a chevron between three crescents, *gules*, on a chief, *azure*, three bezants. *Tyrell*, *argent*, two chevronels, *azure*, in a bordure engrailed, *gules*.

On the 6th year of *Edward* IV. *Margery Paston*, widow, gave 8*s*. 4*d*. to the building of *Reedham* steeple

UPTON.

TWENTY-SIX socmen held a carucate and an half of land, 35 acres of meadow, and 3 carucates; the town was one leuca long and one broad, and paid 2*s*. gelt. The King and the Earl had the soc and sac over all their socmen, except seven, who had the soc under their protection or commendation; and in this town of *Upton* and that of

Fishley, there were 25 socmen, with 60 acres of land and 13 of meadow, always half a carucate. In *Opton* was a socman with 12 acres, valued at 2*s*. and the soc of these belonged to the hundred.[9]

This lordship with *Fishley*, and *South-Walsham*, was in the Conqueror's hands, and *Godric* his steward took care of it for the king at the survey; of this and *Fishley*, *Ralph* the old Earl had been deprived, and by the Crown it was granted to the family of *Le Boteler*.

In the reign of *Henry* II. it was seised by the King as an escheat *Andrew Le Boteler* refusing to perform the services due to the King, when it was granted to *Ralph de Glanvile*, valued at 10*l*. who gave it to *Reyner de* - - - - -, and he enfeoffed *Nicholas Le Boteler* of it, with his sister in frank marriage.

On the death of *Nicholas Le Boteler*, *s. p.* who is said to have held it of *Hugh de Auberville*, it came to *Adam de Brancaster*, and *William de St. Clere*;[1] but *William*, son of *Reyner de Wytheiesham*, and *Beatrix* his wife, held it during the life of the said *Beatrix*, widow of the aforesaid *Nicholas*; and they in the first year of *Edward* I. convey by fine to *Guy de Botetourt*, their interest herein, with lands, rents, &c. in *Fishley*, *South Walsham*, &c.

In the 14th of that King, *Felitia*, widow of *William de St. Clere*, who had sold his part or moiety to *William de Heveningham*, claimed an interest therein; but the whole appears soon after to be vested in the *Botetourts*.

In the 30th of the said reign, Sir *Guy de Botetourt* had a grant of a market and a fair here: and before this, in the 15th, claimed view of frank pledge, assise, weyf, &c.

John Le Botetourt his descendant leaving an only daughter *Jocosa*, brought it by her marriage to Sir *Hugh Burnel*, who possessed it in the 2d of King *Henry* IV. as in *Cantly*, *Uphall* manor in *Blofield* hundred.

After this, it was in the *Wichingham* family, *Nicholas Wichingham*, Esq. of *Wichingham*, died lord of it in the 12th of *Henry* VI. and left it to *Edmund* his son, by his 2d wife.

Edmund married *Alice*, daughter and heir of *John Fastolf*, by whom he had 4 daughters and coheirs; *Amy*, the eldest, married *Richard Southwell*, Esq. of *Wood-Rising*, and of *Upton* in her right; and Sir *Robert Southwell* was lord in the 6th of *Henry* VIII. when it was found to be held of the Countess of *Suffolk*, as of her manor of *Benhale* in *Suffolk*, valued at 16*l*. *per ann.*

After this it was in the Crown. The Lady *Ann* of *Cleves* had it, and after that *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*.

On the 5th of May, in the 37th of *Henry* VIII. it was granted to Sir *Richard Southwell*, Knt. with the manor of *Wendling*, *Cardeston*, &c. who conveyed it to that king in the following year; and the said King, on *December* 11, in the same year, settled it on the dean, &c. of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, where it still continues.

Godric the Conqueror's steward had in his own right lands here and in *South-Walsham*, as may be there seen.

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[9] Terra Regis qua' Godric servat. In Uptune xxvi soc. i car. t're et dim. et xxxv ac. p'ti sep iii car ht. i leug. in long. et i in lat. et i de gelto. ii sol. ho's om'es habuit Rex. et comes soca, et p'ti. vii quos ht. com'd in soca' et intr. has duas Fiscele et Optune xxv soc. lx ac' t're. et xiii ac. p'ti. sep. dim. car. in Optune i soc. xii ac. val. ii sol. de istis e. soca in hund.

[1] Lib. Rub. Sc'cij. Testa. de Nevill.

The abbot of St. *Bennet* had also 5 acres of land valued with their manor in *South Walsham*.

Ths tenths were 4*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*.—Deducted 13*s*. 11*d*.

The CHURCH was a rectory, dedicated to St. *Margaret*, valued at 25 marks, and was granted (as I take it) by *Ralph de Glanvile*, lord chief justice of *England*, to the priory of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, (who was the founder of it) about 1171, and was confirmed by *John de Grey*, bishop of *Norwich*, &c. *William de Raleigh*, bishop, and others.

On the appropriation, a vicarage was settled, valued at 10 marks; the vicar had a pension of 30*s*. *per ann.* payable by the prior, &c. *Peter*-pence 16*d*. Carvage 3*d*.

William de Auberville claimed an interest in the patronage of the vicarage; he married *Maud*, eldest of the 3 daughters and cohers of *Ralph de Glanvile*, but conevyed the 3d part of this advowson, that of *Somerton* and *Chatgrave*, by fine to the prior.[2]

VICARS.

Thomas de Wython, vicar, presented by the prior, &c. of *Buttley*.
1304, *Roger de Jakesle* instituted, presented by the prior.
John de Wesenham, vicar
1331, *Robert de Aylesham.* *Ditto.*
1333, *John Reighnalds.*
1347, *William de Letton.*
1349, *Peter Brome.*
1361, *John Smalewood.*
1383, *Ralph de Sything.*
Thomas Smith, vicar.
1417, *William Hawet*, alias *Spalding*
1418, *William Blyth.*
Thomas Gressemer was the last vicar, presented in 1512, by the prior, &c.
Thomas Dyexton vicar, about 1600.
17—, *Henry Nelson* died in 1723 vicar.
1723, *William Mackay*, by the Bishop of *Ely*
1752, *Thomas Dodd.* *Ditto.*

The manor and impropriate rectory was in the Lady *Anne* of *Cleves* after the Dissolution, next in *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, and the manor being granted to the dean, &c. of *Christ* Church, the rectory remained in the Crown, with the patronage of the vicarage, till granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to the see of *Ely*, on her taking many lordships, &c. from it.

The Bishop of *Ely* is the present patron and impropriator, and the vicarage now valued at 5*l*. and discharged

William Wynne of *Upton*, by his will in 1505, was buried in the middle ally, and I will have a gravestone the price of 26*s*. 8*d*; to the stonynge of the church 20 marks, if need be, more; to St. *Peter's* gild 6*s*. 8*d*.[3]

The temporalities of *Beeston* priory were valued at 20*s*. of *Weybridge* at 20*d*. *Richard Fulmerston*, Esq. had a grant of lands here belonging to it, *March* 10, *Ao.* 39 *Henry* VIII.

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[2] Reg. prior. de Buttley, fol. 52.

[4] Reg. Rix, p. 232.

WICKHAMPTON.

A **SOCMAN** (of *Guert*, as I take it) held here a carucate of land, and five borderers, with 4 acres and a carucate of meadow, it was 6 furlongs long, and 5 broad, and paid 10*d*. *ob*. gelt, and *Godric* took care of it for the Conqueror, who had then the soc, but Earl *Ralph* then forfeited it on his rebellion.

Another socman had also 60 acres of land, 2 carucates and 4 acres of meadow, but the soc belonged to the hundred; these socmen, with others in *Mouton, Hemlington, Bastwick, Randworth, Panxford, South Walsham*, &c. in other hundreds, paid 8*l*. quitrent, and 100*s*. to their customary or yearly due in tale, also 20*s*. for an income.

Of all these who belonged to the Earl's fold, the Earl had the soc and sac, but of the other the King and the Earl had the soc and sac.[4]

This lordship was granted (as in *Acle*, &c.) to the *Bigots* Earls of *Norfolk*, and was held of them by the ancient family of *Der Gerbridge*, who took their name from the bridge at *Yarmouth* over the *Yar* or *Ger*, and *Jer*; and seems to have had an interest herein in the reign of King *John*.

William de Jerbridge was living in the 24th of *Henry* III. and purchased 14*s*. rent in *Yarmouth*, of *Isabel de Castre*, by fine.

William de Corton and *Clementia* his wife, as trustees, settled on Sir *William de Gerberge* of *Wickhampton*, and *Joan* his wife, 7 messuages, a mill, 2 carucates of land, — of meadow, 300 of marsh, with 50*s*. rent in this town, *Tunstal, Halvergate, Mouton*, &c. with the advowson of *Wickhampton* church, for their lives and in tail.

In the 9th year of *Edward* II. Sir *Edward Gerbridge* was found in the 20th of *Edward* III. to hold the 3d part of a fee. *Ralph Gerbridge* and *Alianore* his wife, settled it on themselves and in tail, by fine, levied in the 40th of *Edward* III.

In 1397, *Edward Gerbrygge* was lord, and presented to this church. This *Edward* left by *Cecilia* his wife, a daughter and sole heir *Elizab.* a minor; and King *Richard* II. on his death, seised on this lordship, and granted it to *Thomas Grace*, and *John de Alderford;* but on the application of Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, Sir *John White*, &c. who were trustees for it, it was recovered by them in the first year of King *Henry* IV. as appears by a pleading in *Trinity* term in the said year.

John Bray and *Elizabeth* his wife, held it in the 13th of *Henry* VI. and then sold 200 acres of marsh in *Castre*, to Sir *Thomas Fastolf*.

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[4] Terra Regis qua' Godric servat. ——In Wicha'tuna i soc. i car. t're. et v bord. et iiii ac. p'ti. sep. i car. et ht. vi quar. in long. et v in lato, et de gelto. xd. et obol. Rex. ht. soca' et R. quando se forisfecit.

In Wicha'tuna i soc. de lxi ac. t're. et ht. ii car. iiii ac. p'ti. et 'f't soca in hundred. et isti om's. cum alijs qui su't. in alio hund. redd. viii lib. blancas et c. sol. de consuet. ad numer. et xx sol. de gersuma. sup. om's. istos q'ui falda' Comitis requirebant, habebat Comes soca'. et saca'. sup. alios om's Rex et Comes.

This *Elizabeth* was heir (as I take it) of *Edward Gerbridge* and *Cecilia* his wife beforementioned.

The said *Elizabeth*, widow of *John Bray* of *Norwich*, by her will, dated *June* 1, 1473, and proved in *October* following, bequeaths her manor of *Mount*, called *Mill-hill*, &c. in *Wickhampton, Halvergate, Tunstal, Mouton, Frethorp, Upton*, &c.[5] with the advowson of the church, to *John* her son; *Robert Grys*, Gent. and *William Sweteman*, clerk, her executors.

John her son did not long survive her.

In 1486, *Robert Clere* of *Stokesby*, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife, presented, but by what right or title does not appear.

In 1505, *John Breton*, Esq. presented to this church as lord and patron, grandson of *John Breton*, Esq. of *Wichingham*, by *Margaret* his wife, sister of *Edward Gerbridge*, Esq.

In 1593, *John Daynes* presented, from him it came to the *Berneys* of *Reedham*, and *Richard Berney*, Esq. was lord and patron in 1619.

In this family it remained, till it was mortgaged by *Richard Berney*, to *Michael* and *James Edwards*, Esq. who presented in 1697; and on the sale of this manor, Sir *James Edwards* was lord and patron in 1710, and afterwards Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, Bart. and his heirs in 1742.

The Church is a rectory, dedicated to St. *Andrew*. The ancient valor was six marks, *Peter*-pence 12*d*. Carvage 2*d*. *ob*. and the rector of *Halvergate* had a portion of tithe valued at 8*s*. 8*d*.

The present valor is 4*l*. and is discharged.

RECTORS.

In 1315, *Robert de Lyncoln* instituted, presented by Sir *William Gerbrygg*, Knt.

1349, *John de Woterton*, by Sir *Edward Gerbrygge*.

1354, *Richard de Barsham*. *Ditto*.

1357, *Robert Pope*. *Ditto*.

1368, *Robert Snell*, by *Ralph Gerbrygge*.

1384, *William Beckford*, by *Alianore de Gerbrygge*,[6] Lady *de Wichingham*.

1385 *Thomas Verdon*. *Ditto*.

1397, *John Major*, by *Edward Gerbrygge*.

1401, *John Scammelly*, by the King.

1412, *John Navesby*, by Sir *Thomas Erpingham*.

1419, *John Waller*. *Ditto*.

1423, *Laurence Stevene*, by *John Bray*, Esq.

1428, *Nicholas Man*. *Ditto*.

1434, *Thomas Eplesden*. *Ditto*.

1436, *Thomas Skerning*. *Ditto*.

1443, *William Barbour*. *Ditto*.

1446, *John Byskele*, by *Elizabeth*, relict of *John Bray*.

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[5] Regist. Gelour. Norw. fol. 35.

[6] Eleanor, relict of Sir William Gerbrygge, by her will, dated 1386, was buried in the Friers Austin's church at Yarmouth.—Reg. Harsyke, fol. 71.

1447, *William Dalby*, by *Elizabeth*, relict of *John Bray*.
1448, *John Nichol*. *Ditto*.
1449, *Philip Catton*. *Ditto*.
1453, *Godfrey Dodd*. *Ditto*.
1459, *William Jullys*, by the Bishop, a lapse.
1486, *Thomas Goodknape* by *Robert Clere*, of *Stokesby*, and *Eliz*. his wife.
1505, *Robert Grason*, by *Thomas Breton*, Esq.
1523, *John Crockhill*. *Ditto*.
1524, *John Hindringham*. *Ditto*.
1529, *Andrew Anderson*, by the assignees of *Thomas Breton*.
1540, *William Frankish*, by *John Breton*, Gent.
1541, *Thomas Ebbes*, by *Thomas Breton*, Gent.
1545, *Thomas Malling ditto*, he had been prior of *Castleacre*, as I take it.
1561, *Walter Jenkinson*, by *Hen. Breton*, Gent.
1593, *John Thompson*, by *John Daynes*.
1595, *Simon Thaxter*, by the assignees of *Daynes*.
1619, *William Keen*, by *Richard Berney*, Esq.
1639, *Jeffrey Love*, by Sir *Richard Berney*, Bart.
1651, *Thomas Essex*, by *Martyn Founteyn*.
1669, *Robert Cronshay*, by Sir *Richard Berney*.
1670, *William Brook*. *Ditto*.
1675, *James Richer*, by *Richard Berney*, Esq.
1683, *Oliver St. John*. *Ditto*.
1684, *Robert Tolbot*. *Ditto*.
1692, *Charles Chapman*, by *Richard Berney*, Esq.
1697, *John Anderson*, by *Michael* and *James Edwards*.
1731, *Thomas Goddard*, by the *English* merchants of the fishery, &c.

In the church was St. *Andrew's* guild and lights, and the lights of St. *Mary*, and the Holy Cross.

In the east window of the chancel were the arms of *Gerbrigge*. *Ermin*, on a chief, *gules*, five lozenges of the first, surmounted by a barulet, *sable*; also of *Breton* of *Wichingham*, and of *Hetherset*.

On the north side of the chancel, an altar tomb, with the effigies of Sir *William Gerbrygge*, with his shield of arms obscure by length of time.

Also another, probably for his wife, the arms also obscure.

In the church of *Brampton* in *Norfolk*, is a gravestone in memory of *Robert Breton*, Esq. who died in 1479, he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Brampton*. On this stone are the arms of *Breton* impaling *Brampton*, also *Breton* impaling *Gerbrigge* as above, and *Breton* impaling *Bray*, *argent*, a chevron between three eagles claws or legs, erased, *sable*, the arms of *Bray*, lord of this town.

SOUTH-WALSHAM.

A FREEMAN of *Guert*, (brother of King *Harold*) held in the reign of the Confessor, a carucate of land, with 3 borderers, half a carucate and 20 acres of meadow, &c. the moiety of a saltwork, and 17 socmen had a carucate of land, a carucate and half, with 12 acres of meadow, and there was a freeman in the same town who had 30 acres of land, and 2 borderers; and the said freeman and his men or tenants, had a carucate and a half, with 8 acres of meadow; six socmen also of his held 6 acres of land, and three of meadow; there was then a carucate, but at the survey half a carucate of meadow.

There were here besides eleven socmen, with 16 acres of land, 2 of meadow with one carucate.[7]

On the conquest, the King seised on this, and *Godric* at the survey was his steward.

Elflet a freewoman, was deprived at the Conquest of her lordship here, consisting of 4 carucates of land, 4 villains and 18 borderers, &c. 2 servi, 2 carucates in demean, 4 among the tenants, and 40 acres of meadow, &c. 2 cows, and 20 sheep, and 22 socmen who had 80 acres of land, 5 carucates, and 10 acres of meadow, *Godric* took care of this also for the Conqueror, who was lord at the survey.

Godric held by the grant of the Conqueror here and in *Upton*, 50 acres of land, a carucate and 10 acres of meadow, of which *Ralph* Earl of *Norfolk* was deprived, valued at 10*s.* but at the survey at 21*s.* and belonged to the King's soc, and 3 freemen possessed it in King *Edward's* reign. *Godric* had also in his own right, a carucate of land, and 3 borderers, with half a carucate, and 20 acres of meadow, paunage for 7 swine, the moiety of a salt-work, of which a free person, the wife of *Tovi*, held of *Guert*, and was deprived; there also belonged to it 17 socmen, with a carucate of land, a carucate and an half, and 12 acres of meadow, valued ar 10*s.* but at the survey at 20*s.*

The Earl had the soc of three of these socmen, in *Opton* (or *Upton*), the Earl had the soc; and a freeman in *Walsham*, who held under the protection of *Tovi*, had the soc of another, the abbot of St. *Bennet* the soc of 2, and the soc of another was in *Retgar*.

Out of these abovementioned fees and tenures, several lordships took their rise, the principal and chief of which was that of the *Bigots* Earls of *Norfolk*, and granted them probably by King *Stephen* to *Hugh Bigot*, on his being created Earl of *Norfolk*, from which family it came to *Thomas de Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*, and so to the

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[7] Terra Regis qua' Godric. servat.—Walesham i lib. ho. Guerti T. R. E. i car. t're. semp iii bord. et dim. car. xx ac. p'ti. silva vii porc. dim. salino. et xvii soc. i car. t're. et i car. et dim. xii ac. p'ti. et in eade' i lib. ho. de xxx ac. t're. et ii bor. et i'pe. et ho'es. ht. i car. et dim. sep. et viii ac. p'ti. et sub. eo. st. vi soc. de vi ac. t're. iii ac. p'ti. tc. i car. p. et mo. dim. et in eade xi soc. de xvi ac. t're. ii ac. p'ti. et sep. ii car.

Mowbrays, and *Howards* Dukes of *Norfolk*, as in *Acle*, &c. who were lords and patrons of the church of St. *Laurence*.

Another lordship that was the King's, and of which *Godric* was steward, and afterwards granted to the family of *Le Boteler*, as may be seen in *Upton*; and in the 15th of *Edward* I. *William de Rothing* and *Joan* his wife, held it of the family of *de Botetourt*, and claimed view of frank pledge of their tenants here, and in *Hemlington*, and *Ralph de Rothing* in the 15th of that King.

In the following year *Henry de Cat*, and *Margery* his wife, recovered of *Ralph* seisin of 18 messuages, 201 acres of land, 12*s*. 6*d*. rent, with 2 parts of a messuage, 4 acres of land, and the 3d part of 60 acres of pasture here in *Upton*, *Hemlington*, *Wykhampton*, &c. and in the 9th of *Edward* II. *Henry Catt* was lord, and in the next year had a grant of free warren.

John Fastolf and *Margery* his wife, relict of *Henry Catt*, purchased in the 19th of *Edw*. II. a manor here, of the Lady *Margaret Foliot*, who had it of *Ralph Rothing*, he of the heirs of *Botetourt*, by 47*s*. 8*d*. rent *per ann*. with 2 messuages, and 10 acres, held of *Roger de Kerdeston*, by 8*s*. *per ann*.

In the 30th of *Edw*. III. Sir *Constantine de Mortimer* senior, and *Catherine* his wife, conveyed by fine, 2 messuages, 829 acres of land, one of meadow, 4 of wood, 24 of marsh, with 2 foldcourses here, &c. to *Agnes*, widow of *Robert Catt*.

John Wymondham, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife, late widow of Sir *John Heveningham*, held the manor of *Rothings* in this town, in the 12th of *Edward* IV. when it was settled on him for life.[8]

On the death of Sir *John Heveningham*, who died *August* 5, *Ao*. 28th *Henry* VIII. *Anthony* his son and heir, had livery of the manor of *Rowthings*, in *South Walsham*; and Sir *Anthony* died seised of it, as appears by his will, proved *June* 1, 1558.—It was after conveyed to *John Holditch*, Esq.

SUNDERLAND'S, OR BROME MANOR.

In 1304, *Petronilla*, widow of Sir *Roger de Brome*, was lady of this hall, in the parish of St. *Mary*, of *South Walsham*; and in the 22d of *Richard* II. *Robert de Brome* gave to *Henry* his son and heir, his manor of *Sunderland Hall* in this town, *Upton*, *Fishley*, &c.

Sir *Robert de Salle* had an interest herein at his death, in 1340, and left it to be sold.

Robert Blome of *Blonorton*, Esq. by his will, dated *September* 15, in the 34th of *Henry* VI. deviseth it to *Richard* his son and heir. See in *Brome*, *Loddon* hundred.

CRIKETOT'S MANOR.

Simon de Criketot, had a lordship in the 8th of *Richard* I. when he impleaded *Nicholas de Walesham* about the right of presentation to the church of St. *Mary* of *Walesham*; and *Nicholas* in the said year, granted it to *Simon* by fine.

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[8] Reg. Jervis, fol. 59.

In the 24th of *Henry* III. a fine was levied between *Avicia de Criketot*, petent, and *Simon de Criketot* tenent, of the 3d part of 2 knights fees in *Blyford*, *Suffolk*, and of the 3d of the fourth part of a fee in *South Walsham*, as the inheritance of *Ralph de Criketot*, her deceased husband, granted in dower to *Amicia*, &c. she releasing all her right in other lands.

Simon also gave to *Emma*, daughter of *Ralph de Criketot*, the 3d part of half a knight's fee, in *Marsham*, and to her heirs.

In the following year a fine was levied between *Christiana*, widow of *Thomas de St. Omer*, petent, *Simon de Criketot* tenent, of 53 acres of land, 3 of heath, and 7 of meadow, granted to *Simon* and his heirs, on condition that if the said *Simon*, could shortly free himself of ——— the daughter of *Hamon Chevere*, who sued him in the ecclesiastical court for her husband, then the reversion thereof should be settled on him and *Egidia*, daughter of the said *Christiana*, whom *Simon* had married, but if he could not clear himself of the said daughter of *Hamon*, then the 3d part of his lands in *Walsham*, *Upton*, *Hemlington*, *Randworth*, &c. should belong to *Christiana*, and *Egidia*, for the life of *Egidia*, except the chief manor of *Walsham*, and the advowson of the church, which *Simon* was to hold.

Hugh de Bavent, and *Felicia* his wife, sued for a moiety of this manor, and the 3d part of *Blyford* manor in *Suffolk*, against *Warin de Montchensy*, of the inheritance of *Simon de Criketot*, her late husband, held in the soccage of *Nicholas le Boteler*, and recovered it.

ST. BENNET'S MANOR.

This belonged to the chamberlain's office in that abbey, in the reign of the Confessor, containing 2 carucates of land with 8 borderers, one carucate in demean, &c. there was one carucate and a half, with 22 acres of meadow, among the tenants; two salt-works, one runcus, 7 swine, 200 sheep, and four socmen had 33 acres, and an acre of meadow with half a carucate, this together with lands in *Fishley*, and *Upton*, were valued in the whole at 40*s*. and there was besides in *Walsham*, half a carucate, 6 borderers, 6 acres of meadow, and 5 socmen with one carucate, valued at 10*s*. and *Ralph* the Earl, had the soc, in the time of the Confessor.[9]

Ralph (Guader) Earl of *Norfolk*, granted it to his chaplain, with soc, and sac, &c.[1]

Robert de Turtevile, released to the abbot, in the reign of King *Stephen*, all his right in the lands, in this town, *Hemelington*, *Randworth*, and *Panxford*, which his father *William* had granted to him.

In the 15th of *Henry* III. *Bartholomew de Stiveky*, *Robert de Cursun* and *Basilia* his wife, grant to *Sampson*, then abbot, 44 acres of land, and the abbot regranted to them, a moiety of it; and the moiety of a messuage, and a marsh, and a meadow, and of the rents and services, paying to the abbot and his succcessours, 7 marks and 3*s. per ann.*; and in the 37th of that King, the abbot had a charter of free-warren, and frank, &c. and a gallows in the 15th of *Edward* III.

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[9] Terra S'ci. Benedicti de Hulmo. Walesham ten. S. B. p. ii ear. t're T. R. E. R. Comes habuit soca. T. R. E. sep. viii car. tc. i car. in d'njo. mo. ii et i car. et dim. hom. xxii ac. p'ti ii sal. i runc. vii por. cc ov. et iiii soc. de xxxiii ac. et i ac p'ti. sep. dim. car. et in Fischele, &c. sep. val. totu' XL sol. adhuc in Walsa' dim. car. et vi. bor. et vi. ac. p'ti et v soc. sep. i car. val. x sol.

[1] Reg. Holm. fol. 6, 128.

Adam, parson of *Heyham*, and *Jeffrey de Baningham*, give to this convent the fourth part of the manor of *South Walsham*, which was held of it by a fee farm rent of 48*s. per ann.* in the 5th of *Edward* II.

Henry Broke, &c. aliened lands to it in the 9th of the said King, and it appears that the abbot had a right of fishery, for two nets, from *Wroxham* bridge, to *Weybridge* bridge.

In the year 1428, the temporalities of this abbey, and manor of *Chamberlains*, were valued at 9*l.* 19*s.* 7*d. per ann.*

In this abbey it remained till the exchange of lands made between King *Henry* III. and Dr. *Rugg* Bishop of *Norwich*, when it was granted with other lands, &c. late the abbey of *Holmes*, to the said Bishop, who exchanged it with other lands, with *John Corbet*, Esq. (as I take it) for his manor of *Bacon's* in *Ludham*, and the said *John Corbet*, died lord of *Chamberlain-Hall*, in *South Walsham*, in 1556.

ST. LAURENCE'S CHURCH.

In this town were two churches, one dedicated to St. *Laurence*, and was a rectory valued at 20 marks, *Peter*-pence 13*d.*—carvage 3*d. ob.* the abbot of *Holm* had a portion of tithe, valued at 8*s.* and the prioress of *Bungey* a portion, valued at 20*s.*

Ralph Guader Earl of *Norfolk*, lord of the town, granted his right in the patronage of this church, to the abbot of *Holm*, but in the first year King *Richard* I. by a fine levied, *Ralph* the abbot released it to *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, on his granting to the abbot a pension of 8*s. per ann.* out of it.

In the 13th of *Henry* III. a fine was levied between *Geff. de Randeworth*, and *John le Bigot*, rector of this church, who granted to *Geff.* 30 acres of land, to be held of the rectory, paying 8*s.* rent *per ann.* and 4*s.* to the Earl of *Norfolk*, of whose fee it was, and *Jeffrey* released to *Bigot*, the rector and his successours, the capital messuage with the homages, services which the rector had before; by the said fine, it appears that *Nicholas le Butiler* had also an interest in the said church of *Walsham*, (St. *Mary*, as I take it,) which he in the 7th of *Richard* I. had granted to the abbot.

RECTORS

John de Dunwich, occurs rector *A°.* 5 of *Edward* II.
1320, *Sym. de Heyford*, by *Thomas de Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk.*
1334, *John de Wyght. Ditto.*
1350, *James Beckby* by *Margaret*, Countess of *Norfolk.*
1351, Mr. *Barth. Broun, alias De Tacolneston*, by *ditto.*
Bartholomew Peacock, rector.
1384, *Bartholomew Brown*, by the lady *Margaret*, &c.
John Schevesbury, rector.
1410, *John Standolf*, by *Joan* Queen of *England.*
1420, *Walter Pury*, by *John de Gray* Lord of *Ruthyn*, and *Constantia* Countess Marshall, in right of his wife.

1454, Mr. *Sim. Thornham*, *LL. B.* by *John* Duke of *Norfolk*.

Thomas Perot, occurs in *Edward* the Fourth's reign.

1478, Mr. *Miles Walker*, *A.M.* by *Elizabeth* Dutchess of *Norfolk*.

1490, Mr. *Thomas Cosyn*. *Ditto.*

1498, Mr. *John Talbot*, *M. D.* *Ditto.*

1530, Mr. *William Ryxet*, *LL. D.* by *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*.

Mr. *Sampson Mighel*, rector.

1550, *Christopher Sands*, by *Frances* Countess of *Surry*.

1554, Mr. *Richard Underwood*, archdeacon of *Norwich*, by the Countess, and *Thomas Steynings*, Gent.

1559, *Thomas Baynard*. *Ditto.*

1560, *John Jewel*.[2] *Ditto.*

1562, *John Waynhouse*. *Ditto.*

1572, Mr. *Thomas Brooke S. T. B.* by the Bishop, a lapse.

1578, *Alexander Stevenson*, by the Crown.

1612, *William Younger*, by the Earl of *Northampton*.

1631, *Thomas Baker*.

John Beever, died rector in 1716, and *John Antis*, Esq. then presented.

Benjamin Lyng, rector, succeeded by *Henry Crownfield*, rector in 1742, by Queen's college, *Cambridge*.

The present valor is 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and is now in the patronage of Queen's college *Cambridge*, bought of the Duke of *Norfolk*, about 1730.

In 1515, *Richard Coteler* gives to the repair of the steeple of this church, 10*s.* and in 1518, *Raffe Goodewy*, by his will, 20*s.* to the edification of it.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Ralph de Criketot, and *Isabel* his wife, and *Hubert* their son and heir, grant by deed *sans date*, for the remission of their sins, the church of St. *Mary* of *South Walsham*, 100 acres of land in *Panchesford*, and all their land in *Sunderland* in this town, to the abbey of St. *Bennet* of *Holme*[3] witnesses, *William*, son of *Herman*, *Odo*, *Arbalistar*, *Osbert de Redeham*, &c.; this was in the reign of King *Stephen*.

In the 42d of *Henry* III. *William de Suffeld*, (*alias Calthorp*,) conveyed by fine the advowson of it to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. *Gyles* in *Norwich*, founded by his brother *Walter de Suffeld* Bishop of *Norwich*, who soon after appropriated it to the said hospital, and was valued at 25 marks, and a vicarage, being settled it was valued at 5*l.* *Peter*-pence 13*d.* *ob.*; carvage 4*d.* *ob.*

Roger Bishop of *Norwich* also is said to have appropriated this church on the 5th of *April*, 1268, on the resignation of *Richard de Witton*, the rector, who had the right of patronage, from Bishop *Suffeld*.

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[2] He was after bishop of Salisbury as I take it.

[3] Reg. Holm. fol. 29.

VICARS.

1326, *Reginald de Costesey*, vicar, by the master and brethren of St. *Gyles* hospital.
1332, *Richard de Crungethorp*. *Ditto.*
Richard Grubbe, vicar.
133-, *William Uff*. *Ditto.*
1355, *John Blome*. *Ditto.*
1357, *Walter de Rendham*. *Ditto.*
1378, *John Clerk.*
1379, *William Attehawse.*
1380, *William Porter.*
1384, *John Acre.*
1394, *Edmund Ray.*
1397, *Ralph Wymark.*
1407, *Robert Zwyte.*
1414, *John Crees.*
1443, *Richard Large*, by the Bishop, a lapse.
1483, *William More*, by the master, &c.
1512, *Hugh Witterance.*
1522, *Robert Treswell.*
1529, *Richard Brewer.*
John Moor, vicar.
1554, *Thomas Cowper*, by the mayor, sheriff, &c. of *Norwich*, the hospital being granted by King *Edward* VI. in 1547, to the mayor, sheriffs, &c.
1559, *Thomas Banyard*. *Ditto.*
1562, *John Waynhouse.*
1572, Mr. *Nath. Wood.*
John Robinson, vicar.
1586, *Greg. Kirby*, by the Queen, a lapse.
Robert Cooke, vicar.
1591, *Samuel Gardiner.*
1601, *William Younger*, by the Bishop, a lapse.
Benjamin Younge, resigned in 1731.
1731, *John Beale*, by the city of *Norwich.*
John Kinderley. *Ditto.*

The patronage is still in the city of *Norwich*, and the city have the impropriated rectory, by the gift of King *Edward* VI.

Thomas Speyne, of *South Walsham*, in 1505, gives lands, to find a lawmp to bren before the Rode, and one to bren before the image of our Lady, the kepeing of his yere day.[4]

Alice Carre, widow, in 1523, the profits of 4 acres of land here to keep a certeyn, for her and her friends.

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[4] Reg. Rix. fol. 327.——Reg. Grundesburgh, fol. 8.

FLEGG HUNDREDS,

WEST AND EAST.

THESE two hundreds make up the deanery of *Flegg*.

King *Stephen*, by letters patents, granted (as it is said) these two hundreds to *Henry*, his nephew, then abbot, and the monks of St. *Bennet:*[1] in the 18th of *Henry* III. a composition was made between the abbot of St. *Bennet*, and the prior of *Norwich*, about wreck at sea, between *Palling Cross*, and *Yarmouth Cross*, two parts of the wreck being assigned to the abbot, and the third part to the prior: the two hundreds in the 34th of that King, were valued together with the hundred of *Happing* at 18*l.* and *William de Burgh*, farmed them of the King in 1266, at the same sum.

In the 2d of *Edward* I. *John le Usher*, had a grant of them at the said rent, and in the 14th of that King, *William de Gyselham* sued the prior of *Norwich*, for the rent of 12*d. per ann.* due to the King, for the hundred of *West Flegg*, and in the 9th of *Edward John de Clavering* farmed them of the Crown.

In the 32d of *Henry* VIII. Sir *William Farmour*, high sheriff of *Norfolk*, farmed them.

King *James* I. in his 4th year, demised the hundreds of *East* and *West Flegg*, to Sir *Charles Cornwalleys*, Knt. during the life of *Charles*, eldest son of Sir *William Cornwalleys; Thomas*, second son of Sir *Charles*, and *Thomas*, son of Sir *William*, paying 8*l.* 4*s.* 1*d. per ann.* with all their profits, &c. and 10*l.* increased rent for the whole.

Sir *Henry Spelman* supposes that the *Danes* made here their first settlement, as the nearest part of *Norfolk*, to the sea, being well secured by its site, water, &c. to maintain themselves therein, and also from the names of the towns ending in *By*, a *Danish* word (as he says) for an habitation, or village.

That the *Danes* made their first settlement here, and in this neighbourhood is not to be doubted, but that they gave names to these towns, is (as I conceive) a mistake. That the *Britons* had settlements here, and the *Romans* also, appears from the towns of *Brancaster, Yarmouth*, and *Castor*, in this neighbourhood; *Brancaster*, and *Yarmouth*, are derived undeniably from *British* words; *Bran* signifying a fortification, as *Baxter* interprets it; and *Yarmouth*, is the mouth of the river *Yar*, or *Gar*, a *British* word, called *Jermouth* also, and by the *Romans*, *Garionenum*, and indeed most of the other towns in these two hundreds are of the same original. I have more reason to believe the final syllable *By*, to the *British* than *Danish;* in *Westmorland*, we find the chief town called at this day *Appleby*, but by the *Romans*, (who had a station here) *Aballaba*, from the *Britons;* and *Ireby*, a market town in *Cumberland*, a station also of the *Romans*, called by them *Arbela*, or *Arbeia;* both these towns lie on rivers or water, which I take to be the true signification of *By*, or *Ba;* which word *Ba*, we find an initial syllable also to many towns, *Baburgh*, *Bausey*, *Babingley* in this county, and many other in different counties, all lying by some river, or water; and indeed the towns of these hundreds of *Flegg* take their name from a low, moist, watery site.

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[1] Reg. Holm. Ab. fol. 4, 61.

FLEGG DEANERY.

It was not taxed, the deans were all collated by the Bishop.

1256, Mr. *Henry*, rector of *Billocby*.

1299, *Simon de Ely*, afterwards rector of *Massingham Magna*.

1301, *Alan de Ely*, the same day collated *April* 4, to *Blickling* rectory.

1305, *John de Ely*.

1306, *Alan de Ely*.

1308, *William de Whitecherches*.

1314, *Amb. de Newberry*.

1325, *John Battail*.

1328, *John de Stanhow*.

Richard Popham.

1342, *Walter Clerk*.

1345, the deanery of the town of *Yarmouth Magna*, was united perpetually to this.

1345, *Robert*, son of *Robert Clere* of *Ormesby*.

1353, *Walter Clere*.

1353, *Robert Clere*.

John Stow.

1361, *John Balye*.

1400, *John Maundevyle*, rector of *Quidenham*.

Thomas Lynes, alias Thornham.

1445, *William Gladon*.

ASHBY.

The principal part of this town belonged, before the Conquest, to the abbey of St. *Bennet* of *Holm*, given by King *Canute* the *Dane*, and was part of the abbot's barony of *Tunsted.*

Jeff. de Askeby and *Maud* his wife, had an interest here, and in the patronage, in the beginning of the reign of *Richard* I. and in the 8th of that King, *William*, son of *Alexander de Sparham*, and *Roger de Suffield*, conveyed by fine to *Ralph* abbot of *Holm*, a moiety of the advowson, and he granted to them the advowson of the church of *Repps; William*, gave also to the abbot, lands in *Owley.*

It appears that the abbot had at the survey two carucates of land, with 3 borderers, one carucate in demean, and half a one among the tenants, 10 acres of meadow, with paunage for 6 swine; there were 13 socmen of whom he had the soc, and sac, who held 62 acres, and 5 of meadow, with 2 carucates then valued at 26*s.* 8*d.* but before at 20*s.* it was 8 furlongs long, and 4 and a half broad, and paid 15*d.* gelt, whoever was lord.[2]

In the 32d of *Henry* III. *William de Sparham* sold to *Roger* and *William de Suffield*, 80 acres of land in this town, *Oby*, &c. who regranted it to *Sparham* for life; about this time the rent of assise of the abbot's manor was 38*s.* 4*d.* 109 acres of arable land, let at 5*d. per acre*, 45*s.* 5*d.* 3 acres of meadow 1*s.* and in the 14th of *Edward* I. the abbot had the assise, soc, sac, toll, lete, wreck, &c.

On the dissolution of the abbey, and exchange of lands, between King *Henry* VIII. and Bishop *Rugg*, it was granted to the see of *Norwich;* and in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*, Sir *Thomas Woodhouse* held this and *Oby* manors of the bishop, and it is held of the see at this day.

At the survey, *William de Beaufoe* Bishop of *Thetford*, had in lay fee, the lands of two freemen of St. *Bennet*, who had been deprived, 16 acres of land, and two of meadow, with half a carucate, valued formerly at 12*d.* at the survey at 16*d.*[3]

Bishop *Beaufoe*, at his death, gave this fee to his see and successours, and so continues at this time, being united to that of the late abbot of *Holme*, abovementioned.

Walter de Suffield Bishop of *Norwich*, with the consent of the abbot of St. *Bennet*, who was patron, and of *William de Tudeham*, rector of the church of *Ascheby*, granted to Sir *William de Sparham*, a chantry in the chapel of his house here, on condition that the chaplain should swear to bring all the oblations to the mother church, and that he shall confess no parishioner, give no extreme unction, and that Sir *William*, and his heirs should come to the parish church, at *Christmas*, *Easter*, the Assumption of the Virgin, and the dedication day of the church, dated in the 3d year of his consecration; and Sir *William* granted an acre of land on this account.

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[2] Terre Sci Benedicti de Hulmo—— Asseby tenet. sep. Scs. B. ii car. tre. sep. vii bor. i car. in d'nio et dim. car. hom. x ac. p'ti. silv. vi por. et xiii soc. cum soca. et saca Lxii ac. v ac. p'ti sep. ii car. tc. val. xx sol. mo. reddit xxvi sol. et viiid. et ht. viii qr. in longo et iiii et dim. in lato. et xvd. de g q'cq ibi teneat.

[3] Tre. Willi. Ep. Tedfordens. de Feudo——In Ascheby ii lib. ho'es Sci. Ben. de Hulmo xv. ac. terre; et ii p'ti. sep. dim. car. tc. val. xiid. et modo. xvid.

The tenths were 30*s*.—Deducted 10*s*.

Jeffrey de Askebi had an interest in the advowson, which he granted to the abbot of *Holme*. *Maud* his widow, contested it with the abbot, maintaining that the seal to the deed was not the seal of her late husband, but the prior's plea was allowed in the 7th of *Richard* I. and in the following year a fine was levied between *William*, son of *Alexander de Sparham*, and *Reginald de Sudfield*, petents; *Ralph*, abbot of *Holm*, tenent, of the advowson of the moiety of this church, released to the abbot; who granted the patronage of the church of St. *Peter* of *Repps*, to *William* and *Reginald*, and the two moieties belonging.

The church was a rectory dedicated to St. *Mary;* and valued with *Obey*, &c. at 20 marks, the abbot of *Holm* had a portion therein valued at 7 marks. *Peter*-pence 2*s*.

RECTORS.

William de Tudeham, occurs rector in 1233.

1280, *Nicholas de Suthfeld*, instituted according to the tenour of the council of *Lyons*.[4]

1299, *Bennet de Oldton*, by *Jeff. de Askeby*.

William, occurs rector in 1300.

1337, *Robert de Mundeford* occurs rector.

1342, *William de Berney*, by *John de Berney*, rector of *Walsham*, &c.

1346, *John de Thoresby*, by the King.

1352, *Richard Hocham*, by the abbot.

Thomas de Cottingham, presented by the King in 1349,[5] he was one of the commissioners of the great seal.

John Aleyn, rector.

1384, *William de Swynflete*, by the abbot.

1397, *Thomas de Smalburgh*, by the abbot.

1409, *John Lanum*.

1409, *William Mayon*.

1422, *John Fouler*.

1426, *Thomas Bredham*.

1429, *Thomas Frenge*.

1432, *Step. Multon*.

1432, *Robert Cantrell*.

1454, *William Reynald*.

1488, *Robert Kebyte*, S.T.P.

William Beyham, occurs rector in 1489.

1504, ——— *Kirkby*.

1506, *Laur. Stubbys*.

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[4] Reg. de Hulmo. fol. 126.

[5] See his preferments in Newcourt Repertor. v. 1. p. 274.

1509, *Edward Wood.*
1521, *William Pey.*
1522, *Thomas Clerk.*
1527, *Sim. Rising.*
William Barret, rector.
1569, *Leonard Rannow,* by the assignees of the Bishop of *Norwich.*
1591, *William Holland,* by the Bishop.
1603, *John Ponder,* LL.B. by the Bishop.
1625, *Theoph. Kent.*
1660, *Phil. Whitefoot,* by the King, a lapse.
1691, *Isaac Laughton,* by the Bishop.
1718, *Charles Trimnell,* by the Bishop, on *Laughton's* death.
1724, *Thomas Bullock,* collated by Bishop *Leng,* D.D. and dean of *Norwich.*
1730, *Thomas Cross,* D.D. collated by the Bishop, master of *Catherine Hall, Cambridge.*
1736, *William Wake,* by the Archbishop of *Canterbury,* as his option; on Dr. *Cross's* death.
1747, *John Addenbrook, ditto,* now dean of *Litchfield.*
1747, *Richard Fayerman,* on *Wake's* death, by the Bishop.

The present valor of this rectory, with *Oby,* is 10*l.* and pays first fruits, &c.

In the chancel on a gravestone,

Orate p. a'ia. Will'mi. Clypesby, Armig. qui obt. 2 die Julij 1455.

Also on another,

Orate p' a'ia. Will. Clypesby, qui ob. 24 die mensis Septemb. 1479; his will proved by *Catherine* his wife, 18th of *May,* 1480.—Reg. *Aubrey, Norwich* fol. 53.

Here layeth buried the body of Anne, late wife to Daniel Shanke, of Oby, Gent. one of the daughters of Sir James Hales of the city of Canterbury in Kent, Kt. and one of the judges of the court of common pleas at Westminster, which said Anne, died 29 *Dec.* 1599;—on it the arms of *Shanke—gules,* a fess between three escallops, *or,* impaling *gules,* three arrows *or,* feathered *argent, Hales.*

There are two tombs here, one on the north side of the chancel, the other on the south side, without any inscription or arms, that on the south, is said to be for the lord of *Oby,* and that on the north, for his lady.

On a gravestone in the church,

Orate p. Catherina filia Joh. Spilman, Armig. quond. uxoris Will. Clipesby. Armig. Postea uxoris, Edm. Paston, Armig. quæ obt. 18 *April,* 1491; on it are the arms of *Paston,* and *Clipesby,* impaling *Spilman.*

On the font is an escotcheon and orle of martlets.

Many years past there were no houses standing; but that of the manor, the inhabitants of *Oby* come to this church.

Besides the lordships abovementioned, *William de Scohies* had here, in *Winterton* and *Reps,* the lands of 3 freemen, who lived in King *Edward's* reign, under the commendation of the abbey of St. *Bennet,* with 46 acres of land, and a carucate, and was valued in *Stokesby*, to which it belonged.[6]

The town takes its name from its watery site, as *Esche*, *Esse*, or *Asche*, signifies; thus *Ashen*, *Essi*, *Esche*, or *Eske*, in *Essex*, lies, as *Newcourt* observes,[7] by the river, and is also called *de Essa*; thus *Aston* on the *Trent* or *Derwent*; and the river *Ben* in *Hertfordshire*, *Ashby* in *Domesday*, wrote *Esseby*, now included in *Snetterton*, *Norfolk*, *Ashbourn*, or *Esseburn* in *Derbyshire*; *Ashwell*, *Escewell* in *Hertfordshire*; *Esse*, in the *British* tongue signifies an island.

BILLOCKLY.

WILLIAM DE BEAUFOE, Bishop of *Thetford*, was the chief lord of this town, at the survey; *Ketel* a freeman held a moiety of it, under the protection of *Almar* Bishop of *Elmham*, being deprived of it; all *Ketel's* land here was so held of the abbey of St. *Bennet*, for their maintenance, that he could neither sell or grant it away; *Ernast* had invaded 57 acres of this land, with 10 of meadow, but *Beaufoe* had recovered it, and *Bernar* held it under the Bishop; one carucate in demean belonged to it, and there were under him (the Bishop) three freemen, who had 45 acres of land, and 8 of meadow, with a carucate and a half, valued at 10*s*. but at the survey at 20*s*. two parts of the church endowed with 7 acres, valued at 7*d*. belonged it; it was 5 furlongs long, 3 and half broad, and paid 20*d*. *ob*. gelt.[8]

This Bishop, at his death gave this lordship, which he held in fee, to his see, and successors, and several persons were enfeoffed herein, and held it of the see.

In the 10th of *Richard* I. *Christiana*, daughter of *Peter de Billokeby* was petent, and *Nicholas de Halebeck*, tenent, of lands here; and in the 20th of *Henry* III. *Ralph de Halebech*, held half a fee of *Robert de Caston*, and he of the Bishop; and in the 15th of *Edward* I. the jury find that *Steph. de Billoksby* claimed view of frank pledge of his tenants, and *Robert de Martham* held half a fee of the Bishop.

In the 20th of *Edward* III. and in the 43d of that King, *Nicholas Lacy*, parson of *Bradwell*; and *Adam de Skegelthorp*, parson of *Causton*, as trustees, settled this manor and advowson on *Reginald de Eccles* and *Agnes* his wife.

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[6] Terra Willi. de Scohiers——In Aschebej i lib. hom. et in Wintretuna i &c. Sci. Ben. de Hulmo comd. tantu. de XLVI ac. terre. sep. i car. et st. in p'tio. Stokesbej.

[7] Repertor. vol. ii p. 18.

[8] Tre Willi. Ep. Tedfordens. de feudo——In Bitlakelej ten. Ketel i lib. ho. dim. fuit Almari Epis comd'tion. sc. tota, sua fuit ita in monastr. Sci Bened. de Hulmo ad victu' qd. nec dare nec vende. potuit. LVII ac. p'ti. Ernast. invasit. mo. tenet. Will. Ep. e. Bernar. sub. eo. sep. i car. in d'nio. et sub. eo. viii lib. ho'es XLV ac. tre. vii ac. p'ti. sep. i car. et dim. tc. val. x sol. p'. et mo. xx sol. due partes ecclie vii ac. et val. vd. v qr. in longo. et iii et dim. in lato. et de gelto. xxd. d. et ob.

[9] Arfast was Bishop of Thetford before Beaufoe.

Robert de Martham, by his will dated *February* 18,[1] and proved *July* 9, 1451, settled a moiety of the manor and lands on *Robert Repps*, who was to marry *Elizabeth*, his daughter and coheir; his other daughter and coheir *Jane*, being then single; mentions his father *Robert*, gives to *Bennet* his wife, all his utensils, waggons, and carriages, and animals, and 100*s*. *per ann.* dower.

In the 7th of *Henry* VII. on an inquisition taken *November* 8, Sir *William Capel* was found to die seised of a lordship here, and Sir *Giles* was his son and heir; but in *Michaelmas* term in the said year, *William Berney* and *Elizabeth* his wife, convey to *Edmund White*, *Robert Holditche*, *Thomas Godsalve*, &c. 200 acres of land, 19 of meadow, 50 of pasture, 30 of marsh, and 33*s*. rent here, in *Clippesby*, *Owly*, *Ashby*, &c. and in the said year and term.

Thomas Snytterton and *Anne* his wife, *Robert Pylche* and *Elizabeth* his wife conveyed as cousins and heirs of *Elizabeth Martham*, one of the daughters and heirs, of *Robert Martham*, the manor of *Byllockly*, 10 messuages, 200 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 20 of wood, 40 of heath, 40 of furse, 100 of marsh, 4*l*. rent, and the rent of 34 quarters of barley in this town, &c. with the advowson of this church, to *Thomas Godsalve*, &c. and in the 32d of the said king, in *Hillary* term, *Franc. Noone* Esq. and *Anne* his wife, granted it with the advowson to *Henry Hobart* Esq.

In 1552 *Robert Mayhew* was lord, and presented to the church; and *Thomas Mayhew* Gent. in 1531. In 1631 Sir *George England* was lord and patron, and *George England* Esq. in 1740.

The abbot of St. *Bennet* had also a fee at the survey and before, one carucate of land, and one in demean, with five acres of meadow, and six freemen of the abbot held in commendation only 44 acres, and 7 of meadow, with two borderers, valued at 18*s*. and what the freemen held was valued at 16*d*. at the survey at 2*s*.[2]

In 1428, the temporalities of this abbey in this town, were valued or taxed at 2*s*. 9*d*. *ob*.

On the exchange of the lands of this abbey, and those of the see, between *Henry* VIII. and Bishop *Rugg*, this was granted to the see of *Norwich*, and so was united to the other abovementioned lordship, and so continues.

Roger Bigot, ancestor to the Earls of *Norfolk*, had a small tenure at the survey held by a freeman of *Alwi*, in King *Edward's* reign, under commendation, 20 acres of land, two of meadow, with a borderer, and half a carucate, valued at 20*d*.[3]

The tenths were 2*l*. 4*s*.

The Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and is a rectory; the ancient valor was six marks, and *Peter*-pence 5*d*. *ob*.

In the 10th of *Henry* III. *Ralph de Bray* passed by fine to *Nicholas de Holedis* the advowson of this church.

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[1] Reg. Norw. Aleyn. fol. 78, pt. 2.

[2] T're. Sci. Benedicti de Hulmo.—— In Bithlakebei ten. S.B. sep. i car. t're. tc. i car. in d'nio mo. dim. v ac. p'ti. et vi libi. ho'es *S.B.* com'd. tant. xliiii ac. viii ac. p'ti. sep. ii bor. val. xviii sol. et hi. libi. ho'es. tc. val. xvid. mo. ii sol.

[3] Terra Rogeri Bigoti———In Bitlakebei i lib. ho. Alwi T.R.E. com'd. xx ac. t're. ii ac. p'ti. et i bord. sep. dim. car. semp. val. xxd.

RECTORS.

Henry occurs rector in 1256.

1338, *Robert de Folesham,* presented by *Ralph Holebek,* as guardian of *William,* son of *Stephen de Billocheby.*

1323, *Oliver de Wytton,* by *William* son of *Stephen de Billokeby.*

1337, *John Schirlock, by Robert de Martham,* and *John Fitz-Robert* of *Ingham.*

1361, *Robert Boys,* by *Adam de Skalethorp,* parson of *Caston,* &c.

1370, *Peter de Boldeswell,* by *Reginald de Eccles.*

1392, *Richard de Thirkeby,* by *Robert de Marsham* and *John Elys,* burgess of *Great Yarmouth.*

1401, *John de Willeby,* by Sir *Miles Stapleton,* Knt.

1420, *Bartholomew Fuller,* by *William Frere,* &c.

1432, *John Cowherd,* by *Robert de Martham.*

1435, *John Reymes. Ditto.*

1457, *Thomas Burgh,* by *Repp's* widow.

1472, *Thomas Gleinsford,* by *John Bumstede,* Gent.

1482, *Robert Byxele,* by the Bishop, a lapse.

1493, *John Ramsey,* by *John Bumstead* and *Elizabeth* his wife.

1511, *William Hande,*

1512, *John Makyng.*

1542, *Nicholas More,* by *John Mason* of *Clipesby.*

Richard Crowder, rector.

1561, *Edward Sharp,* by *Robert Mayhew.*

1593, *John Nevinson,* by *Thomas Mayhew* of *Clipesby.*

1602, *William Parry.*

1627, *John Love.*

1631, *John Seaman,* by *Thomas Mayhew,* Gent.

1673, *John Ward,* by Sir *George England.*

1679, *John Groose,* by *George England,* Esq.

1692, *Barry Lave.*

1701, *John Wace,* by *George England,* Esq.

1730, *Thomas Dodd. Ditto.*

Here were the lights of St. *Mary* and St. *Nicholas.*

The present valor is 2*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* and is discharged.

In the chancel window were these arms, *gules* on a bend, *argent* three trefoils *vert, Harvey,* impaling *azure,* a fess, dauncy, between six escallops, *argent, Dengayn; Jenney; Harvey* impaling, *argent,* a bend ragule *vert,* between six martlets, *sable.*

Reginald de Eccles and *Agnes* his wife, held half a fee of the Bishop, which *Ralph Holbeck* formerly held: he made his will in 1380, and was proved *July* 7, 1381, *Agnes* his wife, and *Sir Roger de Boys,* executors, to be buried in the north side of the chancel of this church, gives legacies to *John de Eccles* his son, and to *Thomas,* son of *John de Martham*[4]

John de Eccles, by will, dated 1383, bequeaths the reversion of this manor, to be sold, and all above 100*l.* of the price to be expended in the repair of the church and chancel, and mending the causeways of *Weybridge* and *Bastwick*, and putting girls apprentice, *Robert de Martham* his executor, proved in 1384.

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[4] Reg. Heydon. fol. 186, 195. Reg. Harsyke, fol. 238.

Sir *Richard Fulmerston* had a grant on *March* 20, *Ao.* 29th of *Henry* VII. of ands and tenements here and in *Weybridge.*

BURGH.

FROM *Domesday book* we learn that the Conqueror had in *Burc*, 20 acres of land, which was valued in his lordship of *Castre*,[5] and *Godric* was steward of it for the King, who had also another considerable manor in this town, which *Guert* was owner of in the reign of King *Edward*, containing 60 acres of land, 8 of meadow, and one villain, 8 freemen also held under *Guert* 27 acres of land, and 6 of meadow; and there were two carucates among them, with 2 salt works, valued then at 10*s.* at the survey at 20*s.*

This then belonged to the farm or lordship of *Causton* in *Norfolk*, but formerly not, being added to it by the Conqueror, and *Roger* was made the reeve of it. *Burgh* was 10 furlongs long, and 8 broad, and paid 2*s.* gelt, with 3 farthings, and many held lands there.[6]

Several persons farmed this lordship with that of *Causton,* of the Crown. *William de Cheney*, sheriff in the reign of *Henry* II. *Robert Fitz-Roger* in 1197; but King *John* in his 3d year, *Ao.* 1201, granted it to *Hubert de Burgh*, after Earl of *Kent.*

This was probably son of Sir *Reyner*, who was son of Sir *William de Burgh*, and conveyed lands here and in *Almerton*, by fine, to *John* and *Robert*, sons of *Ernald de Burgh*, in the reign of King *Richard* I.

In the 21st of *Henry* III. is entered the marriage agreement between *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*,[7] and *Margaret*, daughter of *Hubert de Burgo*, and *Margaret* his wife, daughter of the King of *Scots*.

In the 31st of that King, *Margaret*, widow of *Hubert de Burgh*, released all her right, or the 3d part of this manor, with those of *Causton* and *Newton*, and many others, to *John de Burgh* her son-in-law; who granted for her life in dowry, the lordship of *Porteslade*, and advowson of the vicarage, those of *Aldrington*, and the patronage of the rectory, *Westhall* and *Sutherton* in *Sussex*, and *Chilton* manor, &c. in *Somersetshire*.

In the 3d of *Edward* I. *William de Burgh* claimed free warren, and a free fishery from *Burgh* bridge to *Stokesby Flech*, which used to be common, but now is several; and in the 15th a free market weekly on *Monday*, in his manor; and a fair yearly, on the vigil, the day of St. *Margaret*, and for 6 days following, as a grant to him from King *Henry* III.

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[5] Terra Regis quam Godric servat. ——In Burc. xx acr. app'tiatu' e. totu' in Castra.

[6] In Burc. ten. Guert. lib. T. R. E. lx ac. t're. et viiii ac. p'ti. et i vill et viii libo's ho'es sub. eo xxvii ac. t're. et vi ac. p'ti. et sep. ii car. intr. o'es et ii sal. tc. val. x sol. mo. xx sol. in firma Caluestune cuj non. p'tinebant, et Roger fecit p'positu' et burc. ht. x qr. in long. et viii in lato. et de gelto. ii sol. et id. et iii ferding. s. plures ibi tenent.

[7] Claus. Rot.

BURGH HALL, ST. MARGARET'S.

Roger Bigot, ancestor to the Earls of *Norfolk*, had a grant of 30 acres of land which *Ulketel* a freeman held under the protection of *Edric*, in the Confessor's reign; and of 45 acres and 3 of meadow, with a carucate which 3 freemen held under the protectin of *Alwi*, valued then at 3*s*. at the survey at six.[8]

Roger had also 6 acres of land that a freeman held under *Alwy's* protection, which *Stanhard* then held of *Roger*, with 12 acres of meadow, one villain, 8 borderers, and a carucate in demean, half a carucate among the tenants, and under these were 17 freemen, with 89 acres of land, 12 of meadow, and 3 carucates, valued at 20*s*.

William de Ormesby in the 20th of *Henry* III. held here and in *Owby*, one fee of *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, held of the *Ormesbys* by the *Claverings*.

In the 33d of *Edward* I. Sir *Alexander de Clavering* and *Joan* his wife, was lord, and then granted by fine to *Walter de Filby*, lands here and in *Filby*, and were living in the 2d of *Edward* II. he was brother of Sir *John de Clavering*, lord of *Horsford*.

John Bacon, clerk, as a trustee, settled on *Joan*, widow of Sir *Alexander*, this lordship for life; and after to be the inheritance of the heirs of the *Cheneys*, by fine, in the 16th of that King.

Robert de Ufford Earl of *Suffolk*, was lord in 1355, and *William de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, in 1380.

In the 11th of *Henry* IV. Sir *William Bowet* and *Joan* his wife, possessed it, from whom it came (as in *Horsford*) to the *Dacres*.

Sir *Thomas Dacre* and *Elizabeth* his wife, settled it for life on *Anne*, wife of Sir *Henry Inglos*, in the 16th of *Henry* VI.

After this it came to Sir *Richard Fiennes*, Lord *Dacres*, and *Joan* his widow died seised of it in the 3d of *Henry* VII. *Thomas* Lord *Dacre*, and *Anne* his wife, conveyed it in the 21st of that King, to Sir *William Capel*, Knt. of *London*.

STALHAM HALL, AND VAUX HALL.

In the 20th of *Henry* III. *William de Vaux* held half a fee of the heirs of *William de Stalham*, and *Henry Rose* and his parceners half a fee of *William de Rokeley*, belonging to the fee of *Roger Bigot*, Earl Marshal.

That which *Stalham* held, came, as I take it by marriage, to the *Wythes*; and Sir *Jeffrey Wythe* presented to the church of *Burgh* St.

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[8] Terra Rogeri Bigoti.——In Burc. ten. Ulketel lib. ho. Edrici. com'd. T. R.E. xxx ac. t're. et iii libi. ho'es Alwi com'd. xlv ac. et iii ac. p'ti. i. car. tc. val. iii sol. p. et mo. vi.

Mary, in 1317. In the 20th of *Edward* III. *Dionysia Clere* was found to hold half a fee, late *William de Stalham's*.

In the 16th of that King, *Robert Eustace* and *Alice* his wife, had 40*s*. rent issuing out of *Burgh* St. *Mary*, given to them by *Hellen*, late wife of *Henry Rose;* which they then recovered of *Robert Clere*, and *Henry de Stow*, which *William de Rokely* formerly held.

John de Filby, parson of *Winterton*, and *Walter de Filby* of *Great Yarmouth*, as trustees, convey and settle the said manor, and the advowson, on *Robert Clere*, and *Alice* his wife, daughter and heir of Sir *John Filby*, for life, remainder in tail to *Robert* their son.

In the 27th of the said King, *Robert Clere* of *Ormesby* purchased of *William*, son of *John Sparwe* of *Norwich*, *Burgh*, *Vaux-hall*, which *William Clere* of *Ormesby* was lord of *Stalham-hall*, and *Vaux-hall*, *Burgh* St. *Mary*, in the 40th of *Edward* III.

In the same family it remained in 1609, when Sir *Edward Clere* presented to the church of *Burgh* St. *Mary*. Sir *Henry Clere* his son was created a baronet in 1620; and left an only daughter and heiress, *Abigail*, who married *John Cromwell*, Esq. of *London*, who being lord in her right, presented to this church in 1663, by the name of *John Cromwell*, *alias Williams*, Esq.

In 1580, Sir *Edward Clere* presented to both the churches of *Burgh*, and was lord of the whole town, all the manors being united.

William Beaufoe Bishop of *Thetford*, held as a lay fee, by the gift of the Conqueror, 50 acres of land, of which two freemen were deprived, valued at 10*s*.[9]—On his death he gave this to this see and successours, This remained in the see of *Norwich* at the exchange between King *Henry* VIII. and the Bishop of *Norwich*.

The abbot of St. *Bennet* had a lordship here and in *Billockby*,[1] as may be there seen, also in *Burgh*, 30 acres of land, and 4 of meadow, at the survey, with three borderers, and a carucate in demean, valued at 3*s*.

On the exchange of lands between King *Henry* and the Bishop of *Norwich*, this came with lands in *Billockby* to the see, and so remains.

The temporalities of St. *Bennet's* in 1428, were valued at 2*s*. 6*d*. in *Burgh* St. *Margaret*.

John de Herringflete, and *Philip de Dol*, passed by fine, to the prior of *Bromholm*, in the 13th of *Edward* I. forty acres of land, and five of marsh.

The tenths were 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.—Deducted 10*s*.

In this town were two churches, St. *Margaret's* and St. *Mary's*. That of St. *Margaret* was a rectory anciently, valued at 13 marks, and paid *Peter*-pence 18*d*. *q*. There was an agreement made betweeen the rectors or this church and *Askely*, that they should each have a moiety of the tithes of *Long Halsham*, *sans* date.[2]

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[9] T're. Willi. Epi. Tedfordens. de feudo.——In Burgh ii libi. ho'es de l. ac. terre semp. val. x sol.

[1] T're. Sc. Benedicti de Hulmo.——In Burc. ten. S. B. xxx ac. et iiii ac. p'ti iii bor. i car. in d'nio. val. iii sol.

[2] Reg. Hulm. fol. 143.

RECTORS.

In 1319, *Robert de Fileby* was presented, by the the Lady *Joan de Clavering.*

1321, *Nicholas de Fyleby. Ditto.*

1326, *Richard de Lyng,* he was archdeacon of *Norwich.*

1338, *Richard de Boghay,* by Sir *Robert de Benhale.*

1436, *Nicholas de Lacy. Ditto.*

1348, *William Butt. Ditto.*

1349, *Isaac Gay. Ditto.*

1356, *John de Kendale. Ditto.*

1391, *John Hemblyngton,* by the abbot and convent of *Langley,* granted to them by Sir *Robert de Ufford,* as I take it.

1393, *William de Mauston. Ditto.*

1409, *John Curson.*

1411, *Thomas Frenge*

1418, *Nicholas Stoke.*

1420, *Richard Bolour.*

1421, *John Cory.*

1423, *William Thrulby.*

1426, *Thomas Heryng.*

1430, *Baldwin Cretyng.*

1435, *William Skynner.*

John Skeyton, rector.

1461, *Robert Pilgryme.*

1471, *William Parker.*

Paul Geyton, rector.

1477, *Thomas Wymer.*

1505, *William Hande.*

1512, *William Yngwardby.*

1518, *Robert Walkington.*

Thomas Corbet rector.

1530, *John Browen,* by the assignees of the abbot, &c. of *Langley.*

1532, *Robert Reginold. Ditto.*

1540, *Robert Canard,* by *Thomas Godsalve* Esq.

Gregory Plat, rector.

1560, *Arthur Gibbons,* by the bishop a lapse.

1580, *John Burton,* by Sir *Edward Clere.*

1609, *Charles Flanwick. Ditto.*

1613, *John Hunt.*

1634, *Mart. Fountaine,* by *John Smith,* Esq. and *John Awcock,* Gent.

Thomas Bradford, rector.

1633, *Nicholas Norgate,* by *John Cromwell,* alias *Williams,* Esq.

1676, *John Willes,* by *John Berney* of *Swardeston,* Esq.

1711, *Robert White,* by *John Welshe,* Gent.

The present valor is 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Wymer rector, gave 5 acres of land to the relief of the poor owners, towards the king's tax in 1505, and *Robert Cannard,* rector, gave lands to the poor of this town, *Fransham, Shipdam* and *Scarning.*[3]

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[3] Reg. Rix. fol. 216.

In the church were the guilds of St. *Margaret*, St. *Mary*, and St. *Nicholas*, and the guild of St. *Margaret*.

In the chancel, a stone with a brass effigies, &c.

Orate p'aia Mri. Tho. Wymer quond. Rector. qui. obt. Oct. 6, 1505.

Another,

Orate p. a'ia Mri. Willi. Aldrych quond. Rectoris ist; Ecclie qui obt. M. V. X.

On a brass

Patienter et prudenter rexit hanc Ecclia' Magr. Johs. Burnon Annos circiter 28, *et mortuus est* 9 *Martis* 1608, *ætatis* 68.

In the church, *azure*, three mitres, *or*, see of *Norwich*; and *Ufford* with a batton in bend, impaling *Felton*, and quarterly, —— and —— on a bend, —— three mullets, *argent*.

The church of St. *Mary* was a rectory, valued at 5 marks, paid, *Peter*-pence, 6*d*.

RECTORS.

In 1317, *Stephen Alleyn* was presented by Sir *Jeffrey Wyth*, an *Isabel* his wife.

1329, *William de Gerner*, by *Hellen*, relict of *Henry Rose*.
1349, *Walter Franceys*, by *Walter Filby*, rector of *Winterton*.
1361, *Henry de Mundham*, by *William Clere*.
Henry Atte Chrich, died rector in 1380.
1380, *Nicholas de Merkeshal*, by *William Clere* of *Ormesby*.
1383, *Robert Nichol*. *Ditto*.
1400, *Adam Smith*, by *Dionysia Clere*.
1409, *Thomas Cok*. *Ditto*.
1413, *Simon Briggate*. *Ditto*.
1419, *Nicholas Waste*, by *Nicholas Wichingham*, Esq.
1429, *Richard Sterre*, by *Oliver Gross*, and *Nicholas Wychingham*.
1443, *Stephen Smith* by *Edmund Clere*, Esq.
1453, *Richard Catfield*. *Ditto*.
1464, *Robert Banyngham*, by *John Hastings*, Esq.
Richard Thryston, rector.
1482, *Thomas Wymer*, by *Robert Clere*, Esq.
1501, *John Tesard*, S.T.P. by the Bishop, a lapse.
1521, *Thomas Byrkhod*, by Sir *Robert Clere*.
1530, *John Raisour*, by *Elizabeth Clere*, widow.
Richard Crouder, rector.
1554, *Robert Cannard*, by the Bishop, a lapse.

After this, the rectors were the same as in St. *Margaret*.

This church is now in ruins. The present valor is 4*l*. and is discharged.

CLIPPESBY.

In the reign of the Confessor, 4 freemen, two of them being under the commendation of *Almar* Bishop of *Elmham*, one under *Alsi*, and one under the abbey of St. *Bennet*, held 100 acres, 10 of meadow, and there were under them 6 borderers, with a carucate and an half.

William Beaufoe Bishop of *Thetford*, on their deprivation, had a grant of it, and was lord at the survey, when it was valued at 20*s*. but in *Edward's* time at 5*s*. It was 3 furlongs long, and 5 broad, and paid 12*d*. gelt.[4]

The abbey of St. *Bennet* at *Holm* had also one freeman.[5]

Bishop Beaufoe, at his death, gave this lordship which he held by a lay fee, to his successours; and on the exchange of lands between King *Henry* VIII. and Bishop *Rugg*, what the abbot of *Holm* held came likewise to the see of *Norwich*, and so continues at this time.

Osbert de Salicibus, alias *de Willows*, was lord in the reign of *Henry* II. and in the 9th of King *John*, *Henry* was lord and patron of the church of *Clippesby*, (as the jury find,) and that his father *Osbert* presented the last, rector, and *William* was son of *Henry*.

In the 10th of *Henry* III. *John de Salicibus* held half a fee of the Bishop of *Norwich*; and in the 19th of that king, *Hugh Pickering* granted lands by fine to *William de Salicibus*.

Nicholas de Salicibus was found in the 20th of that reign, to hold here and in *Repps*, half a fee of *Ralph Holeback*, and he of the Bishop; and *William de Salicibus* granted to *Henry de Billakeby* half a fee, to be held of him and his heirs for ever.

In the reign of *Henry* III. *Mathew de Bukeskyn* conveyed to *Walter*, son of *William de Bukeskyn*, and his heirs, a messuage, and 50 acres of land, with a windmill in this town, *Rolesby* and *Thurne*; and *Walter* granted to *Matthew*, a messuage called *Kamesworth*, with lands, &c.

The said *Walter* granted to *William de Bukeskyn* and *Julian* his wife, the aforesaid mill, messuages and 50 acres in the 44th of that King.

Peter Buxkyn, in the first of *Edward* I. settled on himself for life, 18 messuages, and tenements, with lands here in *Askeby*, *Oby*, *Repps*, &c. remainder on *Robert* his son and *Alice*, his wife, in tail.

In the 35th of that King, *Robert de Glenham* and *Alice* his wife, settled by fine, on Mr. *Walter de Pykering*, and *Walter* son of *Robert de Pikering*; and *John de Billokeby* granted a messuage, &c. to *Nicholas de Salicibus* and *Elen* his wife, in the 9th of *Edward* II.

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[4] T're. Willi. Epi. Tedfordens. de Feudo—In Clipesbei iiii. libi. homines, ii ex his Almari Epi. comdat et i Alsi. i S. B. de c. car. terre modo ten. W. Eps. x ac. p'ti. et sub eis vi bord. semp. dim. car. et i car. tc. vol. v sol. p. et mo. xx sol. ht ii qr. in longo. et v in lato. et de gelto xii*d*.

[5] T're S'ci. Benedicti de Hulmo. In Clipesbei i lib. ho.

Peter Buxkyn, as lord, presented to this church in 1320, &c. and in 1338; and in the 17th of the said King *Edward* II. *Walter* parson of the church of *Clopton*, granted to *Walter*, son of *William de Pickering*, messuages, lands and rents here, &c. for life.

William de Stanton and *Julian* his wife, granted in the 19th of that King, lands here, &c. to *Peter Buckskyn*; and in the 3d of *Edward* III. *John Hibberd* released to *William Bukeskyn* a messuage, &c.

In the 19th of *Edward* III. Sir *John Buxskyn* claimed a moiety of 6 messuages, 30 acres of land, 10 of meadow, 8 of furze, one of moor, and 30*s*. rent, a hen, and 4 —— in this town, &c. by the grant of *John de Pickering*, and *William* his brother, late *Peter de Pickering's*, and another of *John* and *William de Pickering's*; and it appears that the *Pickerings* had a lordship here, and what was held of it was partible between the heirs male.

In 1361, *Edmund Pickering*, *John* his brother, and *Catherine*, presented to this church.

In 1389, *Edmund de Clipesby*, *John Pickering* and *Jeffrey Curteys*, presented; and in 1390, *John Pykering* and *Jeffrey Curteys*, in right of their wives; and *John* son of *John de Pickering*, and *John*, son of *Edmund de Clipesby*, held here and in *Repps*, half a fee of *Robert de Martham*, of the fee of the Bishop of *Norwich*.

In the 20th of *Henry* VII. *Ralph Fupson* and *Elizabeth* his wife, convey the manor of *Buxkyns*, with lands in this town, &c. to Sir *Henry Collet*, alderman of *London*, and mayor in 1405, on whose death, in the 21st of the said King, *John Collet*, D. D. dean of St. *Paul's*, his son by *Christian* his wife, daughter of Sir *John Knevet* of *Ashwell-Thorp*, and *Elizabeth*, sister and heiress of Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. of *New Buckingham* in *Norfolk*, inherited it; who by his will, dated *August* 22d, 1519, appoints that after his death, and of Dame *Christian* his mother, an estate should be made to *John Nele* his servant, of all his lands, tenements, rents, services, wards, &c. in the towns of *Clippesby*, *Rollesby*, *Burgh*, *Billokby*, *Ouby*, *Repps*, *Bastwick*, *Martham*, *Askeby*, and *Thurne* in *Norfolk*.

This came afterwards to the *Clipesbys*, lords also of a manor, and by the heiress of that family to Sir *Randolph Crew*, and his son, Sir *Clipesby Crew*. From the *Crews* it came to Sir *John Potts*, Bart. of *Manington*, who settled it on his 2d wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Samuel Brown*, one of the judges of the Common Pleas.

Sir *Algernon Potts*, Bart. sold the reversion of it to *George England*, Esq. who was lord in 1720; and *England* conveyed it to Capt. *Clark*; Mrs. *Clark's* heirs are said to have had it in 1740.

In the time of the Confessor, Earl *Guert*, brother of King *Harold*, had a freeman under his protection, who possessed 20 acres of land, and 4 of meadow, and 3 other freemen of his had 17 acres of land, and 3 of meadow, with a carucate, valued at 2*s*. 6*d*.

In *Clipesby* a freeman of the Confessor's had 20 acres, and half a carucate, and three acres of meadow, valued at 2*s*.

All this was in the Conqueror's hands at the time of the survey; and *Godric* also took care of 4 acres and an half of land for the Conqueror, of which a freeman was owner, and deprived. The Conqueror had also 46 acres of land, and 5 of meadow, the part of a saltwork, and one carucate, which 5 freemen were deprived of, valued at 3*s*. at the survey. On *Almar's* deprivation, *Godric* took care of it for the King.

These tenures were granted from the Crown to a family who took their name from the town; the first that I meet with is *Hugh de Clipesby*, living in the reign of King *Henry* II. whose son *Richard* conveyed by fine to *Stephen de Rolvesby* 60 acres of land here, and in *Burgh*, *Stephen* granting to him 10*s*. *per ann.*

Richard, son of *Hugh de Clipesby* let lands to *William*, son of *Alan de Reppes*, and *Scientia* his wife, in *Reppes*, for 30 years.

In the abuttals of the land, mention is made of the lands of *John*, son of *Osbert de Clipesby*; and for this grant *William de Reppes* and *Scientia* his wife, gave to *Richard*, 39*s*. two swords of the price of 9*s*. one bearded arrow of 2*s*. and one of 15*d*. with a pound of pepper.

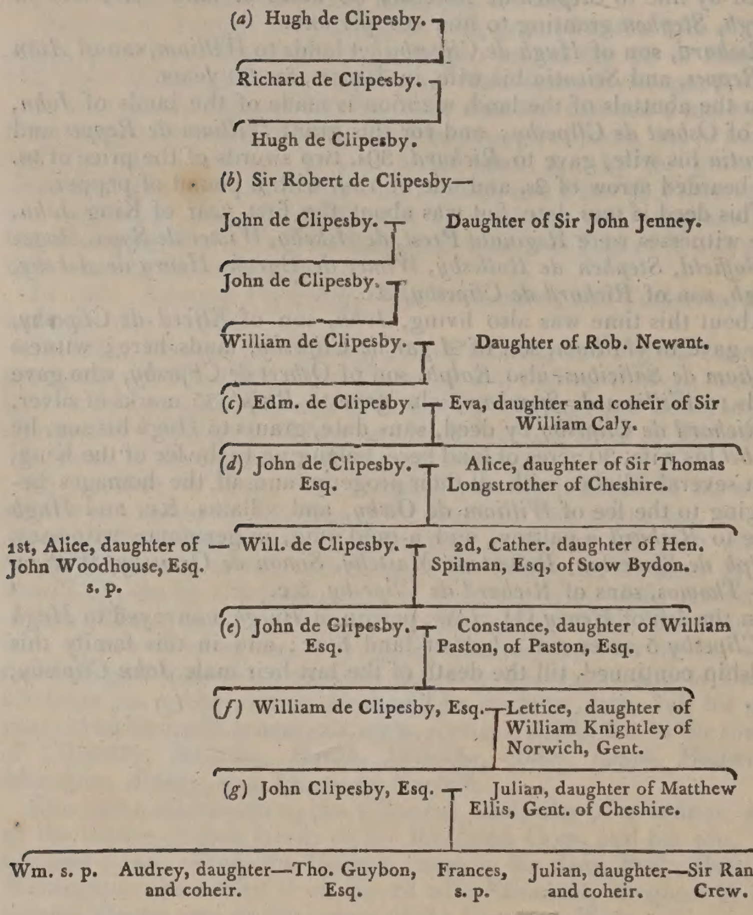
This deed is *sans* date, but was about the first year of King *John*. The witnesses were *Reginald Prest, de Askeby, Wimer de Sypa, Roger de Suffield, Stephen de Rollesby, Wimer de Burgh, Henry de Askeby, Hugh*, son of *Richard de Clipesby*, &c.

About this time was also living, *John*, son of *Elfred de Clipesby*, who gave to *William*, son of *Algar de Clipesby*, lands here; witness *William de Salicibus*, also *Ralph*, son of *Osbert de Clipesby*, who gave lands to *William de Sparham*, who gave to *Ralph* 35 marks of silver.

Richard de Clipesby by deed, sans date, grants to *Hugh* his son, by *Mabel* his wife, 30 acres of land here, belonging to the fee of the King, with several villains, with all their progeny, and all the homages belonging to the fee of *William de Owby*, and villains, &c. and *Hugh* gave to *Richard* a palfrey, and a gold ring, in gersuma; witnesses, *Ralph de Somerton, Robert de Malteby, Simon de Ormesby, William* and *Thomas*, sons of *Richard de Clipesby*, &c.

In the 5th of *Henry* III. *John*, parson of *Burgh*, conveyed to *Hugh de Clipesby* 5 acres and a half of land here; and in this family this lordship continued, till the death of the last heir male *John Clipesby*, Esq.

CLIPPESBY'S PEDIGREE.

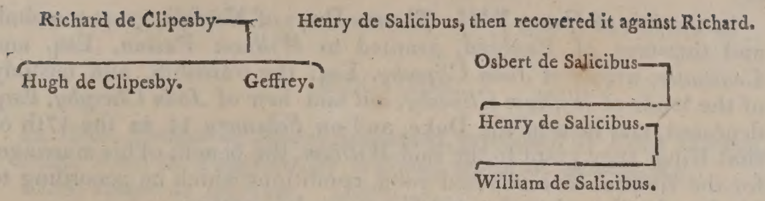


(*a*) Hugh de Clipesby.
Richard de Clipesby.
Hugh de Clipesby.
(*b*) Sir Robert de Clipesby—
John de Clipesby. — Daughter of Sir John Jenney.
John de Clipesby.
William de Clipesby. — Daughter of Rob. Newant.
(*c*) Edm. de Clipesby — Eva, daughter and coheir of Sir William Caly.
(*d*) John de Clipesby. Esq. — Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Longstrother of Cheshire.
1st, Alice, daughter of John Woodhouse, Esq. s. p. — Will. de Clipesby. — 2d, Cather. daughter of Hen. Spilman, Esq, of Stow Bydon.
(*e*) John de Clipesby. Esq. — Constance, daughter of William Paston, of Paston, Esq.
(*f*) William de Clipesby, Esq. — Lettice, daughter of William Knightley of Norwich, Gent.
(*g*) John Clipesby, Esq. — Julian, daughter of Matthew Ellis, Gent. of Cheshire.
Wm. s. p. Audrey, daughter and coheir.—Tho. Guybon, Esq. Frances, s. p. Julian, daughter and coheir.—Sir Rand. Crew.

(*a*) The old pedigrees of this family are (as far as I can see) very faulty, and supported by no proofs or evidence; *Algar* and *Osbert de Clipesby* are made sons of *Morcarius*, and placed at the head of the pedigree, and made brothers to *Ralph de Clipesby*, who is therein said to be grandfather to this *Hugh;* whereas it appears by undoubted evidences, that *Algar* and *Odbert* were living in the reign of King *John*; and that *Hugh*, father of *Richard de Clipesby*, was living in the reign of *Henry* II. and what is yet more unpardonable there are 15 descents made between the 10th of King *Richard* I. and the reign of *Richard* II.

Sir *Richard de Clipesby* was witness to a deed of *Robert*, son of *Richard de Mautebi, sans date.*

In an assise of last presentation to this church, the pedigree stands thus, *A*°. 9 of King *John:*



(b) Sir *Robert de Clipesby* was lord of this town, and had rents, free tenants and villains, in *Repps, Bastwick, Martham, Skow, Rollesby, Billockly, Burgh,* &c.

This *Robert* is said to have married *Agnes,* daughter and heir of *John de Salicibus,* or *de Willows,* and *John de Salicibus* and *Agnes* the daughter and coheir of *William de Stalham.*

(c) Edmund de Clipesby, Esq. married *Eva,* daughter and coheir of Sir *William Caley* of *Oby,* and was lord in the 48th of *Edward* III.

Some pedigrees make this *Edmund* to be father of *John,* and some say *John* was son of *Edmund de Clipesby,* junior, son of *Edmund,* senior, which *Edmund,* junior, was outlawed, for the murder of *Walter Cooks,* husband of *Julian Cooks,* in the 16th of *Richard* II. then aged 26.

In the 10th of *Richard* II. *Edmund de Clipesby* enfeoffed Sir *John Jenny* in this lordship and advowson.

(d) In the 3d of *Henry* IV. *John Clipesby,* Esq. son of *Edmund,* and *John,* son of *John Pickering,* senior, were found by an inquisition taken at *Norwich* on *Thursday* after St. *Michael,* to hold here, and in *Repps,* half a fee of *Robert de Martham,* of the Bishop of *Norwich;* and in the 2d of *Henry* V. *John de Clipesby,* son of *Edmund,* released to *John Derby,* Esq. all his right in the lands, villains, wards, marriages, in the village of *Stalham,* &c.

In the 12th of *Henry* VI. *John* settled on *William de Clipesby* his son, hy *Alice* his wife, a moiety of this lordship, &c. on his son's marriage with *Alice* his wife; *John* was returned in the 7th of *Henry* VI. to be a gentleman of ancient coat-armour, and to serve the King with his lance, for the defence of the kingdom.

John Clipesby of *Owbey,* Esq. made his will *April* 26, in 1454, to be buried in *Owby* church, and it was proved *July* 8, following.

William Clipesby, Esq.[6] son of *John,* living in the 10th and 22d of *Henry* VI. when he enfeoffed *John Fitz Ralph,* and *William Grey,* Esq. of this manor, &c.

Catherine, his wife, remarried *Edmund Paston,* Esq. died *April* 18, 1491, and was buried at *Askkeby; William* died in 1355, when *William Yelverton,* Esq. jun. and this *Catherine* his wife, presented to this church. *Yelverton* died in 1481, and she after married *Edmund Paston,* Esq.

(e) John de Clipesby, Esq. in the 8th of *Edward* IV. enfeoffed *Newent,* &c. in his lands, tenements, &c. and advowson of the church of *Plumstede Parva. John* presented to *Clipesby* in 1507.

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[6] This William died in 1455, and was buried in Ashby church. It appears that there were two William Clipesbys, probably father and son, the abovementioned William, who died 1455, whose widow Catherine married William Yelverton, Esq. and presented in 1459.

In the 6th of *Henry* VIII. *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, great marshal, and treasurer of *England*, granted to *William Paston*, Esq. and *Constance*, widow of *John Clipesby*, Esq. the wardship, and custody of the lands of *William Clipesby*, son and heir of *John Cliespby*, Esq. deceased, and held of the Duke, and on *February* 14, in the 17th of that King, they grant to the said *William*, the benefit of his marriage, for the virtuous manners and good conditions which he according to his duty hath used to the said *Constance* his mother.

(f) William Clipesby, Esq. of *Oby*, by his will dated *November* 28, 1540, orders his body to be buried on the north side of the chancel of this church, appoints *Lettice* his wife, and *John* his son executors, proved *October*, 29, 1541.—*Reg. Haydon. Norw.*—*Lettice* after married *William Cardinal*, Esq. of *Bromley Magna*, in *Essex*, and presented here in 1561.

(g) By an inquisition taken in the 37th of *Elizabeth*, *Audrey*, *Frances*, and *Julian* were found to be the daughters and coheirs of *John Clipesby*, Esq. *Audrey* married *Thomas Guybon*, Esq. son and heir of *Humphrey Guybon*, Esq. of *North Lynn*, and had with her the manor of *Oby*,—*Frances* died single, and *Julian* married Sir *Randolf Crew*, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, in the reign of King *James* I. by whom he had Sir *Clipesby Crew*, lord of this town, by the inheritance of his mother; from the *Crews*, it came to Sir *John Potts* of *Mannington* in *Norfolk*.

Sir *Algernon Potts*, Bart. held it, and conveyed it to *William Clarke*, Esq. who presented in 1721.

(h) Roger Bigot, ancestor of the Earls of *Norfolk*, had the lands of a freeman of St. *Bennet*, and was part of this manor of *Oby*; this came to the *Clipsby's*, by the heir of Sir *William Caly*, lord of *Oby*, and so was united to this manor of *Clipesby*, and held of the manor of *Forncett* in *Norfolk*.[7]

(i) The abbot of St. *Bennet* had a freeman here at the survey; what he held came on the exchange of land, between *King Henry* VIII. and Bishop *Rugg*, to the see of *Norwich*, and so was united to the Bishop's manor before mentioned.[8]

And the Conqueror had at the survey, the lands of 5 freemen, which *Almarus* took care of for him, they belonging to no particular fee, who held 46 acres of land, 5 of meadow, the fourth part of a salt pit, with a carucate, valued at 3*s.* but at the survey at 4*s.* these were added by the Conqueror to the lordship of *Causton*.[9]

George Knightley, Esq. was lord in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and in her 10th year had a præcipe to deliver it to *Edmund Pirton*, Esq.

The tenths were 5*l.*

The CHURCH is a rectory dedicated to St. *Peter*. the ancient valor was 12 marks, *Peter*-pence 12*d.*

[7] Terra Rogeri Bigoti——In Clipesby i lib. ho. Sci Bened.

[8] Tre. Sci. Benedicti de Hulmo.——In Clipesby i lib. ho.

[9] Lib. ho'es T. R. E. ad nullam firmam, p.tinentes quas Almar. custodit. qui additi st. ad firma' de Calnestune T. R. W.——In Clepesbej ten ide v liberos. ho'es de XLVI ac. tre. et v ac. p'ti et qr. pars i sal. sep. i car. tc. val. iii sol. mo. iiii.

RECTORS.

In 1320, *Thomas de Spyney*, instituted, presented by *Peter Buxkyn.*

1326, *Peter de Pagefield*, by *William*, rector of *Askeby*, &c.

1338, *Ralph de Depham. Ditto.*

1338, *John Urri.*

1338, *Ralph de Urri.*

1352, *Edmund de Fresingfeld.*

1361, *Henry Gottes*, by *Edmund Pykering, John*, his brother, and *Catherine Pres.*

1389, *Henry Waggestaff*, by *Edmund de Clipesby, John Pykering*, and *Jeff. Curteys*, in right of their wives.

1409, *John Dynynton*, by *John Clipesby*, domicellus, *Robert Kent*, &c.

1432, *Barth. Fuller. Ditto.*

1433, *Walter Drury*, by *John Clippesby*, Esq.

1440, *John Heroun. Ditto.*

1459, *John Dalton*, by *William Yelverton*, junior, and *Catherine* his wife.

1471, *Thomas Hauley*, by *William Clipesby*, Esq.

1473, *Richard Foo. Ditto.*

1477, *Roger Grenegrass. Ditto.*

1490, *Thomas Foulsham*, by *Edmund Paston*, Esq. and *Catherine* his wife.

1507, *John Owdolf*, by *John Clippesby*, Esq.

1513, *John Makins*, by the Bishop, a lapse.

1542, *William Smith*, by the assignees of *William Clippesby*, Esq.
Richard Crowder, rector.

1561, *Edward Sharpe*, by *William Cardinal*, Esq.

1593, *John Nevinson*, by *John Clipsby* of *Oby*, Esq.

1602, *William Parry*, by *Thomas Guybon* of *West Lynn*, and *Ralph Crew*, Esq.

——, *Thomas Dockwra*, presented by *William Clark*, Gent.
Isaac Laughton died rector in 1718.

1719, *George Hill. Ditto.*

1721, *Charles Trimnell. Ditto.*

1723, *William Adams. Ditto.*

1742, *Robert Goodwyn*, by *John Goodwyn*, Esq.

The present valor is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and is discharged; the advowson goes with the lordship, and the heirs of Mr. *Clark* were patrons in 1740.

On a gravestone in the church, the pourtraiture of a man and wife in brass, and

Orate ⸗⸗⸗⸗⸗⸗⸗⸗⸗⸗⸗⸗ *Tho. Pallinge et Emme uxoris ej. qui. obt.* 20 *die Augusti*, 1503.

On one in the chancel,

Orate ⸗⸗⸗⸗⸗⸗ *Will'mi Clypesbye, Armig. qui obt.* 10 *die Januarij*, 1511: and the arms of *Clipesby*, quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, on a bend, *gules*, three mullets of the first.

On a raised altar tomb, on the south side of the chancel, are the pourtraitures of a man and his wife in brass,

Here layes the bodyes of John Clipesbye, Esq. and Julian his wife, who had issue William deceased, and left Audrey, Francis, and Julian his daughters and coheirs, which John died 31*st of March,* 1594; and these shields of arms, *Clypesbye*, impaling *Jerningham*; — *Clypesbye*, impaling *Woodhouse* of *Kimberley*;—also a shield containing 12 coats quarterly;—the first, is *Clypesby*;—2d, *sable*, three martlets in a bordure ingrailed, *argent*;—3d, *vert*, an eagle displayed, *argent*, bruised with a bendlet, *or*;—4th, *azure*, a chevron, between three herns, *argent*;—5th, *azure*, a pike hauriant, *argent*;—6th, *or*, a saltire between four cross crosslets, *sable*;—7th, *Clipsbye*;—8th, *gules*, on a chief *or*, three torteaux;—9th, *gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*;—10th, *argent*, a chevron between three lioncels rampant, *gules*;—11th, barry of eight, *or* and *sable*;—12th, *Clipsbye*; all these are above the epitaph, and below are the following shields;—*Clipsbye*, impaling quarterly, in the 1st and 4th, *ermin*, in the 2d and 3d quarter, paly of six, *or* and *gules*, *Knightley*; — *Clipsbye*, impaling *sable*, on a chevron between three women's heads, *argent*, crowned and crined, *or*, as many roses, *gules*; —*Clypsbye*, and *Spilman*;—*Clipsbye*, and *Paston*.

In memory of the Rev. Mr. Geo. Hill, rector, who died Oct. 22, 1721, *aged* 66.

On an old brass,

D'nj. Joh. Heron, quo'da' rectoris, isti. eccle qui obt. xxv°. die mens. Sept. A°. Dnj. M. CCCCLXXII°.

The lady *Julian* abovementioned, who married Sir *Rand. Crew*, died at *Kewe* in *Surry*, in 1603, and was buried in the chancel of the church of *Richmond*, on her monument, was

Antiquá fuit orta domo, pia vixit, inivit
Virgo pudica thorum, sponsa pudica polum.

The temporalities of *Hickling* priory were 6*s.*—of St. *Bennet* at *Holm* 6s. 10*d.*—of *Weybridge* 11s.

ESCO.

William Beaufoe, Bishop of *Thetford* had 2 borderers here, who held 5 acres of land, and belonged to his lordship of *Hemesby*, which he held as a lay fee, and the said Bishop gave it to his see.[1]

[1] Terra Will. Epi. Tedfordensis de feudo in Esco, ii bord. de vi ac. tre. et p'tinent ad Hemesbej.

In Esco, i lib. ho. Almari Epi. comd. tantu. de xv. ac. terre. et dim. car. dim. ac. p'ti. et val. xvid.

This place has been depopulated some centuries; in the year 1273, in a survey of *Walter de Kirkeby*, prior of *Norwich*, *Sco-field* is mentioned as adjoining to *Martham* field, and the hospital of *Norwich* had lands therein.

The north field of *Sco* is also mentioned, and the king's high way, leading from *Sco* to *Repps*, and the King's highway leading from *Sco* to *Martham*.

A family took their name from it, *Alexander de Sco* was living here at this time, and had lands.

HEMESBY.

ALGAR Earl of *Mercia*, son of *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia* was lord of *Hemesby* in the time of King *Edward*; *Alwi* bought it of *Algar*, and *Stigand* the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, took it from him, and gave it to *Almarus*, his brother, Bishop of *Elmham*; but what right the see had to it, the hundred (by whom all suits and causes were tried) knew not.[2]

At the survey *William Beaufoe* Bishop of *Thetford*, was lord by the grant of the Conqueror, and held it as a lay fee in demean, consisting of 3 carucates of land, 33 villains, and 13 borderers, 6 servi, &c. 3 carucates in demean, 11 among the tenants, 40 acres of meadow, and 2 salt works, with a church endowed with 20 acres, valued at 16*d.* &c. and 4 socman had 60 acres of and, land 3 of meadow, with one carucate, it was with its beruite in *Martham*, one leuca and a half long, one broad, paid 30*d.* gelt, and valued with part of *Martham*, and *Winterton* at 26*l.* in King *Edward* I. reign, at the survey 29*l.*

This was a large capital manor, and Bishop *Beaufoe* at his death left it to his successours; and *Herbert* Bishop of *Norwich*, on his foundation of the priory of *Norwich*, settled it on that convent.

(b) Gyrard, who was prior in the reign of King *Henry* II. and his convent, with the consent of *John* Bishop of *Norwich* granted in fee to *Henry de Marsh* and his heirs, all their land at *Hemesby*, and their men, with their services, paying 70*l.* *per ann.*—witnesses, Master - - - *de Holcham*, *William de Toftes*, *Ralph de Bedeford*, *Adam de Akebeach*, &c.[3]

Roger son of *Richard*, son of *Walter de Hemesby*, granted a certain rent to *William de Walesham*, prior, *sans date*, but about 1280; —witnesses *Roger de Ormesby*, &c.

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[2] Terra Will. Epi. Tedfordensis de Feudo.——Hemesbej tenet Algar Comes T.R.E. et Alwius emit. Stigand. abstulit et dedit Almaro fri. suo sd. hund. nescit quomodo ex illo fuit in episcopatu in dominio. iii car. tre. et semp. xxxiii vill. et xiii bord. tc. vi ser. mo. iii sep. iii car. in d'nio et xi car hominu et XL ac. p'ti. et ii salin. i ecclia XX ac. et val. xvid. mo. xii porc. et CLX ov. et iiii soc. de LX ac. terre, iii ac. p'ti. et sep. i car.

[3] Reg. Cath. Norw. fol. 197, & 223.

Bartholomew, son of *Ralph de Somerton*, granted lands here to *William de Kyrkely*, prior, &c. *sans date*;—witnesses, Sir *William de Redham, Ralph Bill, Thomas de Begevile, Roger de Bavent*, Knts. &c. and *William* son of *Godfrey de Hemesbye* gave lands here to the said prior;—witnesses, Sir *Robert de Castre, Laurence de la Mare.*

John, son of Sir *William de Ormesby*, quitclaimed to *William de Kirkeby*, prior, lands here, between the lands of Sir *William de Redham* and *Ellen* his wife, held by her in dower of the inheritance of *Roger de Ormesby*;—witnesses, Sir *Walter de Burgh*, Sir *Ralph Bill*; and *Gerberge*, widow of *William Plente* of *Ormesby*, gave lands to the said prior;—witnesses, Sir *William de Redham*, Sir *Robert de Mauteby, Roger de Ormesby, Nicholas Clere.*

John Everard of *Ormesby* granted also lands to the said prior;—witnesses, Sir *Walter de Mauteby*, and *Robert* his son, *Robert de Somerton, Simon Peche*, and *Thomas de Hakeford*, Knts.

Roger, son of Sir *William de Ormesby*, quitclaimed lands to *Henry de Lakenham*, the prior, about 1290, which Sir *William de Redham* held of the dower of *Ellen* his mother.

In the 6th year of *William de Claxton*, prior of *Norwich*, a court was held by him, when it was found by the homage, that it was the custom of this manor, that on the death of a villain, his heir, had a right to, and might claim a cart, and a plow with their utensils, a table with its cloth, a ladder, a bason, and washing vessel, dishes and plates, 1 *tinum*, 1 *ciman*, *et* 1 *cilicum* for a bed *(p. torac)* - - - - - -, a bason, washing vessel, a grindstone, spade, and fork.

In the 9th of *Henry* III. the prior gave two palfreys to have a mercate here, and at *Secheford*; and in the 13th of that King, *Walter de Malteby*, conveyed by fine to *Simon* the prior a messuage, and 3 carucates of land in *Hemesby* and *Martham*; and the prior granted to *Walter*, all the land that he had at *Becham*, excepting the advowson of that church, which was to remain to the prior and convent, and gave besides to *Walter* 200 marks.[4]

In the 41st of that King, the prior had wreck at sea, which belonged to the abbot of *Holm*, but the prior's men being near to the sea, save it, and the abbot allows it at will; and in a pleading in the 52d year of *Edward* I. the prior claimed wreck from *Palling* cross to the bounds of *Yarmouth*, with frank pledge, assise, free warren, pillory and tumbrel.

Their temporalities in 1428, were valued at 41*l*. 11*s*. 2*d*. *ob*. *per ann*. and in the *Cellarer's Computus*, in the 31st of *Henry* VI. I find 3*s*. 4*d*. abatement of rent on account of lands swallowed up here by the sea; and the same abatement for lands swallowed up at *Winterton*; the cellarers account for 92*d*. revived at the fair in 1519, for the prior, to pray for the soul of *Elizabeth Clere*.

On the dissolution of the priory this manor became part of the Crown revenues; and the church was deprived of it, and King *Edward* VI. on *November* 21, in his sixth year, granted it to *John Dudley* Earl of *Northumberland*, in consideration of the site of the monastery of *Tinmouth*, in that county; with the impropriated rectory and advowson of the vicarage.

On the attainder of that Duke, in Queen *Mary's* reign, it fell to the Crown; and in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary* Sir *Robert Dudley*, son of the aforesaid duke, and *Anne* his wife had a grant of it on *January* 30.

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[4] Reg. Cath. Norw. 1, f. 105.

Queen *Elizabeth*, by letters patents dated at *Westminster, February* 5, in her 7th year, reciting the grant made by *Philip* and *Mary* (to the said Sir *Robert Dudley*, now her faithful counsellor and Earl of *Leicester)* of this manor, 30 messuages, 14 cottages, 1000 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 1000 of pasture, 80 of wood, 1000 of furze and heath, with the advowson of the vicarage of the church, &c.

King *Edward* VI. on *January* 26, in his fifth year, demised to *Hugh Ellis* Gent. the rectory of the said church, with all the glebe lands, tithes, &c. for 21 years, paying to the king 11*l. per ann.* the queen hereby also now gives to the said earl, the reversion of the same rectory, in as full a manner, as *John* Duke of *Northumberland* held the same; (the rent of 11*l. per ann.* being reserved to the Crown) with all courts, letes, felon's goods, mercates, fairs, &c.

In the said year, Sir *Thomas Gresham* purchased it of the Earl, and in the 13th of *Elizabeth*, settled this lordship, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, on himself for life; the reversion on *Nath. Bacon*, Esq. of *Greys* Inn, son of Sir *Nath. Bacon*, lord keeper of the great seal, and *Ann* his wife.

This *Nathaniel* was afterwards Knight of the Bath, and *Ann* his wife was a natural daughter of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, by whom he had three daughters and coheirs; *Anne* married to *John Townsend* of *Raynham*; *Elizabeth*, to Sir *Thomas Knevet*, junior of *Ashwell-Thorp*; and *Winefrede* to *Sir Robert Gawdy* of *Claxton* in *Norfolk*; and on a division of the estate, this lordship came to Sir *Thomas Knevet*, by *Elizabeth* his wife.

Sir *Thomas Knevet* junior, dying in 1605, *Elizabeth*, lady *Knevet*, afterwards settled it on *Nathaniel Knevet*, Esq. a younger son, who was lord in 1633.

Edward Paston, Esq. lord in 1742.

The tenths were 9*l.*—Deducted 3*l.*

The Church was a rectory, dedicated to St. *Mary*, valued at 16 marks, and was appropriated to the priory of *Norwich*, and a vicarage was settled, valued at 6 marks, the cellarer of *Norwich*, had a pention of 10*s. per ann.* paid by the vicar, the present valor of the vicarage is 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and is discharged.

VICARS.

In 1324, *Robert de Langele*, instituted vicar, presented by the prior and convent of *Norwich*.

1328, *William de Bynham.*

1331, *John Goodrych.*

1340, *Roger Pertroun.*

1355, *John de Steynaston.*

1394, *Oliver Mendham.*

1448, *Edmund Trynok*, instituted vicar, on the death of *Jeffrey Danyell*, by the prior, &c.

Richard Maryl died vicar 1728, and *Thomas Whaite* succeeded, presented by *Simon Taylor*, Esq.

On a grave-stone, the pourtraiture of a woman in brass, and on a plate,

Pray for the soule of Margaret Dooke, late the wife of John Dooke, who departed, &c. in 1539.

On a window, the arms of *Dooke; or*, three lions heads erased *gules*, on a chief of the second, three mullets of the first.

Orate p. a'ia Tho. Bunne, qui pavimentum hujus ecclie lapdib; marmoreis fieri fecit A°. D'ni. 1500.

The town probably takes its name from some rivulet, *Hems*, is a rivulet near *Totness* in *Devonshire*.

MARTHAM.

ONE part of this town, was a beruite to *Algar* Earl of *Mercia's* manor of *Hemes*, which *Alwi*, and *Stigand*, the Archbishop took from him, and gave it to his brother *Almar* Bishop of *Elmham*, (as may be there seen) who held it in King *Edward's* time, and was deprived of it at the Conquest; consisting of 2 carucates of land, 8 villains, 3 borderers, and one servus, 2 carucates in demean, one among the tenants, and 50 acres of meadow; at the Conquest it was granted to *William Beaufoe*, Bishop of *Thetford*, with *Hemesby*, as a lay fee; and with *Hemesby*, was one leuca and a half broad, and one wide, and paid 30*d.* gelt, valued at 26*l.* but at the survey at 29*l.*

In *Martham* 36 freemen, who were only under the protection of *Almarus*, Bishop of *Elmham*, had 5 carucates of land, and 10 acres, with 50 acres of meadow; and there were 16 carucates, then valued at 6*l.* but at the survey, at 8*l.* 10*s.* and there was a church endowed with 50 acres, valued at 50*d.*[5] Bishop *Beaufoe* held this also as a lay fee, by a grant of the Conqueror; and on his death, gave both to his see and successors, but Bishop *Herbert*, on his founding the priory of *Norwich*, settled it on that convent, by deed in *September* 1101.

Several families had an interest in these fees.

In the first of King *John*, there was a pleading between *Walter de Basingham* and the prior of *Norwich*, about lands here and in *Hemesby*, and the family of *De Gunton*, had a considerable interest.

[5] Terra Will. Epi. Tedfordensis de Feudo——-Martham, i berewita p. tinet. isti. manerio, ii car. tre. sep. viii vill. et iii bord. et i serv. sep. ii car. in d'nio. et i car. hom. et L ac. p'ti. &c. t'c. val. xxvi lib. mo. xxix lib. et Martham ht. i leug. et dim. et in lato. i leug. et de gelto. xxxd.

In Martham xxxvi lib. ho'es Almari, com'dation'. tantu'. v car. terre et x ac. mo. ten. W. Ep. ct L ac. p'ti. sep. xvi car. tc. val. vi lib. mo. viii lib. et x sol, i ecclia L ac. et val. Ld.

Matthew de Gunton, granted by fine in the 8th of *Henry* III. to *William*, prior of *Norwich*, the advowson of the church of *Martham*; who received *Matthew*, and all his men, or tenants to be partioners in all the prayers of their convent; and in the following year, he also gave 9 acres of land here to master *Adam de Wausingham*, and his successors, in the church of St. *Mary*, of *Martham*, *Adam* paying to him 40*s*.

Roger de Gunton, probably son of *Matthew*, gave by deed *sans date*,[6] to God and the church of the Holy *Trinity* of *Norwich*, a messuage here, and 12 acres of arable land adjoining, late Mr. *Adam de Wausingham's*, free from all services, for the life of *Isabell de Castre* his mother-in-law, and after her decease, to the priory, paying to him and his successors 2*s*. *per ann*.—witnesses, *Reyner de Burgo*, *William de Stalham*, Knts. *Robert de Mauteby*, &c.

Walter de Malteby conveyed by fine in the 33d of *Henry* III. to *Simon*, prior of *Norwich*, a messuage, with 3 carucates of land in this town, and *Hemesby*; who gave to *Walter* 200 marks of silver; and all the land in *Becham*, which the convent held there, except the advowson of the church.

About the end of the reign of *Henry* III. in the time of *William de Kyrkeby*, prior, a survey was made of the prior's manor; and it appears that there was 217 acres, in the prior's hands, and several benefactions were granted.

Robert, son of *John*, son of ——— *le Seneschal* of *Hemesby*, gave lands to *William* the prior, paying 10*s*. *per ann*.—witnesses, Sir *William de Redham*, Sir *William de Fleg*, &c.

Robert, son of *Elinode de Rollesby*, confirmed the exchange of lands of his fee in *Martham*, made between *Robert*, son of *Warine de Martham*, and *William de Kirkeby*, the prior;—witnesses, *Robert de Castre*, *William de Redham*, *Hervey de Vaux*, Knts. *Richer de Martham*, &c.

Simon Poche and *Julian* his wife, were benefactors.

In the 15th of *Edward* I. the prior claimed wreck at sea, assise, free-warren, pillory, tumbrel, with the lete here and in *Hemesby*; and in the said year *Roger de Bavent* and *Elizabeth* his wife, claimed view of frank pledge in the manor here, with *John de Methwold* and *Margaret* his wife; *Symon de Lynch*, or *Lincoln*, and *Catherine* his wife; *John de Crostweyt* and *Sibill*[7] his wife, held as parceners; their wives were daughters and coheirs, with *Julian*, (wife of *Simon Peche*,) to *John de Gunton*, who died about the 5th of *Edward* I.

About the 24th of *Edward* I. when *Henry de Lakenham* was prior, certain customs, &c. relating to the priory were as follows.

The manor was valued at 9*l*. 16*s*. 7*d*. *ob*. *per ann*.—the aid paid was 74*s*. 7*d*. *ob*.—averages of the villains and tenants in soccage 20*s*. *ob*. *q*. that is for carriages of corn;—a mett of corn is mentioned, said to contain 4 summa's of barley, a summa, or seam being 8 bushels;—an ereing of land, that containing 12 acres;—the days works in autumn, were 356;—reaping days 241;—in My-Days work, 20 days, binding days 222;—paid for ditching 22*d*. *ob*.—carriage of dung 22*s*. 3*d*.—making of barley 38*s* *ob*.—rent hens 103;—harrowing days from the soccage tenants 26;—rents from the turbarys in *South-Fen*, and butting on *Marham Lyng*, 4s. *ob.*

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[6] Reg. i Ec. Cath. Norw. fol. 95, 105, 215.

[7] Sibilll is said to have married also John de Gymingham.

The temporalities of the prior in 1428, were valued at 21*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* *ob.*

In the 20th of *Edward* IV. the prior had a patent for a fair here, on the 5th of *August*.

On the Dissolution of the priory, it came to the Crown, and so remained in the first of King *Edward* VI. when on *November* 9, the impropriated rectory, with the patronage of the vicarage, was granted to the dean and chapter of *Norwich*, and was confirmed by parliament, but this lordship was taken from the church and not granted to the dean and chapter.

In the reign of Queen *Elizabeth* it was in the Crown, valued at 48*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.*

Hugh Ellis had a lease of it, and afterwards the *Cleres*, and Sir *Edward Clere* held it in ——.

The rent of assise of the prior's manors here, in the 14th of *Henry* VIII. was 36*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*—perquisites of court 9*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

Laurence de Huntingfeld had a lordship in the 24th of *Henry* III. held of the see of *Norwich*, by half a fee; and paid an aid on the marriage of *Isabel* the King's sister, to the Emperor of *Germany*; and in the 46th of that King, a fine was levied between *Robert*, son of *Warine de Martham*, querent, and *Amabilia de Martham* impedient, of lands.

In the 9th of *Edward* II. *John*, son of *William de Crostweyt*, and *Sibill* his wife, convey lands to *Robert*, son of *Warine de Martham*.

In 1322, there were certain disputes between the prior and *Laurence de Huntingfeld*, who claimed from the tenants of the prior certain services,[8] but were compromised, on the prior's resigning all his right to the services of *Laurence's* tenants to him; as he did to those of the prior; and in the said year *Bartholomew*, son of *Laurence de Huntingfeld*, and heir of *Juliana*, daughter of *Ralph de Bavent*, Knt. his mother, late wife of *Laurence*, quitclaimed to the prior, and confirmed the aforesaid agreement.

Robert de Martham, about the 13th of *Edward* III. granted to the abbess of the nuns of St. *Clare*, without *Aldgate*, 20 marks *per ann.* out of his lands and tenements here, in *Horsey*, *Repps*, and *Bastwick*, during the life of *Catherine*, late wife of *John de Ingham* deceased, son of Sir *Oliver de Ingham*, she being then a nun there.

Thomas de Huntingfeld held half a fee in the 20th of *Edward* III. late *Laurence de Huntingfelds*.

COBHAM COLLEGE MANOR.

In the 24th of *Henry* III. *Bartholomew de Burlee*, or *Brevyle* held half a fee of the see of *Norwich*; and paid an aid on the marriage of his sister to the Emperor.

In the 5th of *Edward* II. *Isabel*, late wife of *Bartholomew de Burlee*, quitclaimed all right to the services of the prior's villains, as held by her ancestors;—witnesses, *Alexander de Clavering*, *Bartholomew*

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[8] Reg. 1. Cath. Norw. fol. 170.

de Somerton, Knts. and in the 35th of *Edward* III. *Ralph*, son of Sir *Edward Gerberge*, released to Sir *Laurence Burlee* or *Brevyle*, and his heirs, all his right in the moieties of the manors of *Martham* and *Gillingham*, with lands in *Hemesby*, *Ormesby*, &c.

Sir *Laurence de Burley* gave it soon after to the college at *Cobham*, in *Kent*, founded by *John de Cobham* Lord *Cobham*, by the license of King *Edward* III. *Ao.* 36, *Novr.* 18, for 5 priests, in the church of *Cobham*.

In the 39th of that King, *Henry de Apuldrefeld*, senior, *William de Apuldrefeld*, *Henry de Apuldrefeld*, junior, and *John King*, chaplains, grant to *Reginald de Cobham*, clerk, *John Adeleigh*, junior, *John Tasborow*, clerk, the manor of *Martham* in *Norfolk*, with all the lands they lately had of the gift of Sir *Laurence de Burley* of *Kent*, by deed, dated at *Canterbury* on *Thursday* after the feast of St. *Lucy* the Virgin.

In the 48th of the said King, *Henry* Bishop of *Norwich* gave license to *Reginald de Cobham* clerk, to give this lordship immediately, held of him, to the master and priests of that college; dated at *Norwich*, on the feast of St. *Andrew*.

In the said year, the master and fellows demise to *John* Lord *Cobham*, this manor for life on *December* 20.

In the 4th of *Richard* II. license was granted to the master, &c. of this college, to amortise it to the priory of *Norwich* for 16*l.* rent *per ann.* with lands, &c. in *East Chalk* in *Kent*.

Here it remained till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown; and Queen *Elizabeth*, in her 28th year, *November* 23, demised to *George Brook*, Gent. the site of this manor, with all the demean lands for 21 years, at 4*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* *per ann.* and on *October* 17, in the first of King *James* I. a grant of the same, (paying the same fee farm rent,) was made to Sir *George Hume*.

The said fee farm rent at the request of Sir *Christopher Hatton*, was given in the 6th of that King to Sir *William Hobart*.

In the 14th of *Henry* VIII. I find *Cobham Were's* fishery let with *Randol's* flete at 26*s.* 8*d.*

Here the Conqueror held 10 acres of a freeman of Earl *Guert*, and *Almarus* had the care of him in the time of the Confessor. This freeman ploughed with two oxen, and the land was valued at 8*d.* and being under no particular fee or lordship, he was with some other freemen and their possessions, added to the lordship of *Causton*, a manor of the Conqueror's.[9]

This made (as I take it) part of the manor of *Meys* in *Causton*, which was part of the King's manor in that town, and granted off by King *Henry* I. to the family of *De Mey*,[1] lord of it many years.

William Knightley of *Norwich*, Gent. as appears by his will, dated *October* 12, 1547, died lord of this manor of *Meys* here and in *Causton*, and left it to *Agnes* his wife, who was a sister of Sir *Nicholas Hare*, and *George Knightley*, Esq. his son and heir, was lord of it with the appurtenances in *Hemesby*, *Clipesby*, &c. in the 10th of *Elizabeth*.

The Conqueror had ejected 2 freemen out of their possessions here, one of *Guert* and one of King *Harold's*, who held under their commendation 60 acres of meadow, and a carucate, &c. valued at 4*s.* but at the survey at 6*s* 8*d.* and belonged to the manor of *Ormesby.*[2]

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[9] In Martha' Rex. tenet i libu' ho'em. d' x ac. t're. sep. ar. cu' duob; bovib; et sep. val. viiid. et hoc. totu e. in firma sup' dicta.

[1] Reg. Wymer Norw. p. 57.

Godric also in *Martham* had the care of 30 acres of land, and of 3 socmen who had 15 acres of land and 3 of meadow, and this was a beruite to the Conqueror's manor of *Castre.*[3]

The abbot of St. *Bennet* had at the survey 2 socmen who had 10 acres of land, valued at 12*d.* and besides this a freeman of that abbey who had 6 acres; and there were 3 acres and a half of meadow held by a blind man, valued at 12*d.*[4]

This on the dissolution of that abbey, was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to the see of *Norwich*, on the exchange of lands.

The tenths were 9*l.* 14*s.* Deducted 9*l.*

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was a rectory, valued at 37 marks, and given by *Roger de Gunton* with all its appurtenances, with the consent of *Nicholas* his son and heir, in the presence of *William* Bishop of *Norwich* for the redemption of his soul, to the prior and convent of *Norwich.*[5] Witnesses, *Abbat Danyel* (of *Holm*) *William* and *Roger* archdeacons, *William de Hasting*, *Alan de Bellofago*, &c. and this was about the year 1160, and was confirmed by the aforesaid Bishop.

John de Grey Bishop of *Norwich*, appropriated it to the use of the cellarer, with liberty to be served by stipendiary chaplains.

Aftewards, by consent of the prior and monks, a vicarage was endowed, by *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich* in 1246.

RECTORS.

Thurbert was rector when *Roger de Gunton* granted it; on whose death, *John de Grey* Bishop of *Norwich*, collated *Jeffrey*, dean of *Norwich* to it; but after much suit between the Bishop and prior, before the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the dean renounced his right on the Bishop's collation, and was instituted at the presentation of the prior and convent; and after this institution, with the consent of the prior and convent, he presented Master *Adam de Wausingham* his vicar; reserving to himself as rector, 12 marks *per ann.* out of the benefice, and settled 5 marks *per ann.* on the prior and convent.

On *Jeffrey's* death, the said *Adam* possessed the whole church peaceably, paying the five marks *per ann.* to the convent; and on *Adam's* death, Bishop *Blumvile* granted the whole church to the use of the monks.

In the 8th of *Henry* III. *Matthew de Gunton*, a descendant of *Roger* abovementioned, confirmed his grant of the church to the prior, &c. but *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich*, in 1246, settled a vicarage, with a manse, oblations, small tithes, with a moiety of the hay.[6]

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[2] Terre Regis——In Martham ii lib. ho'es. i Gert. alter Heroldi com'dat. de lx ac. t're. et vi ac. p'ti. tc. i car. p et mo. dim. to' et p. et iiii sol. mo. vi sol. et viiid. et et in censu Ormesbei.

[3] Terre Regis qua' Godric servat——In Martham Beruita xxx ac. t're. et p'tinet in Castre, et iii soc. de xv ac. t're. et iii ac. p'ti.

[4] T're. S'ci. Benedicti de Hulmo. ——In Martham ii soc. x ac. val. xiid. In Martha' lib. ho. S. B. vi ac. et iii ac. quas ten. cœc; et dim. ac. p'ti. val. xiid.

[5] Reg. Eccles. Cath. Norw. fol. 41. ——Reg. 1. fol. 31.

[6] Reg. 1. Ec. Cath, Norw. fol. 42.

VICARS.

In 1311, *Thomas de Langhale* instituted vicar, presented by the prior and convent.

1311, *John de Eccles.*

1321, *William de Wicclewood*

1342, *Thomas de Halvergete.*

1349, *John Spyre.*

William Wardeboys vicar.

1378, *Andrew Read.*

1389, *William Northales.*

1392, *Robert Tynmouth.*

1405, *John Lanham,* alias *Salteby.*

1449, *William Bishop,* succeeded *Ed. Berry.*

Robert Allen died vicar 1487.

On the dissolution of the priory, the patronage of the church came to the Crown, with the appropriated rectory, and were granted to the dean and chapter of *Norwich,* on *Nov.* 9, in the first of *Edward* VI. and so remains.

Ralph Ovington was vicar about 1600, and succeeded by *Robert Lynsey.*

1728, *Js. Savage,* by the dean, &c. of *Norwich.*

1758, *Thomas Bowman. Ditto.*

The vicarage is valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and is discharged.

In the chancel a gravestone for *Ed. Freeman* Gent. who died *July* 12, 1649, aged 44.

One for the Revd. Mr. *Thomas Dockwra,* curate of this parish, who died in 1719.

One for the Revd. Mr. *Richard Marris,* who died 1728, aged 74.

Hic jacet Mr. Robt. Alen quondâ Vicari. huj. Ecclie, qui obt. 3 *die mensis Martij AD.* M.CCCCLXXXVII.

The church has a nave, a north and south isle, and a chancel.

The chapel of St. *Mary* in this church mentioned in 1506

On a window in the north isle,

Orate p. a'iab ; Rogeri Clark et - - - - - - qui istâ fenestram fecerunt fieri honore beate Marie.

In 1479, the chapel of St. *Blide* of *Martham, Richard Fullere* of *Norwich,* tanner, in 1522, gives to the repair of the church of *Martham,*[7] where St. *Blithe* lyeth 10*s.* Here was the guild of St. *John* Baptist.

Roger de K. parish chaplain of *Martham,* in 1323, had license from the prior and convent, to teach grammar to 20 boys.

Alan Earl of *Richmond* had here, the land that two freemen were deprived of, containing 6 acres, and there were 20 in demean, and half a carucate.[8] This belonged to the lordship of *West Somerton.*

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[7] Reg. Alablaster Norw. fol. 163.

[8] Terre Alani Comitis——In Martham ii libi. ho'es et dim. de vi ac. t're. et xx ac. in d'nio. semp. dim. car.

O B Y.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the Earls of *Norfolk*, was lord of *Oby* at the survey, and *Stanart* held it then of *Roger*. *Ringulf*, who was lord in the Confessor's time, being deprived, it consisting of 30 acres of land, half a carucate and 6 acres of meadow, and six freemen held under him 30 acres of land, and one acre of meadow, with half a carucate; *Roger Bigot* laid claim to them by the gift of the king, and they belonged to the fee of his predecessor *Alwi* of *Thetford*, and were valued at 4*s*.

Stanart also had under *Roger* in this town, the land of *Godwin* a free man, who was deprived, containing 30 acres of land, and a carucate with 5 borderers; and three freemen held under *Godwin* 15 acres of land, one of meadow, and half a carucate, valued at 4*s*. and these *Bigot* had as belonging to the fee of his predecessor *Alwi*.

The said *Roger Bigot* had the land of a freeman who was deprived of six acres of land, one of meadow, with 2 oxen, valued at 7*d*. *per ann.*[9]

Stanart or *Stannard*, who was enfeoffed of this lordship, had also another in this town, of the abbot of St. *Bennet*.

In the 20th of *Henry* III. *William de Ormesby* held here and in *Burgh*, one fee of the *Bigods*, Earls Marshal; and in the 14th of *Edward* I. *William de Ormesby* and *Agnes* his wife, were possessed of it; and *Alice Caly* in the 20th of that King.

William de Ormesby, the abbot of St. *Bennet*, and *Nicholas* in the *Willows*, were returned to be lords in the 9th of *Edward* II. and in the 11th of the said King, *William de Caley* and *Catherine* his wife, settled this lordship on themselves for life, remainder to *John* his son and his heirs.

Sir *John Kaley* of *Owby* and *Maud* his wife, held it in the 10th of *Edward* III. and *John Caly*, parson of *Rollesby*, released to *William de Caly* his brother, all his claim of lands here, &c. in the 20th of that King; and Sir *William Caley* and *Alice* his wife, settled on themselves in the 47th of the said reign; remainder to the heirs of Sir *William Caley*.——Witnesses Sir *William Cardeston*, Sir *John Mauteby*, Sir *Edm. de Clipesby*, &c.

Sir *William* and *Alice* his wife, living in the 2d of *Richard* II. and in the 17th of that King, *Alice* widow of Sir *William Caly*, by indenture between her and Dame *Cecily de Kerdeston*, Sir *Bartholomew*

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[9] Terra Rogeri Bigoti——In Obei. tenet Stanart qua' tenuit Ringulf i lib. ho' te'pe R. E. xxx ac. t're sep. dim. car. vi ac. p'ti et vi libi. ho'es et sub eo xxx ac. t're. et i ac. p'ti. sep. dim. car. hos reclamat R. Bigot ex dono Reg. et f't de feudo Alwi a Tetforde antecessoris sui'. sep. val. iiii sol. In ea'd. ten. i lib. hom Goduin. xxx ac. t're. mo. v bor. i de' Stanart. sep. i car. et iii lib. ho'es sub eo xv ac. t're. i ac. p'ti. sep. dim. car. sep. val. iiii sol. hos. ht. R. Bigot de feudo Alwi antecessoris sui——In Othebei i lib. ho. vi ac. t're. i ac. p'ti. cu' ii bovibus val. vii*d*.

de Bacon, and Sir *Stephen Hales*, knights, settled this manor on her 2 daughters, *Eve and Agnes*; remainder to the right heirs of Sir *William Caly*, who died in 1380.

Robert Newent, parson of *Reefham*, in the 3d of *Henry* V. confirms to *John Clipesby* and *Roger Harsyke* this manor, which he had of the feoffment of *Alice*, widow of Sir *William Caly*, to them and their heirs; remainder to the right heirs of Sir *William Caly*.

This *John Clipesby*, and *Roger Harsyke*, were the sons of *Edmund Clipesby*, and Sir *John Harsyke*; who married the two daughters and coheirs of Sir *William Caly* and *Alice* his wife; *Clipsby* marrying *Eve*, and *Harsyke Agnes*.

Alice, widow of Sir *William Caly*, and *Cecilia de Kerdeston*, were sisters, and daughters of Sir *John de Brews* of *Topcroft*; and in the 8th of *Richard* II. the Lady *Cecilia de Kerdeston* calls *Alice*, widow of Sir *Roger Newent*, her sister.

John Clipesby, Esq. son of *Edmund*, on a division of the *Calys* inheritance, enjoyed this manor in the 9th of *Henry* V. and let to farm 126 acres of land and the manor house; except the chambers on the east side of the hall, with the solary above, and the chapel adjoining, with the stable, and free ingress and egress, perquisites of court, wards, &c. and swan-mark at 20*l. per ann.* This *John* died in 1454.

In this family it remained, till on the death of *John Clipesby*, Esq. it came to his three daughters and coheirs.

In the 37th of *Elizabeth*, it was found that *Thomas Guybon*, Esq. son and heir of *Humphrey Guybon*, Esq. of *Lynn*, was lord of *Oby* in right of *Audry* his wife, daughter and coheir of *John Clipesby*, Esq. as in *Clipesby*.

The abbey of St. *Bennet* at *Holm* had at the survey one carucate of land, two villains, 10 acres of meadow, 2 carucates in demean, and two bovates or oxgangs belonging to the tenants, 3 runci, 2 cows, 6 swine, valued formerly at 20*s.* then at 30*s.* it was 6 furlongs long and 3 broad, and paid 9*d.* gelt, &c.

There belonged to this manor 10 freemen under the protection of the abby, with 84 acres, 14 acres of meadow, and 2 borderers with 2 carucates, valued at 6*s.* ——— A freeman also of the abbot had 23 acres, and a carucate, and 6 acres of meadow, valued at 30*s.*[1]

This lordship was given by King *Canute* to the abbey, on his foundation of the same.

Anselm, abbot of St. *Bennet*, granted to *Richard*, son of *Stannard*, the land of *Ouby*, as free as *Walter Rufus* held it in the time of *Richer*, the abbot, and to his heirs, paying 80 measures of bread corn *per ann.* and *Richard* gave of his free gift to the cellarer, 3*s. per ann.* payable at St. *Michael*.[2] Witnesses, *William*, the abbot's nephew, son of *Harman*, *William de Redham*, &c. *Richer* was rector about 1125, and *Anselm* about 1240.

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[1] T're. S'ci. Benedicti de Hulmo—— Orbi ten. sep. S. B. i car. t're. sep. ii vill. x ac. p'ti. in d'nio, et ii bov. hom. iii runc. ii an. vi por. tc. val. xx sol. mo. xxx ht. vi qr. in long. et iii in lat. et de g. ixd. q'cq; ibi ten isti manero, p'tinent x libi. ho'es Sc'i. Benedicti com'd de lxxxiiii ac. et xiiii ac. p'ti. sep. ii bor. ii car. val. vi sol.———In Houby i lib. ho. de xxiii ac. sep. i car. vi ac. p'ti. val. xxx.

[2] Reg. Abbat. S. Bened. in Bibliot. Catton. fol. 3.

William, abbot, 1127, *Ao.* 28 of *Henry* I. confirmed the said grant of *Richer* the abbot, to *Richard*.

William de Ouby, held in farm the abbot's lands, and was signed with the cross, when there came a precept from *Thomas Becket*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, *William*, bishop of *Norwich*, to endeavour by ecclesiastical censure to make *William de Oubj* to restore to the monks their portions, before he proceeded on his journey, as fully as *Richard* his father received it of the abbot. This was about the year 1165.

Sir *William de Oweby* was witness to a deed, sans date, of *Robert de Mauteby*, about the year 1200.

William, son of *Alexander de Sparham*, confirmed to *Robert*, son of *Reginald* the priest, the grant of the lands of his father, and late *Peter de Oubey's*. Witnesses, *Hugh de Clipesby*, *Richard de Askeby*, *Herdwin de Clipesby*. This was in the time of *Henry* II.

William, son of *William de Sparham*, confirmed to *Roger de Suffield*, *William* his brother and their heirs, all the corn land that he held of the abbot, in *Ashby*, *Oby*, *Repps*, *Bastwick*, with the homages, rents, services, &c. to be held of them, paying during their lives, 80 minas of breadcorn, sans date. Witnesses, Sir *Reyner de Burgh*, *Roger de Ormesby*, *Bartholomew de Somerton*, *Robert Bill*, *William de Heringby*.

Sir *Roger de Suffield* and *William* his brother, grant to the Lady *Dyonisia*, wife of Sir *William de Sparham*, a moiety of the cornland (or myne land) as her dower, for life, sans date. Witnesses, *Reymer de Burgo*, *Roger de Hemesby*, &c.

Sir *Roger de Suffeld's* interest herein came to his wife; probably a daughter and coheir of Sir *William de Ouby*.

Sir *Roger's* daughter and heir *Christian*, brought it by marriage to *William Hempstede*; *Hamon de Hempstede* his son inherited it, and by his daughter and coheir, *Agnes*, it came to her husband, *Hugh de Caly*, *Symon de Hempstede*, her brother, dying without issue: and there was an agreement between this *Hugh de Caly* and *Agnes* his wife, and *Adam*, the abbot of St. *Bennet*, that as often as any of the heirs of *Agnes* should die, they should pay relief to the abbot for the lands they held of him in *Flegg* hundred, 40 minas of breadcorn, and no more;[3] this was about 1260.

This *Hugh* and *Agnes* his wife, were living in the 6th year of *Edward* I. *Agnes* his widow in the 14th of that King, as appears from a fine.

Sir *William Caley* was lord in the 14th year of *Edward* I. as appears from a pleading; and the said *William* and *Catherine* his wife, settled it in the 11th of *Edwand* II. on their son *John* and his heirs.

In the 10th of *Edward* III. Sir *John Caly* of *Owby* and *Maud* his wife, settled it on *William* their son by fine.

In the 47th of *Edward* III. Sir *John Brews*, &c. as trustees, settled this manor of *Owby* on Sir *William Kaly* and *Alice* his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, &c. Witnesses, *Edmund de Ufford*, *William de Cardeston*, *John de Mauteby*, *Edmund de Clipesby*, &c.

This *Alice* was daughter of Sir *John Brews*, and afterwards married to Sir *Roger Newent*, and was his widow in the 10th of *Richard* the Second.

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[3] Reg. Holm. fol. 131, &c.——Reg. Walsingh. fol. 105. Reg. Holm. fol. 144

Sir *William* left by *Alice* his wife, 2 daughters and coheirs; *Eve*, married to *Edmund de Clipesby*, lord in her right of *Oby;* and *Agnes*, to Sir *John Harsyke* of *Southacre*, lord of *Hecham* by *Snetesham* in her right; but it appears that there were two *Edmunds de Clipesby*, the father and the son.

In the 16th of *Richard* II. the lords, at the request of the commons of *England*, that no eyre, or *trayle le baston*, nor any general oyer and determiner, should be holden till the next parliament, except the oyer, &c. in *Norfolk*, touching the death of *Edmund Clipesby* the elder, and *Walter Cook*, &c.[4]

It is a quære which of these two *Edmunds* married the said *Eve;* and it seems that *Alice*, widow of Sir *William*, enfeoffed this manor, so that *Edmund de Clipesby* never enjoyed it, it being in the 18th of *Richard* II. released by *William Argenton*, and *John Geneye*, knights, to the Lady *Cecilia*, widow of Sir *William de Kerdeston*.

Robert Newent, parson of *Reefham*, confirmed to *John Clipesby*, son of *Edmund*, this lordship, which he had with other feoffees, of the gift of *Alice*, widow of Sir *William Caly*, &c.[5]

Sir *William Caly's* will is dated *October* 11, in 1380, and proved *November* 11 following, his body to be buried in the chancel of St. *Mary* of *Askeby*.

In this family of *Clipesby* this lordship, with that before mentioned, remained, till the death of *John Clipesby*, Esq. the last heir male: and on a division of his estate among his daughters, this town came by *Audrey*, one of his daughters, to *Thomas Guybon*, Esq. (as may be seen in *Clipesby)* who was lord in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *James* I.

Their son, *John Guybon*, Esq. inherited it, and was lord in the the reign of King *Charles* I. and married *Catherine*, daughter of *Francis Mapes* of *Rollesby*, Esq. by whom he had *Clipesby Guybon*, Esq. lord in the reign of King *Charles* II. and by *Bridget* his wife, was father of *Clipesby Guybon*, aged 10 years in 1664; he mortgaged it to Colonel *John Harbord* of *Gunton*, who was lord of it, and sold it to *Thomas Doughty*, a mercer in *Covent Garden*, *London*, and dying seised of it, ordered his executor, by his will, to sell it, and by a decree in chancery, it was sold to Dr. *Humphrey Prideaux*, dean of *Norwich*, in 1708; and in 1729, was bought by ——— *Le Heup*, Esq. of *Gunthorp*, of ——— *Prideaux*, Esq. son and heir of the dean.

In 1690, I find these particulars relating to this lordship: " *Ouby Hall* is a large house, built with brick and stone, having large barns, granary, malthouse, stables, dovehouse, garden, orchards, fish ponds, &c. with timber worth 500*l.* the manor rents of free and copyhold tenants, with profits of court, valued at 6*l.* 1*s.* 9*d. per ann.;* there were 235 acres of good arable and pasture land, most inclosed, in rich feeding marsh, and meadows, 345 acres, at 16*s.* per acre, and the malthouse at 15*l. per ann.*"

The tenths were 1*l.* 8*s.*

The town takes its name from a river near to it.

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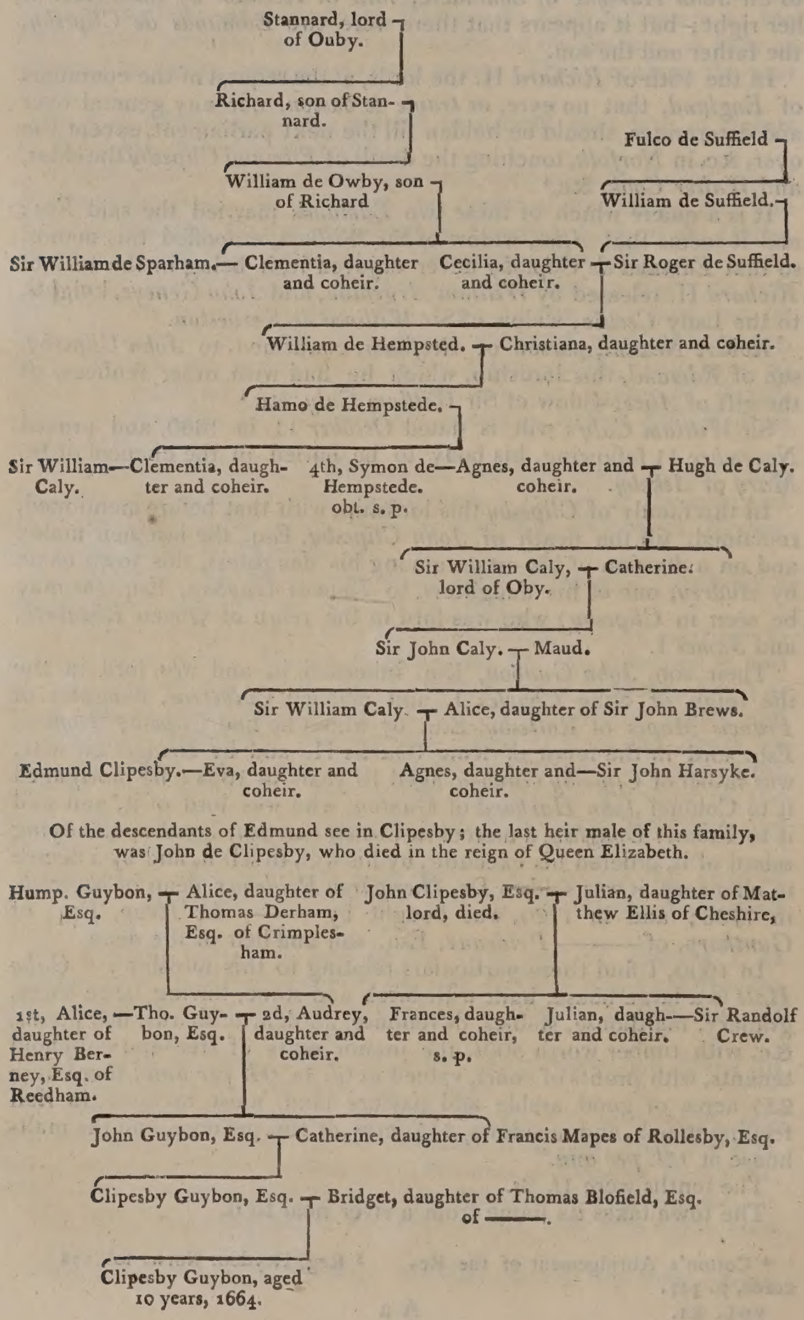
[4] Cotton's Abridgement of the Records, p. 347.

[5] Reg. Heydon. Norw. fol. 178.

STANNARD'S PEDIGREE.



Stannard, lord of Ouby.

Richard, son of Stannard.

Fulco de Suffield

William de Owby, son of Richard

William de Suffield.

Sir William de Sparham.— Clementia, daughter and coheir. Cecilia, daughter and coheir. ┬ Sir Roger de Suffield.

William de Hempsted. ┬ Christiana, daughter and coheir.

Hamo de Hempstede.

Sir William—Clementia, daughter and coheir. Caly. 4th, Symon de—Agnes, daughter and coheir. Hempstede. obt. s. p. ┬ Hugh de Caly.

Sir William Caly, lord of Oby. ┬ Catherine.

Sir John Caly. ┬ Maud.

Sir William Caly ┬ Alice, daughter of Sir John Brews.

Edmund Clipesby.—Eva, daughter and coheir. Agnes, daughter and coheir.—Sir John Harsyke.

Of the descendants of Edmund see in Clipesby; the last heir male of this family, was John de Clipesby, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Hump. Guybon, Esq. ┬ Alice, daughter of Thomas Derham, Esq. of Crimplesham. John Clipesby, Esq. lord, died. ┬ Julian, daughter of Mathew Ellis of Cheshire,

1st, Alice, daughter of Henry Berney, Esq. of Reedham.—Tho. Guybon, Esq. ┬ 2d, Audrey, daughter and coheir. Frances, daughter and coheir, s. p. Julian, daughter and coheir.—Sir Randolf Crew.

John Guybon, Esq. ┬ Catherine, daughter of Francis Mapes of Rollesby, Esq.

Clipesby Guybon, Esq. ┬ Bridget, daughter of Thomas Blofield, Esq. of ———.

Clipesby Guybon, aged 10 years, 1664.

I do not find from the institution books of *Norwich*, any mention of a church here; the tradition is, that many ages past, it sunk into the ground; but it seems to have been a hamlet to *Askeby*, where the inhabitants at this day go to church.

THURNE.

Roger Bigot, ancestor to the Earls of *Norfolk*, had 21 acres of land, 4 of meadow, and half a carucate, of which a freeman was deprived, valued at 4*s*. and *Stanart* held this under *Bigot*.[6]

The abbot of St. *Bennet* held one carucate of land with 6 borderers, and 8 acres of meadow, one carucate in demean, and half a carucate among the tenants, 2 runci, 6 swine, and 10 socmen, 45 acres, 6 and a half of meadow, with 2 carucates, valued at 20*s*. but at the survey at 26*s*. and 8*d*. it was 5 furlongs long, and 4 broad, paid 9*d*. gelt, and several held lands here.[7]

The town takes its name from the river *Thurn*.

Bigot's lordship went always along with that of *Oby*, held by *Stanart*, and was held of the honour of *Fornset*.

The abbot's manor was also joined with his fee in *Oby*, and passed as is there observed, being granted on the exchange between King *Henry* VIII. and Bishop *Rugg*, to the see of *Norwich*, and so continues. The Bishop of *Norwich's* lordship in *Askeby*, extended into this village, and was united to that of the abbot's on his exchange, and is held by lease of the Bishop.

The Church is a rectory, dedicated to St. *Edmund;* valued formerly at 40*s*.—*Peter*-pence 9*d*. *ob*.—The present valor is 5*l*. and was consolidated to *Ashby* in 1604, and the Bishop of *Norwich* is patron.

RECTORS.

Reginald le Gross, rector.
1323, *Ralph de Colby*, presented by the abbot of *Holm*.
1356, *Nicholas Heylot*. *Ditto*.
Thomas Longdale, rector.
1384, *John Marchfeld*.
1404, *John Newton*.

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[6] Terra Rogeri Bigoti——In Thura dim. lib. ho. xxi ac. t're. iiii ac. p'ti. sep. dim. car. et sub. eo. i lib. ho. iiii ac. sep. val. iiii sol. idem. (scil. Stanart) ten.

[7] T're. S'ci. Benedicti de Hulmo.——T'na' tenet sep. S B. i car. t're. sep. vi bor. viii ac. p'ti. i car. in d'nio. et dim. car. hom. ii runc. vi porc. x soc. xlv ac. vi ac. et dim. p'ti. ii car. tc. val. xx sol. mo. xxvi et viiid. ht. in long. v qr. et iiii in lat. et ixd. de g. alij ibi ten.

1408, *William Smith.*
1412, *John Grenehull.*
1417, *John Wytton.*
1429, *John Kentyng.*
1433, *John Atte Hirne.*
1436, *Robert Dowe.*
1437, *Robert Cantell.*
1438, *Thomas Alford.*
1441, *William Reynold.*
1453, *Thomas Sutton.*
1500, *William Hunter.*
1526, *Robert West*, by Sir *Robert Clere*, the abbot's assignee.
John Grome.
1559, *Richard Grene*, by Sir *Thomas Woodhouse*.
1568, *George Wolf*, by the Bishop.
1578, *Anthony Wilmot.*
John Ponder, by the Bishop.

The rector paid to the penitentiary of St. *Bennet*, 8*s*. *per ann.*

Hugh Cali gave to *Edmund* the rector, and his successors, half an acre of land, paying yearly to the church of *Repps* 12*d*.—Witnesses, Sir *William de Stalham*, *William de Billokeby*, &c.

REPPS cum BASTWICK.

Bastwick, was a hamlet belonging to the town of *Repps*. *William de Beaufoe*, Bishop of *Thetford* had a grant from the Conqueror of the lands of two freemen in *Bastwick*, who were under the protection of *Almar* Bishop of *Elmham*, in King *Edward's* time, containing 30 acres of land, 2 of meadow, and half a carucate, valued at 2*s*. but at the survey at 22*d*. and *Beaufoe* held it as a lay fee in his own right.[8]

The abbot of St. *Bennet* at *Holm*, had also in *Bastwick*, a freeman, with 2 acres and a half under protection, valued at 4*d*. and *Bastwick* was 6 furlongs long, 3 broad, and paid 3*d*. gelt; and in *Repps* the said abbot had 6 freeman, with 36 acres, half a carucate, and 2 acres and a half, valued in the Confessor's time at 2*s*. at the survey at 3*s*.[9]

Nicholas de Salicibus, *Willows*, or *Sallows*, held in *Repps* and *Clipesby*, a fee in the 20th of *Edward* III. of *Ralph de Holebeck*, he of *Robert de Caston*, *Robert* of the Bishop of *Norwich*.

In the 3d of *Edward* I. the abbot of St. *Bennet* had a lete here, and in *Askby*, &c. and in the 3d of *Henry* IV. *John*, son of *John de*

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[8] Terra Willi. Epi. Tedfordensis de feudo.——In Bastuuic. ii lib. ho. Almari Epi comd. tantu' et sub. ipsi alios lib. ho. et h'nt xxx ac. t're. et ii ac. p'ti. tc. dim. car. et mo. tc. val. ii sol. mo. xxiid.

[9] T're. S'ci. Benedicti de Hulmo.——In Bastuic i lib. ho. S. B. com'd. ii ac. et dim. val. iiiid.——Bastuuic ht. vi qr. in long. et iii in lat. et de g. iiid.——In Repes vi libi. ho'es xxxvi ac. ii ac. et dim. car. tc. val. ii sol. mo. iii.

Clipesby, and *John*, son of *John de Pickering*, held here and in *Clipsby*, half a fee of *Robert de Martham*, he of *Robert Carbonell*, who held it of the Bishop of *Norwich;* and in the 12th of *Henry* IV. *John de Clipsby* granted it to *William de Clipsby*, with the appurtenances, except the advowson of the church.

Bishop *Beaufoe* on his death, gave his lordship aforesaid to the see, where it continued; and on the exchange of lands between the King and Bishop *Rugg*, the abbot of *Holm's* tenures here came also to the see of *Norwich.*

Alan Earl of *Richmond*, at the survey, had 10 acres and half a carucate of land in *Repps*, held by one freeman, &c. which was valued in his manor of *Somerton;* and in *Bastwick* 12 acres of land, and one of meadow, held by 2 freemen in King *Edward's* reign, and valued in *Somerton.*[1]

William, son of *Alexander* of *Sparham*, and *Roger de Suffield*, seem to have had an interest in this; and in the 8th of *Richard* I. *Ralph* abbot of *Holme*, conveyed by fine, the advowson of the church of *Repps*, to *William* and *Roger*, who gave lands to the abbot.

Hugh de Caley and *Agnes* his wife, grant to *Hamon*, master of the hospital of St. *Gyles* in *Norwich*, a messuage, 21 acres of land, with the advowson of St. *Peter's* church of *Repps*, and the chapel of *Bastwick*, by fine in the 53d of *Henry* III. About this time here was a bridge, which was broke down in the 52d of the said King, by *Simon de Pechy* and *Robert de Martham*, in some writings wrote *Basse Wyk*, the *Low-Wyk.*

In the 9th of *Edward* II. *William de Ormesby* had a lordship.

Roger Bigot, ancestor to the Earls of *Norfolk*, held at the survey, the lands of 7 freemen; 4 of them were under the commendation or protection of the abbot of St. *Bennet*, the other 3 under that of *Almar* (Bishop of *Elmham)* in King *Edward's* time, and owned 80 acres of land, with a carucate and a half, and 10 acres of meadow, valued at 8*s.*

Bigot had also in this town some freemen belonging to his lordship of *Sutton* in this hundred, as may be there seen: also in *Bastwick*, he had the lands of 2 freewomen of *Edric*, and *Rigulf*, who had the protection of them in King *Edward's* reign, 13 acres of land and one of meadow; and it was ploughed by 2 oxen, and valued at 18*d.*[2]

William de Scohies had one freeman in *Repes* at the survey, and was valued in his manor of *Stokesby.*[3]

In the 20th of *Edward* III. *Peter de Brompton* held a quarter of a fee of the Earl-Marshal. This came after to the *Fastolfs. Nicholas Fastolf* granted lands by fine in the 4th of *Edward* II. to *Nicholas Aleyn* and *Sibilla* his wife, in this town, and *Rollesby.*

Alexander Fastolf had a quarter of a fee belonging to the *Bigots*, Earl-Marshal in the 20th of *Edward* III. which *Peter de Brompton* formerly possessed. *Mary Fastolf* held the same of the Lord *Mowbray* in the 4th of *Henry* IV.

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[1] Terre Alany Comitis——In Repes i lib. ho. et dim. de x ac. t're. sep. dim. car. app'tiati su't in Somertuna.——In Bastuic ii libi. ho'es p'tinentes in Somertuna xii ac. et i ac. p'ti.

[2] Terre Rogeri Bigoti——In Repes vii libi. ho'es, iiii Sc'i. Ben. ii alii, i Almari Epi comdat. T. R. E. lxxx ac. t're. et x ac. p'ti. sep. i car. et dim. sep. val. viii sol.——In Bastuic ii libæ. feminæ Edrici ei Rigulfi xiii ac. t're. com'd. T. R. E. i ac. p'ti. et sep. ac. cu'ii bov. sep. val. xviiid.

[3] Terra Willi. de Scohies.——In Repes i lib. ho.

Sir *John Fastolf* was lord in the reign of *Henry* IV. from him it came to the *Pastons*. *John Paston*, Esq. died seised of it in the 6th of *Edward* IV. and Sir *William Paston* was lord in 1572, being then called the manor of *Repps;* and Sir *William* died lord of *Repps cum Bastwick*, *A°.* 1611, held of the Bishop of *Norwich.*

Roger de Eggmere gave by deed, *sans date*, to the hospital of St. *Gyles* in *Norwich*, the services and homages of several of his tenants in *Bastwick*, with all his pastures, reliefs, escheats, &c.

The tenths of the town 4*l.* 5*s.* and of *Bastwick* hamlet 1*l.* 14*s.*

The temporalities of St. *Bennet's* abbey in *Repps*, were valued at 3*s.* 4*d.* of *Norwich* priory 22*d.* of *Bromholm* priory 2*s.*

The CHURCH of *Repps* is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and the chapel also. The rectory was valued at 20 marks, together with *Bastwick* chapel, and paid *Peter*-pence 14*d.* and *Bastwick* chapel 4*d.*

The patronage was in the abbey of *Holm*, till in the 8th of *Richard* the First, abbot granted it to *Will. de Sparham*, and *Roger de Sutfeld.* Mr. *Will. de Suffeld* was presented to this rectory in 1248, with the chapel of *Bastwick;* he was brother to *Walter Suffield*, Bishop of *Norwich*, archdeacon of *Norwich*, and heir to this advowson; he gave it to St. *Gyles's* hospital, founded by the Bishop, and it was appropriated to it in 1261, by *Simon* Bishop of *Norwich*, who instituted *William de Rollesby* vicar, who was to have all the great tithes belonging to *Bastwick* chapel, with all the altarage belonging to *Repps;* but at his death, there were to be no more vicars, but the church and chapel were to be served by a stipendiary chaplain, found by the hospital, who were to find also a chantry priest to serve daily in *Repps* church; but *William* Bishop of *Norwich*, in 1350, discharged them of that service.

The hospital of St. *Gyles* being surrendered to King *Edward* VI. *March* 6, 1547, the said King, on *May* 7, 1549, granted it with all its possessions, &c. to the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of the city of *Norwich*, where it still continues, and is served by a stipendiary curate, in their nomination, for 25*l.* *per ann.*

In the church a gravestone,

In memory of Thomasine wife of William Tincker, Gent. who died in 1659.

Hic jacet Johs. Grevye Capells. qui ob. 1451.

Orate p. a'i'a. D'ni. Tho. Folsham Baccal. Cap'li.

Orate p. a'i'a. D'ni. Johs. Symonis.

The arms of *Mautby*, *azure*, a cross, *or.* On the font, quarterly, *argent*, and on a bend, *gules*, three mullets, *argent*, *Clipsby.* Also an escotcheon, and orle of martlets.

The chapel was in ruins in 1618, when I find some of the stone belonging to the ruins granted.

In the reign of King *Henry*, about 1250, *Roger de Eggmere* gave the service and homage of many of his tenants in *Bastwick*, with all his pastures, reliefs, escheats, &c. to St. *Gyles's* hospital, and the hospital purchased more lands here of him and *Agnes* his widow; and *James* his son released all rents and services due from the hospital.

John de Foxley in the 4th of *Richard* II. aliened lands here to the said hospital.

In 1243, an agreement between the abbot of *Holm*, and *Isabel*, daughter of *Robert de Castre*, who was to pay 20*s*. *per ann.* for the release of 2 parts of the tithe corn of the demeans of the said *Isabel*. *Reg. Holm.* p. 80.

ROLLESBY.

In *Rolvesbj*, a freeman under the protection of *Almar*, bishop of *Elmham*, had 80 acres of land, 2 of meadow, and 5 borderers; and 10 free men had 2 carucates; this was granted by the Conqueror to *William Beaufoe* Bishop of *Thetford*, to be held as a lay fee, who had also by the said grant 80 acres of land here, which another freeman held under the protection of Bishop *Almar*, and of *Alwald*, abbot of St. *Bennet's*, who by his tenure had not power either to give away or sell this land; one borderer belonged to it, with 2 acres of meadow; and under *Beaufoe* there were 11 freemen with 40 acres of land, and 3 acres and an half of meadow, and these freemen had always two carucates and an half among them, valued in King *Edward's* time at 10*s*. at the survey at 30*s*.[4]

Bishop *Beaufoe* at his death, left this manor and many others, to the see of *Norwich*.

Roger de Blaunchevill (Whitfield) and *Amabilia* his wife, daughter of *Hugh Havere*, grant by deed, sans date, to *Matthew de Gunton* and his heirs, for 2 marks and a half of silver, 10 acres of land in fee, which *Hugh* held here of the fee of *William Barr*. Witnesses Sir *Bernard de Burc*, *Robert de Bassingham*, *Alexander de Faux*, *Nicholas de Scrotesby*.

Matthew de Gunton was lord, and left *John de Gunton* his son, who dying *s. p.* his inheritance came to his five sisters and coheirs: *Juliana*, married to *Simon Peche*; *Margery*, to *John de Melwood* or *Methwold*; *Catherine*, to *Simon de Lincoln*; *Sibill*, to *John de Gimingham*; and *Isabell*, to *Roger de Bavent*.

In the 5th of *Edward* I. there was a pleading wherein *Simon de Peche* and his wife, &c. claimed the patronage of the church of *Rollesby*, against *Ernald de Rollesby*; and in the 14th of that king, *Juliana* claimed the assise of bread, &c. and held half a fee of the bishop of *Norwich*, as part of his barony; and *William Peche*, who was

[4] T're Willi. Epi. Tedfordens. de Feudo.——In Rolvesbj, i lib. ho. com'datus erat Almari Epi. lxxx ac. terre ii ac. p'ti. et v bord. et x libi. homines semp. ii car.——In ea'd. Rolvesbej i lib. ho. de lxxx ac. t're. Almari Epi. et Aluuoldi Abbatis com'd. tantu' et hic erat ita in Monasterio qd. n. poterat dare terra' s'um' nec vendere semp. i bord. ii ac. p'ti. et sub ipso xii libi. ho'es de xl ac. terre et iii ac. et dim. p'ti se'p. intr. eos ii car. et dim. tc. val. x sol. mo. reddit xxx sol.

outlawed for felony, was found to have held in the 31st of the said reign, when *John Peche*, son of the said *William*, and *Rose* his mother, took the profits of it.

William de Reppes and *Thomas* his brother, quitclaimed to *John* Bishop of *Norwich*, and his successours, in the 31st of *Edward* II. by deed, all his right in the manor and advowson, dated at *London, March* 21; witnesses, Sir *Walter de Norwich*, Sir *Richard de Playz*, Sir *William de Cleydon*, Sir *Richard de Len*, and Sir *John de Caston*, knights, *Nicholas Fastolf*, *Peter Duffkyn*, &c. and the Bishop entered on them as an escheat, on account of the felony of *William Peche*, aforesaid.

After this, it was in the family of *Bois*. *John Bois*, Esq. of *Coningsby* in *Lincolnshire*, by his will, dated at *Rollesby* in 1420, and proved *July* 10, 1421,[5] orders his body to be buried in the church of the Holy Trinity of *Ingham*, and appoints *Sybill* his wife executrix.

This *John Boys* of *Rollesby*, (son and heir of *John Boys*, Esq. lord of *Coningsby*) and *Sibill* his wife, conveyed in the 7th of *Henry* V. by fine, the manor of *Derby*, in *Lincolnshire*, to *Robert Feriby* of *Burton Stather*, in the said county, and *Isabel* his wife.

In the 23d of *Henry* VI. the lordship of *Boys* in *Rollesby* was settled by fine on *Robert Mortimer*, and *Sibilla* his wife, (probably a *Bois*) by *John Damme*, &c. trustee, and the heirs of *Sibilla* in tail.

Brian Bois, of *Rollesby*, Gent. by his will, dated in 1483, appoints his body to be buried in the chancel before the altar of St. *George*;[6] names *Ellen* his wife, &c. executors, proved *May*, 1483.

James Boys died lord *April* 24, *ao.* 1 *Henry* VIII. and *Richard* was his son and heir, aged 16.

William Cappes and *Etheldreda* his wife, held it in the 32d of *Henry* VIII. and in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*; and —— *Cappes* in 1572.

BERKING MANOR.

Bartholomew de Marham granted by deed sans date, to *Warine de Rollesby*, with *Agnes* his daughter in free marriage, all his land in fee here; except a tenement, out of which he gives one mark of silver rent *per ann.* Witnesses, *Peter de Meauton*, *Ralph de Candos*, *Adam Grose*, *William de Burc*, *Peter de Martham*.

Agnes, widow of *John Warine*, was living in the 5th of *Henry* III. and granted lands to *Warine de Waxstonesham*.

William de Rollesby was lord in the 14th of *Edward* I.

John, vicar of *Ramsey*, as trustee, settled on *Richard de Berking* and *Joan* his wife, 7 messuages, 100 acres of land, 12 of heath, &c. with 4*s.* rent *per ann.* in the 9th of *Edward* III. and in the 20th of that King, *Joan*, with *John Holbeck*, and *Isabel* his wife, held a quarter of a fee of the Bishop of *Norwich*, which *Robert Bill* held in the time of *Henry* III.

Richard de Berking, in the 33d of that reign, by deed, dated at *Rollesby*, *January* 3, grants to *Roger de Estreford*, clerk, &c. all his part of the manor of *Rollesby*, and *Filby*, except a rood of land called *Old Mill Mount*, and the advowson of *Filby* church, paying 20 marks *per ann.* Witnesses, *Robert Clere*, *Robert Rollesby*, &c.

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[5] Reg. Hurning, fol. 82.

[6] Reg. Belings Norw.—Of the Bois family see in Honing.

In 1451, Sir *Miles Stapleton* and *Ed. Clere* of *Castre*, Esq. and *Robert Bainard*, were feoffees of the manor of *Rollesby*, for *Thomas Sotterly*, of *Sotterly* in *Suffolk*, Esq. which he had devised to *Elizabeth* his wife, and heirs, she dying before him; he now orders it to be sold, and the money to be disposed of for the soul of the said *Elizabeth*, &c. but *Robert Baynard* was to have a refusal of the purchase.

John de Berking and the heirs of *Thomas de Upton*, held a quarter of a fee of the Bishop in the 3d of *Henry* IV.

John Smith, LL.D. chancellor of *Norwich*, gave by will, 1489, his manor of *Rollesby*, to St. *Gyles's* hospital at *Norwich*, for 80 years, and on license of mortmain for ever.

On the exchange of land made in 1535, between King *Henry* VIII. and Bishop *Rugg*, these manors were conveyed to the King.

The abbey of St. *Bennet's* at *Holm*, had a lordship here in the reign of the Confessor, containing one carucate of land, with 6 villains; and one carucate in demean, half a carucate among the tenants, &c. and 8 acres of meadow; and 11 freemen held under their protection 44 acres of land, one of meadow, and half a saltwork, and 2 carucates, and had paunage for 3 hogs, valued then at 20*s.* at the survey at 26*s.* 8*d.*

There now belongs to this manor 15 acres of land; it was 10 furlongs long, and 9 broad, and paid 25*d.* 3 farthings gelt.[7]

This lordship continued in the abbey till the Dissolution, and no doubt, on the exchange of lands made between the King and Bishop *Rugg*, was not, as I can find, granted to him, but was then vested in the King, together with the two lordships abovementioned, and so remained united, till granted (as some say) by that King, to *Mary* Dutchess of *Richmond*.

In the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*, *Rollesby* manor was granted *December*, to *Anne Shelton* for life, free from all rent, and the wood, and underwood, only excepted.

In the following year, on *September* 10, *Edward* Lord *North* had a grant of the same.

The chamberlain of St. *Bennet* had a pension of 40*s.* *per ann.*

Thomas Eden presented to the church as lord in 1586, and in 1591; and after that *Roger Drury*, Esq. who died lord in the 41st of *Elizabeth*, held by knight's service, and not *in capite*.

Sir *Drue Drury* his son, by *Catherine* his wife, daughter of *John Lovell*, Esq. was knighted *August* 27, 1603, who married *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Burgh*, Knight of the Garter, and was lord in 1625.

Catherine, wife of *Roger Drury*, Esq. by whom he had Sir *Drue* was relict of *William Lyster*.

By an inquisition, taken at *Norwich*, *January* 15, in the 14th of *Charles* I. *Francis Mapes*, Esq. was found to die *March* 9, in the preceding year, lord of *Rollesby Hall*, and the advowson of that church, the manor of *Bois's* in *Rollesby*, and the manor of *Berkin's*, *alias Bills*, in the said town, and left 2 daughters and coheirs; *Catherine*, wife of *John Gybon*, and *Anne*, aged 12 years.

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[7] T're. S'ci. Benedicti de Hulmo.—— In Rotholfuesby ten. S. B. T. R. E. i car. tre. sep. vi vill. et i car. in d'nio et dim. car. hom. vii porc. viii ac. p'ti. et xi libi. ho'es S'ci B. com'd. tantu' de xliiii ac. t're. et i ac. p'ti. et dim. sal. sep. i car. silv. iii por. tc. val. xx sol. mo xxvi et viiid. Adhuc. p'tinent isti manerio xv ac. t're. h't. x qr. in longo et ix in lat. et xxvd. de g. et iii ferding.

In 1703, *Leonard Mapes*, Esq. was lord, and presented to the church, who by *Bridget*, daughter of *Humphrey Rant*, of *Yelverton* in *Norfolk*, left *Leonard* his son and heir in 1664, lord in 1687. *Leonard Mapes*, Esq. presented in 1708, and *Leonard Mapes*, Esq. was lord in 1740.

Roger Bigot, ancestor to the Earls of *Norfolk*, had certain freemen here and in *Reppes*, belonging to his lordship of *Sutton*, as there may be seen.

The King had one freeman who had 15 acres of land; this *Godric* took care of for the King.[8]

In *Rollesby Almarus* took care of 8 freemen, and the moiety of another, who held under *Gert* 55 acres of land, in soccage, and six of meadow, and a carucate and a half, valued then at 4*s*. at the survey at 8*s*.[9] who were under no particular lordship, in King *Edward's* time, but the Conqueror added them in farm to *Calveston*, that is to *Caston*.

This *Almar* was son of *Godwin*, as said.

The tenths were 7*l*. 9*s*. Deducted 20*s*.

The temporalities of *Hickling* priory were 18*s*.; of *Norwich* priory 2*s*. *ob*.; of *Holme* abbey 49*s*. and 10*d*.

The Church of *Rollesby* is dedicated to St. *George*, and is a rectory. The ancient valor was 30 marks, and paid *Peter*-pence, 20*d*. *q*.

Walter Rug was rector in the reign of *Henry* II. presented by *Richard de Rollesby;* and in the 24th of *Henry* III. *Robert Bil* granted by fine his right in the advowson to *Roger de Gunton*.

In the 4th of *Edward* I. *William*, son of *Arnold de Rollesby*, sued *Julian de Peche* for this advowson, which his ancestors possessed, and after released it to her by fine.

In the 20th of that King, a fine was levied between *Robert Burnell*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and in the 22d another between *Philip Burnell*, cousin and heir of the Bishop, and *Simon de Lincolnia* and *Catherine* his wife, of their right in the advowson, with the moiety of *Gunton* manor.

RECTORS.

William de Anmere occurs rector in the 22d of *Edward* I.

1302, *Alan de Ely*, collated by the Bishop of *Norwich*, archdeacon of *Norfolk*.

1303, *John de Caylly*, by Sir *William de Ormesby*, *hac vice*.

1321, *Firminus de Lavenham*, by the Bishop, *pleno jure*.

1324, Mr. *Laurence Folstaff;* he was dean of St. *Chad's* in *Shropshire*.

1327, Mr. *John de Skyren*, by the Bishop.

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[8] Terre Regis qu' Godric. servat—— In Rotholfuesby i lib. ho. de xv ac. t're.

[9] Et in Rothb'fuesby ten. ide' Almar. xiii lib. ho'es et dim. sub. Gertō. lv tac. t're in soca, et vi ac. p'ti se'p. i car. et dim. tc. val. iiii sol. mo. viii in firm. Calvestune sed T. R. E. n'p'tinuerunt, et ibi s't additi.

1337, Mr. *Gilbert de Welleton, Juris Civilis* professor, master of the hospital of *Tybeburn* in *London* diocese.

1338, *John de Flete.*

1340, *Walter Hurry.*

1349, *Simon de Rykenhale.*

1361, *Simon de Babingley* occurs rector.

Mr. *Robert de Sutton,* rector.

1377, *Nicholas,* son of *Arnold de Lyons,* of *Weston.*

1401, *Thomas Bradmore.*

1424, *James Audeley.*

1436, *William Thrulby.*

Mr. *John Selot,* rector, archdeacon of *Sudbury,* 1462, chancellor of *Norwich, Decret.* Dr.

1449, *John Knolls.*

1453, *William Hoper Decret.* Doctor.

1454, *John Brygge.*

John Bulman, rector.

1497, *Bartholomew Northern.*

Nicholas Car. LL. D. rector in 1519, dean of *Chapelfield* house, and chancellor of *Norwich.*

1531, *William White,* LL. B.

1554, *Hugh Twyford,* by the assignees of *Richard,* late Bp. of *Norw.*

1555, Mr. *John Blomevyle. Ditto.*

1586, *Baldwin Easdall,* by *Thomas Eden* of *Martham.*

1589, *William Bollinge. Ditto.*

1591, *John Ponder,* LL. D, *Ditto.*

1625, *Hamo Claxton,* by *Henry Claxton,* Esq. assignee of Sir *Drue Drury.*

1663, *Henry Julyan,* by *Leonard Mapes,* Esq.

1671, *John Smith,* by *John Smith,* clerk.

1684, *John Gibson,* by *Christopher Betts.*

1708, *William Adams,* by *Leonard Mapes.*

1742, *William Adams,* by *ditto.*

The present valor is 17*l.*

Leonard Mapes, Gent. patron in 1742.

On the north side of the chancel is an altar tomb of freestone, with the effigies of a woman, resting her head on her right hand.

Rose Claxton daughter and heir of William Lyster, and wife to Francis Claxton departed this life the 30*th day of May in the year of our Lord,* 1601, *in the* 23*d year of her age and* 7*th year of her marriage, leaving to the World no living testimony. But her virtue was here interred with excessive tears of her friends, especially of her sorrowful husband, who hath made his heart a treasury of her excellent virtue, and this sepulchre one part of his perpetual love.*

With the arms of *Claxton, gules,* a fess, three boars passant, *or,* &c. quartering *or,* a fess quarterly, *azure,* and *gules,* between three mascles of the 2d, *Crekeman;* and *azure,* three piles, wavy, *or,* with a canton, *ermin, Stafford;* and in the last qurter *gules,* a bend, vairy, *argent* and *azure,* between two cotises *or, Bowyar,* and impaling *Lyster,* ermine on a chevronel, *sable,* three mullets, *argent.*

On the south side lies a gravestone, where probably *Bryan Boys,* Esq. was buried; in the window near it are the arms of *Boys.*

A stone in memory of

Anna Gleane uxor charissima Thomas Gleane Armigi. obt. Sexto Die Januarij Ao. D'ni. 1680;——and ermine, on a chief *sable*, three lions rampant, *argent*, *Gleane* impaling *Mapes.*

In præmature - --- - memoriam Philippi Mapes Gleane filij Tho. Gleane Armigi. Anneq; Uxoris, obt. Junij 12, 1680.

On a mural monument,

Here under resteth the bodie of Leond. Mapes of Beeston next Norwich Esq. who had issue by Katherine his wife 7 *sons and* 2 *daughters. He depd. this life February* 4, 1619.

Also the portraitures of him, his wife and children, and on the summit of the monument the arms of *Mapes, sable,* a fess fusily *or;* —or four fusils in fess, *or,* impaling *Southwell* and *Mapes,* impaling per pale, *argent,* and *sable,* an eagle with two necks displayed, and counterchanged.

Here were the guilds of St. *Mary,* St. *George,* and St. *John* Baptist, also their lights and those of St. *Thomas,* and the rowel light before the crucifix.

SOMERTON, WEST AND EAST.

WIHUNMARD held at the Conqueror's survey a considerable lordship under *Alan,* the great Earl of *Richmond,* of which *Alfric* had been deprived, it extending also into *Winterton. Alfric* was a freeman, and seems to have held it under the protection of King *Herold.*

It contained 3 carucates of land, 4 villains, 11 borderers, 6 servi, 3 carucates in demean, with one and a half among the tenants; 30 acres of meadow, one saltwork, and the moiety of another, and 9 free men had 2 carucates of land. There were 3 runci belonging to the hall or manor-house, and 2 cows, 12 swine, 100 sheep, &c. with 20 acres of meadow, but 2 of the freemen, and the moiety of another, did belong to St. *Bennet's* abbey, but *Godram* seized of them in the time of *Ralph* Earl of *Norfolk,* and 3 carucates belonged to it

And at the survey there were 7 socmen with 67 acres, and a carucate and a half of land, valued in the whole with the socmen in the hundred, at 5*l.*; it was one leuca and 8 furlongs long, and 10 furlongs broad, and paid 30*d.* gelt.[1]

[1] Terre Alani Comitis——In Somertuna' tenet Wihunmard qu' tenuit Alfric T.R.E. S. homo Heroldi iii. car. t're. tc. iiii villi. p et mo. ii se'p. ii bord t'nc. vi ser p et mo ii semp. iii car. in d'nio se'p. i car. et dim. ho'um̄ et xxx ac. p'ti. et i sal. et dim. et ix lib. ho'es. ii car. t're. se'p. iii r. in aula et ii ann. tc. xii por. mo. xxiiii tc. c ov. mo. cc se'p. x por. et xx ac p'ti. et duo dim. cx istis fuer. S' ci. Ben de Hulmo. et Godram. invasit te'pr R Comitis se'p.

Many persons had an interest, and held parts of this lordship under the Earls of *Richmond*.

King *Henry* II. or *Richard* I. gave a part of it to *Ralph de Glanvile*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, who founded the priory of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, and an hospital in *West Somerton*, for the King's soul, his own, and that of *Barta* his wife, for 3 lepers, and gave the care or guardianship of it to the said priory, and was confirmed by Pope *Innocent* III. and *Honorius* III.

William de Aubervile, who married *Maud* his eldest daughter and coheir, gave the advowson of the churches of *West Somerton* to the said hospital,[2] in the 20th of *Henry* III. with the 3d part of the advowson of the churches of *Upton* and *Chadgrave* in *Norfolk*, *Wanton*, *Aspal*, *Benhale*, *Baudesey*, *Finburgh*, and a moiety of the church of *Glenham Parva*, with lands in *Butley* and *Stratford* by fine to the priory of *Butley*.

In the 6th of *Edward* I. *William* son of *Henry de Gyselham* and *Isabel* his wife, gave by fine to the priory of *Butele*, lands and tenements here in *Repps*, *Bastwick*, and *Martham*.

In the 14th of that King, the prior claimed view of frankpledge, assise of bread and beer, as part of the barony of *Richmond*, held by him. In 1299, the temporalities of the priory in *West Somerton* were taxed at 71*s.* and 4*d.* by Mr. *Thomas de Skernyng*, archdeacon of *Suffolk*, and Mr. *John de Flemyng*, canon of *Lincoln*.

In the 30th of *Henry* VIII. *Thomas Manning*, then suffragan bishop of *Ipswich*, and prior of *Butley*, conveyed this their manor by fine to the King; and King *Edward* VI. in his sixth year, gave it to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*.

In the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *Thomas Woodhouse* of *Waxham* was lord; and his son Sir *Henry* conveyed it about the 19th of that queen, to Sir *Thomas Rivet*, merchant of *London*, and alderman, with the impropriated rectory; and by *Muriel*, eldest daughter of Sir *Thomas*, it came to Sir *Christopher Heydon* of *Baconsthorp*, who sold it to *Henry Hobart*, Esq. of *Blickling*, afterwards a judge and a baronet.

EARL'S MANOR.

This was also a part of the great lordship of *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, and granted in 1312 by King *Edward* II. with the manor of *Cossey* in *Norfolk* to Sir *John de Clavering*, (lord of *Horsford*,) for his life; and on his death, King *Edward* III. in 1329, gave it to Sir *Robert de Ufford*, and was held by him in the 19th of that King, being then Earl of *Suffolk*, from whom it took the name of the Earl's Manor, and had a lete here and in *Winterton*, into which it extended.

William de Ufford his son, Earl of *Suffolk*, in the 5th of *Richard* II. was found to die seised of a messuage, 40 acres of land 3*s.* and 7*d.* rent in *Somerton* and in *Winterton*.

Edward Clere, Esq. and *Frances* his wife, sold to Sir *Thomas Woodhouse*, Knt. of *Waxham*, the manor of Earl's in 1564, containing 13

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iii car et adhuc su't ibi vii soc. lxvii ac. t're. se'p. i car. et dim tc. et p hoc tutu' val. v lib. mo. ix lib. cu' soc. q su't in hund. et h't i leug. in long. et viii qr. et x in lato.

[2] Chart. Prior. de Butteley, fol. 52.

messuages, 15 cottages, 200 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 40 of pasture, 2 of wood, 40 of heath, 40 of marsh, with 40*s.* rent, liberty of foldage, and the advowson of *Winterton.*

Sir *Henry Woodhouse* succeeded his father Sir *Thomas,* and had livery of it about the 15th of Queen *Elizabeth,* and presented to the church of *Winterton,* with the chapel of *East Somerton* in 1577, and 1601.

In the 3d of *Henry* III. *Robert de Hensted* was found to hold one fee in *Somerton* of *Ralph de Gernon,* and *Ralph* of the lord of *Angre,* and of *Margery de Riparijs* or *Rivers,* lady of *Angre.*

This family held the manor of *Sporle* in *Norfolk* of the Earl of *Richmond.*

The tenths were 8*l.* 8*s.* Deducted 1*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

The church and chancel of *West Somerton* is thatched, and has a round tower, the upper part octangular; it was appropriated to the priory of *Buttley* in *Suffolk,* by *John* of *Oxford* Bishop of *Oxford,* before the year 1200, and was confirmed to them by *William de Aubervill,* who married *Maud,* the eldest daughter and coheir of *Ralph de Glanvile,* the founder of that priory, who gave the advowson to it.

On the appropriation a pension, of 30*s. per ann.* was settled for a vicar; but it appears to have been always served by a stipendiary curate, the rectory was taxed at 18 marks, and paid *Peter*-pence 15*d.*

In the 14th of *Edward* I. *Hump. de Bessingbourn* and *Mary* his wife, claimed an interest herein, and after a long suit settled the advowson on the prior, who paid to them 20*s.*

This *Hump.* was lord of *Wicken* in *Cambridgeshire,* and made a claim in right of his wife's ancestors.

In 1512, the rectory was leased by the prior to *William Lacock,* canon regular of *Bromere* in *Wiltshire,* for 7 years, paying 8*l. per ann.* and he was to bear all charges, synodals and procurations, &c. and to serve the cure; there are in the register of *Butley,* late *Peter le Nevis,* Esq. many evidences relating to this priory, and agreements between them, and the rectors of *Winterton,* and the prior of *Norwich* about tithes.

At the Dissolution it came to the Crown, with the manor, and was granted (with the hospital manor, &c.) by King *Edward* VI. in his 6th year, to *Edward* Lord *Clinton.*

Sir *Thomas Wodehouse* had the impropriate rectory; and Sir *Henr* his son, who conveyed it to Sir *Thomas Rivet,* merchant and alderman of *London,* and of *Chipenham* in *Cambridgeshire,* second son of *Thomas Rivet* of *Stow-market* in *Suffolk,* by *Joan* his wife, daughter of *Thomas Raven,* who gave it with *Muriel* his eldest daughter, by *Alice* his first wife, daughter of Sir *John Cotton* of *Landwade* in *Cambridgeshire,* in marriage to Sir *Christopher Haydon* of *Baconsthorp* in *Norfolk,* who sold it to *Henry Hobart,* Esq. of *Blickling,* aftewards a judge, and Bart. who was lord in the 17th of *James* the First; and on an inquisition taken in 1634, *Gyles Killingworth* was found to die possessed of it, and *James* his son and heir was aged 15.

SOMERTON EAST.

STIGAND Archbishop of *Canterbury* was lord in the time of the Confessor, and was a lay fee; *Archisti*, a freeman of his holding it under him, with half a carucate of land, 12 villains, 11 borderers, 6 acres and a half of meadow, one saltwork, and the moiety of another; there was one carucate in demean, one and a half among the tenants, 4 runci, 8 cows, 140 sheep, with 2 skeps of bees.

Besides this there were 19 socmen, with 4 carucates valued at 20*s.* at the survey the Conqueror was lord, and *William de Noiers* was his steward, and of the great lordship of *Mileham* in *Norfolk*, &c. the soc belonged to the hundred of *West Flegg*, and *Archisti* had power to sell it, without the license of *Stigand.*[3]

In the reign of King *William* II. this lordship was granted by that King to *William de Albini* his butler, ancestor to the Earls of *Arundel*, and was held of him by the family of *De Somerton.*

Hugh de Somerton, who married *Susan*, sister and coheir of *Gosceline de Lodnes*, was lord, and father of *Ralph de Somerton*, whose son *Ralph de Somerton* left a daughter and coheir *Alice*, who married *William de Buckenham*, and was father of *Ralph de Buckenham*, who was a benefactor to *Windham* priory in 1256.

In the 12th of *Henry* II. *Ralph de Somerton* paid 60*s.* *pro reireantia*,[4] for his cowardice in refusing to fight; the father probably of *Ralph* abovementioned, and in the 15th of King *John*, *Beatrix de Somerton* resigned to *William de Lions* and *Alice* his wife, lands in *Somerton* and *Winterton*, claimed by *Alice*, as her dower, being the lands of *William de Reedham*, her former husband.

Bartholomew de Somerton was lord in the 41st of *Henry* III. and sued *Beatrix de Flegg*, about a way through certain grounds; and in the 4th of *Edward* I. *Alexander*, son of *Richard Fastolf*, and *Bartholomew de Somerton* agreed by fine to present alternately to the church of *East Somerton*, and the church of *Winterton.*

In 1310, Sir *Bartholomew de Somerton* presented to the church of *Winterton*, and chapel of *East Somerton.*

Sir *Bartholomew* is said to have left *Thomas de Somerton* his son and heir; on whose death this manor is said to have been divided between his seven heirs.

In the 6th of *Edward* III. *William Briton* purchased of *Robert Fastolf*, lands, &c. in this town and *Winterton*; in the 8th of the said

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[3] Tre Stigandi Epi. quas custodit W. de Noiers in manu Regis. Somertuna tenuit Archisti i libu' hom' d. i car. tre. semp. xii vill et xi bord. et vi ac. et dim. pti. et i sal. et dim. semp. i car. in d̄'nio. et i car. et dim. hom. et semp. iiii r. tc. viii an. et semp. et CXL ov. et ii vasa apu' adhuc su't ibi xix soc. et i car. tre. et iii car. sep. val. xx sol. et hanc. t'ram ten. W. de Noiers in firma de Meleha et soca e. in hund. et potuit ea' vendere sine licentia Stigandi.

[4] Madox Hist. Exch. p. 382.

King, *Richard*, son of *Walter Fileby*, recovered the yearly rent of 5 marks, from *Robert Falstolf* out of the manor of *Somerton;* and in the 16th of the said reign, *William Bretun* of *Wichingham* and *Elizabeth* his wife, conveyed by fine to *Robert Clere* and *Alice* his wife, daughter and heir of ——— *Filby*, of *Filby* in *Norfolk*, the advowson of the chapel of *East Somerton*, and in the said year *Edmund de Melliers* and *Ellen* his wife, conveyed their right to *Robert Clere* and *Alice* his wife; the family of *De Milliers* held lands in *Hapsburgh* of the Earls of *Albini*, and these inherited the estate of Sir *Bartholomew de Somerton*, in *Somerton* and *Winterton*.

In 1342, *Robert de Clere*, as lord of *Winterton* and *Somerton*, presented to the church of *Winterton* and chapel of *Somerton* in 1342, and *Alice* his widow, in 1359, and in the same family it remained in 1545, when Sir *John Clere*, presented, who died lord and patron in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*, *August* 21. Sir *Edward Clere* his son sold it to Sir *Thomas Woodhouse* of *Waxham;* about the year 1564, *Henry Woodhouse*, Esq. presented as lord and patron in 1577, and by his assignees in 1601.

John Stotevyle and *Richard*, hired *Flegg-hall* manor of the *Mautbys* in 1414, at 5 marks *per ann.*

Thomas de Stotevile had also an interest here, holding tenements, lands and services.

Catherine, wife of *Richer Stotevile*, late wife of *Stephen Fourbishour*, died in 1438, and *Catherine Stanhow*, of *East Somerton*, widow, by her will dated *April* 9, 1459,[5] gives legacies to her son-in-law *John Stotevile*, and to *Joan* his wife, her daughter, by *Ralph Stanhow*, her late husband, and appoints a chaplain to pray for her soul, that of *Ralph* her husband, and of *Joan Pesenhale* her mother in *East Somerton* church.

William Stutevile, was son of *John*, and had considerable lands in *East* and *West Somerton*, &c. he was buried as by his will in 1495, in the church of St. *Mary* of *Somerton*, by *Joan* his wife, and names *Agnes* his executrix.

In *Somerton William Beaufoe* Bishop of *Thetford* had a fee at the survey, but as this went with his lordship of *Winterton*, I shall there treat of it.

There was formerly a chapel in *East Somerset*, into which the rectors of *Winterton* are instituted, but has been in ruins many years; it was dedicated to St. *Mary*.

The tenths of *East Somerton* were 5*l.* 4*s.*—Deducted 14*s.*

The towns of *Somerton* take their name from some river, or meer, *Some*, and *So*, being names of rivers; *Somegill* is a river in *Radnorshire*, thus *Semerton* in *Sussex;* *Somerford* in *Wiltshire;* *Somersham*, and *Soham* in *Cambridgeshire;* *Solesby* in *Yorkshire;* *Sowick* in *Lancashire*, &c.

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[5] Regist. Doke, p. 130, and Reg. Wilby.

WINTERTON.

William Beaufoe, Bishop of *Thetford* held here as a lay fee two socmen, with 10 acres, and half a carucate belonging to his capital lordship of *Hemesby*, and was valued with *Hemsby* and *Martham* at 26*l.* at the survey; in the time of the Confessor at 29*l.* and was, with *Hemesby*, one leuca and a half long, and 10 furlongs broad, and paid 30*d.* gelt. *Algar* Earl of *Mercia* had been deprived of it. He had also the lands of a freeman, who was deprived, and lived under the protection of St. *Bennet's* abbey; 60 acres of land, 3 of meadow, 5 borderers, and the moiety of a saltwork, with one carucate belonging to him, and under him was a freeman with 4 acres of land, valued at 2*s.* but at the survey at 4*s.*[6]

There were in the Confessor's reign 8 freemen, who lived under the protection of *Almarus*, (Bishop of *Elmham*, and brother of *Stigand*) and held 14 acres and half a carucate of land, valued then at 8*d.* at the survey at 24*d.* and were deprived, and possessed by Bishop *Beaufoe*. And in *East Somerton* there were 3 freemen in King *Edward's* time had under the abbey of St. *Bennet* 106 of land, 9 of meadow, 9 borderers, with a carucate and a half valued always with a church at 4*s.* 8*d.*[7] but after *Tosti* left *England*, *Bernard* held it, and was deprived.

The church here mentioned was that of *East Somerton*, and at that time was a distint parish, and had its own rector; *Tosti* was one of the sons of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, brother of King *Harold*, and fled out of *England* in 1051, as a rebel (with his father) being Earl of *Northumberland*.

Bishop *Beaufoe* at his death gave all these fees abovementioned, to his successours in the see, and *Herbert* Bishop of *Norwich*, on his foundation of the priory of *Norwich*, settled them on that convent.

The ancient family of *De Basingham*, lords of *Basingham*, held it of the priory.

Eustace de Basingham was sub-collector of *Norfolk*, in the 15th of King *John*, under *Robert Fitz-Roger*.

Sir *Peirs de Basingham*, left three daughters and coheirs; *Christian*, the eldest married Sir *Walter de Mauteby*; *Margaret*, the second, married Sir *John de Flegg,* and *Alice* was the wife of Sir *Peter de Brampton,* among these, *Basingham's* lordship was divided.

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[6] Tre. Will. Ep. Tedford de feudo ——In Wintretuna ii soc. x ac. et semp. dim. car. tc. val. xxvi lib. modo. xxix lib. ht. totu'. i leug. et dim. in longo et in lato x qr. et de gelto xxxd.——In Wintretuna i lib. ho. Sci. Ben. de Holmo comd. tantu' LX ac. tre. iii ac. p'ti. semp. v bord. et dim. salinæ sep. i car. et sub. eo. i lib. ho. de iiii ac. terre tc. val. ii sol. mo. iiii.

[7] In Wintretuna viii lib. ho’es Almari comd. tantu. xiiii ac. terre. semp. dim. car. tc. val. viiid. mo. xxiiii.

In Somertuna iii lib. ho’es T. R. E. sed. postq. Tostius exijt de Anglia Bernard. fuit i ecc’lia S. Bened. de Hulmo. tenuit cvi ac. terre ix ac. p'ti. sep. ix bord. sep. i car. et dim. semp. val. iiii sol. et viiid.

MAUTEBY'S MANOR.

Sir *John de Mauteby* was lord in 1374; *John Mauteby,* Esq. the last heir male of this family (of which see in *Mauteby*) leaving an only daughter and heir, *Margaret,* brought it by marriage to *John Paston,* Esq. of *Paston,* in the reign of *Henry* VI. in which family it continued in 1740, when the Right Honourable Earl of *Yarmouth* was lord.

FLEGG HALL.

Sir *John de Flegg* was lord in right (as I have observed) of *Margaret* his wife; the *Fleggs* had an interest in this town in the reign of *Henry* II. when *John* Bishop of *Norwich,* and *Gerard,* the prior, and convent granted in fee to *Henry,* son of *Algar de Flegg,* 8 acres and 3 roods of land here in soccage, and 10 acres in *Dodeholm,* which *Nigel* formerly held of them, at 4*s.* 4*d. per ann.* Witnesses, *Geffrey,* the archdeacon, *Arthur, Roger,* and *William de Flegg,* were witnesses to a charter of *Eborard* Bishop of *Norwich.*

Theobald de Valoins granted to *Henry de Flegg* and his heirs, all the fee which he held of him in *Winterton* and *Somerton* for 3*s. per ann.* for which he formerly paid 20*s. sans date,* but in the reign of *Richard* I. witnesses, *Jeff. Fitz-Piers, Instice Robert de Valoines, William Clere, Thomas de Valoines,* and *John* his brother, *Martin* and *Osbert de Somerton,* &c.

Henry de Flegg was father of *John de Flegg; Beatrice de Flegg* was wife of *John de Flegg,* and had *Simon,* a son, in the 41st of *Henry* III.

William de Flegg was living in the 53d of that King. Sir *William de Flegg* sold it to ——— *de Mauteby.*

John de Mauteby's, daughter and heir, *Margaret,* brought it to *John Paston,* Esq. in the reign of *Henry* VI.

John Paston, Esq. died seised of *Mauteby,* and *Flegg* manors in the 6th of *Edward* IV. which extended into *East* and *West Somerton,* and Sir *William Paston* was found to die lord of *Winterton, Mauteby's* manor, held of the dean and chapter of *Norwich* in soccage, in the year 1611. In the year 1743, the Earl of *Yarmouth* was lord.

BRAMPTON'S MANOR.

Sir *Piers de Brampton,* who had part of *Basingham's* manor in right of *Alice* his wife, left it to his son and heir, (as in *Brampton*) in this family it remained in 1500, when *Thomas,* son of *Robert de Brampton* was lord.

In 1525, *William Brampton,* Gent. son and heir of *Robert Brampton,* late of *Attleburgh,* Gent. enfeoffed all the manors, late his father's in *East, West Flegg,* and *Happing* hundreds, in *John Drew,* clerk, with *Flegg-hall,* in *Winterton* and *Waxham.*

In 1546, *John Calle*, sen. *Richard Calle*, &c. released to Sir *William Paston*, all their right in *Flegg-hall* manor, which they had of the grant of *William Brampton* and his wife *Elizabeth*, in 1515, and on the inquisition taken on the death of Sir *William Paston* in 1611, he died seised of *Winterton Brampton's* manor, the marshes, called *Floodgates*, &c. held of the manor of *Hemesbye*, in soccage.

ST. BENNET'S MANOR.

The abbey of St. *Bennet* at *Holm*, had a considerable lordship at the survey given by their founder King *Canute;* there belonged to it a carucate of land held by 5 borderers, and one in demean; with half a carucate among the tenants, &c. there were also 5 freemen under the protection, or commendation only of that abbey, who had 45 acres and a half, with a carucate of meadow, and a socman with 100 acres, who was under such covenants and ties, that he could neither sell, or forfeit it from the abbey, and a church with 6 acres of meadow, the soc belonged to the hundred, &c. There were 9 borderers, one carucate in demean, one among the tenants, and 4 freemen under protection only with 9 acres, valued at 24*s.* and 5 freemen, with lands, valued at 24*d.;* it was 9 furlongs long, and 8 broad, and paid 30*d.* gelt.[8]

The ancient family of *De Begevile* held this lordship under the abbey of St. *Bennets.*

Sir *Richard de Begevile* was witness to a deed of *William*, son of *Hugh de Pynkeney; sans date;* a fine was levied in the 18th of *Henry* III. between *Thomas de Begevile*, and *Bartholomew de Somerton* of the advowson of *Winterton;* and *Somerton* granted to *Bartholomew;* and in the 24th of that king, *Thomas de Begevile* granted lands to *Alexander* son of *Robert*, to be held of *Thomas.*

Thomas de Begevile settled by fine on *Adam*, abbot of St. *Bennets*, in the 43d of the said King 25*s. per ann.* rent for lands held of the abbot in *Winterton*, and *Somerton*, with a clause of distress; and in the 53d of that reign *Robert de Hales* and *Margaret* his wife, conveyed lands to *Thomas* who was lord in 1277, and in 1299, *Thomas*, son of Sir *Thomas Begevile* with *Beatrice* his wife, granted lands here to *John*, son of *William de Catfield.*

In the 9th of *Edward* II. and in 1331, *Thomas de Begevile* was lord, and had wreck at sea; and in the 16th of *Edward* III. the abbot of *Holm*, as lord of the fee, brought an action against several persons for wreck, and taking a whale at *Winterton.*

Margaret, daughter of *John Durham*, of the county of *Middlesex*, late wife of *Alan Heyngham* of - - - - - in *Norfolk*, released to *Ralph Somerton*, and his heirs, all her right, in *Begeviles* manor, and in a marsh, called *Floodgates*, with lands and tenements, in the 5th of *Henry* IV. and *John Heyngham* gave the reversion of the said manor, after the death of *Margaret Charlton*, who held it for life, to *John Durham, John Phelip*, of *Ikenham* in *Middlesex*, &c. as trustees, for the use of *Thomas Briddeby*, chaplain in the church of *Hillingdon*, and his trustees; on condition that if the reversion can be sold for 400 marks, that *Briddeby* release it to *Thomas Arthyngton*, who shall sell it, and give 10*l. per ann.* to the abbot and convent of *Burnham*, for a chaplain to celebrate for him and his family, and the rest to be divided between his two sisters.

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[8] Terra Sci Benedicti de Holmo—— Wintretuna' tenet S. B. sep. p. i car. tre. v. bor. et i car. in d'nio. dim. car. hom. vi porc et ibi st. v lib. hoes Sci B. comd. tantum de XLV ac. dim. ac. p'ti. sep. i car. et i soc. de c ac. et ita e in monastio qd. nec. vend're, nec forisfacere pot. ext. ecclia i soca e in hund. vi ac. p'ti. sep. ix bor. i car. in d'nio. et i car. hom. et sub eo st. iiii lib. ho'es comd. tant. ix ac. val. xxiiii sol. et v lib. ho'es xxiiiid. ht. ix. qr. in long. et viii in lat. xxxd. de g.

After this it came to Sir *John Fastolf*, Knt. who died lord of it in the 38th of *Henry* VI. and then to *John Paston*, Esq. of *Paston*.

In 1611, Sir *William Paston* dying possessed, it was found to be held of the dean and chapter of *Norwich* by 12*d.* and valued at 15*l. per ann.* In 1740, the Earl of *Yarmouth* was lord.

The Conqueror had in *Winterton* at the survey, the land of a freeman, of Earl *Guert, Harold's* brother, and slain with him at the battle of *Hastings; viz.* 7 acres of land, and 5 borderers, with half a carucate valued at 8*d.* and this went with the lordship of *Ormesby*, then in the Conqueror's hand also:[9] see there.

Godric had the care of 10 acres of land, which a freeman of *Guert* held, the Conqueror had seised on it, and was valued in *Walsham.*[1]

The Conqueror had also deprived 5 freemen of *Guert*, of 20 acres which were held with 15 acres, and half a carucate valued at 11*s.* in the town of *Somerton*, and in *Winterton*, 8 freemen of *Guert* were deprived of 54 acres of land, one of meadow, and a carucate and an half valued then at 4*s.* but at the survey, at 6*s.*

The freemen of these two last fees, were in King *Edward's* reign, under no particular farm or lordship, but *Almarus* took care of it.[2]

King *William* II. granted this to *William de Albini*, ancestor of the Earls of *Arundel* and *Sussex*, under whom it was held by several persons.

In the 10th of *Richard* I. a fine was levied of lands, between *Wido de Winterton*, petent, and *William de Reedham*, tenent, in *Winterton*, and *Somerton*; and in the 14th of *Edward* I. an assise was brought to enquire, if *Roger*, son of *Nicholas de Winterton*, was seised in fee of a messuage and lands here, with their appurtenances.

In the 34th of *Henry* III. *Isabel de Cressy* had 30 acres of land in *Winterton*, and *Somerton*, &c. conveyed to her from *Alice de Lyons*; and in the 14th of *Edward* II. *Nicholas de Sallows* of *Clipsby* and *Ellen* his wife, conveyed lands here to *Roger de Ormesby*, but the principal of this fee seems to have been in the *Somertons*, lords also (as has been observed) of *East Somerton* in whom was the patronage of *Winterton*, with the chapel of *East Somerton*.

Sir *Bartholomew de Somerton* was lord and patron in 1310, and left it to his heirs, from whom it came to the *Cleres*; *Robert de Clere* presented as lord in 1342.

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[9] Terre Regis———In Wintretuna i lib. ho. de vii ac. tre. et v bor. semp. dim. car. sep. val. viiid. et e. in p'tio Orbesbei.

[1] Terre Regis qua' Godric servat——In Wintretuna i lib. ho. x ac. tre. ap' p'tiatum e. cu'. libes ho'inibj in Walesham.

[2] Isti. st. lib. ho'es T. R. E. ad nullam firma p'tinentes. quas Almar. custodit, qui additi st. ad firmam T. R. W.

In Somertuna ten. ide in d'nio xx ac. tre et v libos. ho'es de xv ac. et sep. dim. car. sep. val. ii sol.

In Wintretuna ten. ide viii lib. ho'es de Liiii ac. tre. et i ac. p'ti. sep. car. et dim. tc. val. iiii sol. mo. vi.

Robert Clere, Esq. by his last will, dated *August* 3, in the 24th of *Henry* VI. appoints that after the death of *Elizabeth* his wife, *William*, his son, should have this manor of *Winterton*, and the advowson of the church; and *John*, abbot of *Holm*, and the convent granted to this *Elizabeth*, and to *Robert* her son and heir, all wreck here, which she claimed in right of her lordship, and had certain duties for groundage, &c.

Sir *Edward Clere* and *Frances* his wife, sold it to Sir *Thomas Woodhouse*, and his son *Henry* was lord, and presented in 1577, and by his feoffees in 1601.

From the *Woodhouses* it came to the *Le Gross's*; Sir *Thomas le Gross* was lord and patron 1628, and as chief lord, claimed groundage of ships, &c. at 1*s*. in the pound, and the spreading of fishing nets between *Winterton* and *Waxham*, *Winterton* and *Hemesbye*, &c. all weys and strays, and had the lete, paying 20*s*. *per ann.* to the crown, being held of the heirs of the *Tateshales*, who were heirs to the *Albinis*; on the death of Sir *Thomas Woodhouse*, it was found to be held of his manor of *Waxham* in soccage; it seems that of those lordships, his son *Henry* knew not the tenures, and he got returned as held of some of his own manors.

Roger Bigot, ancestor to the Earls of *Norfolk*, had 21 acres of land, half an acre of meadow, and half a carucate, of which a freeman was deprived, and this was valued in *Felbrigg*, and held by *Ailward de Felbrigg*, of *Roger*.

Also in *Somerton* 21 acres of land, 3 acres and half a carucate of meadow, of which a freeman was deprived, valued at 16*d*. but at the survey at 20*d*.: the Conqueror had granted this to *Alwy de Tetford* with his lands, but *Roger Bigot* reclaimed it.[3]

William de Scohies had land which a free-man held under the commendation of the abbey of St. *Bennet*, which was valued in his lordship of *Stakesby*, and went with it.[4]

The tenths were 6*l*. 15*s*.— Deducted 0.

The town is compounded of *Win*, which is a *British* word, the name of a river, and signifying water, *Tre*, or *Rey*, flowing or running, and the *Saxon Ton*, or town, thus *Winterborn*, in *Berkshire*; and *Dorsetshire*; *Winwick*, in *Lancashire*; *Winteringham* in *Huntindonshire*, &c.

The church of *Winterton* is a rectory, dedicated to *All-Saints*, the ancient value, with the chapel of *East Somerton*, was 46 marks, 3*s*. 4*d*. *Peter*-pence 2*s*. 6*d*. and the present valor is 20*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. and pays tenths and first-fruits.

In the 18th of *Henry* III. *Thomas de Begevile* granted by fine to *Bartholomew de Somerton* his right in the advowson by fine; and in the 4th of *Edward* I. *Alexander*, son of *Richard Fastolf* and *Bartholomew de Somerton*, agree to present by turns. *William de Schorham* brought his action against *Bartholomew*, parson of the church of *Somerton*, executor of the will of *Bartholomew de Somerton*, in the 14th of *Edward* I. and Sir *Bartholomew de Somerton* presented in 1310, Mr. *John de Thweyt* to this church, with the chapel, &c. There was a composition between the prior of *Buttley*, and *John de Thweyt*, rector, for the tithe of 12 acres, &c.[5] of land here, which the prior of *Buttley* had, and which he granted to *John*, and his successours for the tithe of as many acres in another place, and the tithes of the wool of the sheep in the common pasture of *Winterton*, called *Flud Gates*.

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[3] Terra Rogeri Bigoti——In Wintretuna i lib. ho. de xxi ac tre et dim. ac. p'ti. sep. dim. car. et e. in p'tio Ailwardi de Felebruge, hoc tenet. ide.

In Somertuna i lib. ho. xxi ac. tre. iii ac. p'ti. sep. dim. car. tc. val. xvid. p'. et mo. reddit xx hunc. dedit. Rex Alwio de Tetford cu' tre'is suis sic. R. Bigot. reclamat.

[4] Terra Will. de Scohies—-In Wintretuna tenet ide i lib. ho. &c.

RECTORS.

1342, Mr. *John de Thewyt*, by *Robert de Clere*.
1346, *Walter de Clere*, by his father *Robert*.
1353, *Robert Clere*, by *Walter* and *Robert de Clere*.
1353, *Walter Clere*, by *Robert Clere* of *Ormesby*.
1359, *Richard Dogget*, by *Alice*, relict of *Robert Clere*.
1370, *Thomas Orgrave*, by *William Clere*.
1371, *Nicholas de Newton*. *Ditto*.
1375, Mr. *Thomas de Hemenhale*. *Ditto*. In the 3d of *Richard* II. license was granted for a chantry in this church, and lands here.
1393, *Robert Cook*, by *Dionysia*, relict of *William Clere*.
1396, Mr. *John de Thorp*, *Ditto*.
1406, Mr. *John Felbrigge*. *Ditto*.
1407, *John Titeshale*. *Ditto*.
1442, Mr. *Thomas Frenge*, by *Robert Clere*, Esq.
1455, Mr. *John Selot*, by *Elizabeth*, relict of *Robert Clere*.
1479, Mr. *John Barley*, S.T.B. *Ditto*.
1505, *John Edyman*, by Sir *Robert Clere*.
1515, *William Warner*, S. T. B. *Ditto*.
1545, Mr. *Richard Burman*, S. T. B. by Sir *John Clere*.
Mr. *Peter Watts*, rector.
1554, Mr. *Henry King*, S. T. P. *Ditto*.
1557, *Robert Allen*, by *Edward Clere*, Esq.
1562, *Thomas Portington*. *Ditto*.
1577, *Tobias Holland*, by *Henry Woodhouse*, Esq.
1601, *Ant. Maxie*, S. T. B. by the assignees of *Henry Woodhouse*.
1618, *And. Bing*. S. T. B. by the king, subdean of *York*, &c.
Nicholas Howlet, D. D. prebendary of *Norwich*, rector in 1650, deposed in the rebellion.
Mr. *Jeff. Love*, occurs rector in 1656.

Mr. *Edward Miller* died rector 1720, and *Robert White* succeeded, presented by *Edward Knight*, Gent.

In 1742, Mr. *Le Gross*, patron.

The church and chancel is covered with lead,

In the chancel,

Sub hoc marmore conduntur cineres rev. viri Ed. Miller, A. M. hujus ecclesiæ rectoris, vir fuit eximiæ charitatis præditus, vere probus et nulli secundus, 3 die Maij obt. ætat. 72, A. D. 1720.

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[5] Calendar Cartar. prior Buttley, fol. 44.

A marble gravestone,

Tho. Hemenhale, rector. eccles. de Winterton, ob. 1393.——*Orate p. a'ia Joa. Barley, decret, Dr. qui. obt.* 16 *Apr.* 1497.—*In Te Domine speravi, ne confundar in æternum.*

In the church on a gravestone,

In memory of Thomas Husband, Gent. who died Sept. 16, 1676; *aged* 86, *and of Ann his wife, daughter of Wm. Reymes, of Overstrand-hall, Esq. who died in* 1665, aged 68.

One

In memory of Edward Knights, of Winterton, Gent. who died 12 *Sept.* 1713, *aged* 66, *and of Alice his wife, who died in* 1727, *aged* 82.

Another

For Clementina, wife of Edward Knight, Gent, who died May 11, 1729, *aged* 41.

In the church were the arms of Bishop *Bateman.*—*Clore* impaling *Uvedale*;—*Fastolf, Begevile, sable,* an escotheon, and orles of martlets, *or.*

Catherine, late wife of *Richard Stotevyle,* buried 1451.

The temporalities of *Bromholm* priory in *Winterton* were 11*s.* 9*d.* of St. *Faith's* 12*s.* of *Norwich* in *Winterton,* and *Hemesby,* in land, mill, &c. 41*l.* 11*s.* 2*d. ob.*; of *Weybridge* 35*s.* 11*d. ob.*; of St. *Bennets* 26*s.*

In the 3d of *Richard* II. *John de Eccles,* &c. aliened to the priory of *Hickling* lands and tenements in *Somerton,* &c. and in the 8th of that King, the prioress of *Redelingfield* in *Suffolk,* aliened to the said priory lands in *Somerton*; in the 16th of the said reign Sir *William Beauchamp,* &c. aliened lands in *Somerton,* to the priory of the *Carthusians* by *London.*

The lands here at *Winterton* are said to be very rich and fruitful, and require not much labour and strength in the ploughing; the lands here run out in a point to the east, called *Winterton Nesse,* a place well known to the mariners, and a sea mark, and was formerly a township.

NESS

Is a common and general name for lands that project towards the sea, or any great water, and make a promontory; from the *Saxon* word *Nass,* or *Ness,* thus we find the island of *Foulness* in *Essex*; *Sheerness* in *Kent,* and *East Ness,* by *Southwold* in *Suffolk.*

At the survey *Roger Bigot,* ancestor to the Earls of *Arundel* and *Sussex,* was lord of it by the grant of the Confessor, a freeman being expelled, who had 15 acres, 2 oxen, an acre of meadow, and three parts of a salt work, valued at 16d.[6] *Ailwin* in the time of the Conqueror had seised on it, but *Roger Bigot* recovered it to his fee.

This afterwards was part of *Winterton*, and so remains, as I take it.

William de Ness was petent, and *Walter Cobbe*, tenent, of 15 acres of land, in the 10th of *Richard* I. and *Simon de Ness* was one of the jury for the hundred in the 20th of *Edward* III.

At this *Ness* is a light-house, erected as it is said by Sir *William Erskyn*, Knt. and *John Meldrum*, Esq. and a difference arising between them and the coast-men, concerning the pay for the maintenance of it, it was laid before the council in *June* 1688.

Sir *Edward Turner* of *Parndon Magna*, in *Essex*, had a grant of this light-house and that of *Orford Ness* in *Suffolk*, with divers privileges, and one penny *per* ton for every vessel sailing by, at 20*l.* *per ann.* commencing at Lady-Day 1687; alderman *Gore* of *London* also had it before.

About *January* 15, 1665, the high tides washing down the cliffs here, there were found several vast bones, of which a leg-bone was brought to *Yarmouth*, weighing 57 pounds and 3 quarters, the length 3 feet 2 inches, which the physicians and surgeons there affirmed to be the leg-bone of a man: *See the London Gazette, November* 20, *in* 1665.

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[6] Terra Rogeri Bigoti——In Nessa i lib. ho. xv ac. qd. invasit Ailuin T. R. Will. et Roger. revocat ad fuu' feudu' de dono Regis. sep. ii boves et i ac. p'ti. et iii part. saline. et val. xvid. et tenet ide.

EAST FLEGG HUNDRED.

CASTOR

Takes its name from some fort or castle that the *Romans* had here, where one part or mouth of the river *Yar* is said to have run into the *German Ocean*, though now stopped up by the sands. At the survey we learn that *Godric* was steward and took care of a lordship here for the Conqueror, which consisted of four carucates of land, of which 80 freemen were deprived, and also of 22 carucates; of all these, *Ralph* the Earl of *Norfolk,* made this lordship; there was at the survey one carucate in demean, and 2 acres of meadow, held by 21 tenants, the moiety of a mill, and 39 saltworks, 3 runci, 8 cows, 12 swine, and 360 sheep, valued formerly at 8*l.* &c. at the survey at 14*l.* and the abbot of St. *Bennet* had out of this lordship 6*l.*[1]

It was one leuca long, and 100 perches, one leuca broad, paid 44*d.* gelt, whoever were lords; and was granted by an exchange of lands in *Cornwall,* with all its customary dues, as *Godric* says.

This *Ralph* the Earl, abovementioned, is by many authors, and the *Saxon Chronicle,* said to have been born in *Norfolk,* and to be made Earl of that county by the Conqueror. But this seems a mistake; he was born in the province of *Bretagne* in *France,* and called by ancient *French* writers,[2] *Ralph de Vacajet,* lord of *Guader* and *Montfort* in *Bretagne,* and married *Emma,* daughter of *William Fitz-Osborn,* Earl of *Hereford,* (the Conqueror's prime favourite.)

The *Saxon Chronicle* says this marriage was in the year 1070, at which time he was created by the King, Earl of *Norfolk;* and at the same time entered into a rebellion against the King, was forced to fly into *Bretagne* with his lady; some years after he undertook the crusade with *Robert* Duke of *Normandy,* and died there with *Emma* his wife; her obit was kept on *February* 10, in the abbey of *Lyre* in *Normandy,* founded by her father, to which she was a benefactress.

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[1] Terra Regis quam. Godricus servat. —— Castre tenuere lxxx liberi ho'es. T.R.E. et mo. simil. iiii car. t're. tc. xxii car. et ex hoc. toto fecit R. Comes manuerum. mo. i car. in d'nio. et xxi ho'um. ii ac. p'ti sep. dim. mol. et xxxviiii sal. et iii run. et viii an. et xii pore. et ccclx ov. tc. val. viii lib. p. x et mo. xiiii et tam. h't. Abbas S'ci. Bened. ex hoc manerio vi libras. et ht. i leug. in long. et c. porc. et i leug. in lat. et vliiiid. de g. quic'q; ibi teneat. hoc. lib'atu' e. p. escangio de t'ra. de Cornualia cu' omni consuetudine ut Godric. dicit.

[2] Neustria Pia, p. 596, 627, 612.

There appears to have been two *Ralphs,* Earls of *Norfolk,* one called in *Domesday book,* the Old Earl,[3] and expelled on the Conquest, and probably father of *Ralph* abovementioned.

CASTOR BARDOLPH'S MANOR.

How long this lordship continued in the Crown does not appear, but was granted by the Conqueror after this survey, or his son, King *Henry* I. to *Hugh de Gornay,* a noble lord of *Normandy. Hugh de Gornay* was witness to the Conqueror's foundation deed in 1089, of his great abbey of *Caen* in *Normandy,* and signed before *Walter Giffard,* afterwards Earl of *Buckingham,* (and one of the same name signed the confirmation deed of King *Henry* the First's priory of *De Prato, (De Preè)* in *Normandy,* founded by *Maud* his mother.

Le Counte Hugh de Gournay, and *Hugh de Gornay, Sire le Bray,* are on the list of those noblemen who attended the Conqueror in his expedition into *England.*—This family assumed their name from the town of *Gornay* in *Normandy,* where it seems they founded the abbey of St. *Idevert,* who had a portion of tithe in this town.

Hugh de Gurnay was living in the 19th of *Henry* II. and had a lordship; and in the 31st of that King, accounted for 100*l.* fine of his lands in *Normandy,* at the Exchequer there, and was to pay 100*l.* relief for his lands in *England,* which he promised.[4]

Hugh de Gournay was under age in the 3d of *Henry* III. and in the custody of *William de Cantelupe,* with his lands here, and had livery of his land here in the 6th of that King.

In 1219, the chapter of St. *Idevert de Gornay* let to *Walter,* dean of *Flegg,* two parts of the tithes of the demeans late *Robert de Castre's,* containing twelve score acres, also a messuage, with 80 acres.[5]

Hugh was lord in the 13th of that King, and granted lands in this town to Sir *Roger Botetourt.*

In the 22d of that reign, *William de Cantelupe,* junior, for 530 marks, had a grant of the custody of *Julian,* daughter and heir of *Hugh de Gourney,* and of her lands, and of her marriage, and also of the son of the said *Hugh,* if *Maud* his widow, then impregnate, should bear one.

But it appears that she was heiress, and married *William Bardolf,* son and heir of *William* Lord *Bardolf,* of *Wirmegay* in *Norf.* and in the 38th of that King was lord of *Castre,* in right of the said *Julian,* and had then a grant of free warren and assise.

In the 3d of *Edward* I. this *William* Lord *Bardolf* had the assise, and wreck at sea. At his death in 1289, he was found to hold this lordship *in capite,* as part of the barony of *Gourney.*

Julian his wife surviving, on whose death, in the 23d of the said King, *Hugh* was found to be her son and heir.

In this family this lordship continued, (as may be seen in *Wrongey,*)

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[3] See in Acle, Walsham hundred, and in Fishley.

[4] Rot. Pip.

[5] Reg. Abb. de Holmo, fol. 40.

Tho. Lord *Bardolf* being attainted and executed for rebellion, in the 4th of *Hen.* IV. Sir *Wm. Bardolf,* his brother, inherited the estate, with *Scroteby* in *Norf. Clopton* in *Suffolk,* &c. but had not the barony of *Wrongey.* He died without issue in the 2d of *Henry* VI.

In the following year *Richard Selling* and *Joan* his wife, widow of Sir *William,* released this lordship, &c. for an annuity to the Ladies *Anne Clifford,* and *Joan Phelip,* daughters and heirs of the Lord *Bardolf,* who was attainted.

Anne was then the wife of Sir *William Clifford,* and after married Sir *Reginald Cobham; Joan* was the wife of Sir *William Phelip,* (son of Sir *John Phelip* of *Donyngton* in *Suffolk*) Knight of the Garter, treasurer of the household to King *Henry* V.

The above Sir *William* had the chief conduct and management of that King's melancholy funeral; he was also chamberlain to King *Henry* VI. who granted him the honour of *Wrongey,* and title of Lord *Bardolf.*

Ann, the other sister and coheir, dying *s. p.* this honour and title, with this lordship, came to *John* Lord Viscount *Beaumont,* by the marriage of *Elizabeth* his only daughter and heir.

William Lord Viscount *Beaumont* his son, succeeded, but being attainted as a rebel in the first of *Edw.* IV. the King granted it for life to *Joan* his wife, daughter of *Humphrey Stafford,* late Duke of *Bucks,* who presented to the church of *Castre St. Edmund's,* in 1463.

John Vere Earl of *Oxford,* as guardian to *William* Viscount *Beaumont,* in 1501, had a grant of the custody of the person, lands, manors, &c. of the said Viscount, during life, who died in 1501, and was buried in the church of *Wivenho* in *Essex;* and the said Earl married *Elizabeth,* daughter of Sir *Ric. Scroop.*

On the death of this Lord *Beaumont, s. p.* it came to the Crown.

King *Henry* VIII. on *July* 14, in his 3d year, granted it to *Alice Stanhope* widow, late wife of *Edward Stanhope,* Gent. for life.

She probably married Sir *Edmund Darrell,* who presented in 1516, to the church of St. *Edmund;* and the Lady *Alice* his relict in 1532. The said King, for the sum of 207*l.* paid him by his faithful counsellor, Sir *William Paston,* and for the sum of 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* paid into the hands of the treasurer of the court of augmentation, gives and grants on *May* 7, *ao.* 36, the manors, with all their rights, messuages, mills, cottages, lands, meadows, pastures, marshes, &c. court lete view of frank pledge, wards, escheats, heriots, fold courses, fisheries, of *Castor St. Edmund* and *Trinity, Scoteby, Ormesby, Mautby, Filby,* with the advowson of the church of St. *Edmund,* the rectory of *Castre Trinity,* and patronage of the vicarage, with the annual rent of 4*s. per ann.* issuing out of the said vicarage, belonging to the priory of *Shouldham,* paying 5*d. per ann.* for the annual rent.

ST. BENNET'S ABBEY MANOR.

This abbey had in the reign of King *Edward,* as we learn from *Domesday Book,* one carucate of land held by 4 borderers, one carucate in demean, half a one among the tenants, and 7 acres and a half of meadow, 6 saltworks, and 14 freemen who were under commendation of the abbot, held one carucate and a borderer; there were at that time also, 2 carucates of the tenants, valued at 20*s.* at the survey at 25*s.* and 14 freemen under the abbot's commendation, he deraigned of *Godric.*[6]

Grimholf, a *Saxon,* gave this lordship to the abbey soon after its foundation, by King *Canute.*

King *Henry* II. sent his precept to *William Turbe* Bishop of *Norwich,*[7] that he should permit *William* the abbot of St. *Bennet,* and *Alexander* his knight, (who held it under the abbot,) to have the advowson of the church of *Castor,* it being found by the inquisition of 12 men to belong to them.

After this a composition was made between the chapter of St. *Idevert* of *Gourney* in *Normandy,* and the dean of *Flegg,* (and probably rector of *Castre*) about certain tithes here, released by the said chapter.

This fee of the abbot's was divided after into several lordships, and held of the abbey.

CASTER AND REEDHAM MANORS.

Alexander, above called the abbot's knight, was, as I take it, of the family of *De Castre,* and had the principal tenure under the abbot. This was about the year 1220, held by Sir *Robert de Castre.* In the 12th of *Henry* III. *Matthew de Gunton,* who married *Isabel,* daughter and heir of Sir *Robert,* was lord in her right, and for certain services, customs, lands, &c. granted to *Thomas de Castre,* and his heirs demanded, and paid to him 10*l. per ann.*

William, son of *Matthew de Reedham,* had in 1230, a messuage and 80 acres, held of the abbot by 50*s. per ann.*

In 1233, *William de Reedham* granted this, then called *Reedham Hall,* to *Isabel* and her heirs, to be held of him paying half a mark *per ann.* to him, and 50*s.* to the abbot; and she had wreck at sea here; Sir *Robert* her father was a benefactor to this abbey, and granted a messuage, with 80 acres, and the homage of *Peter Fitz-Osbert.*

Richer the abbot granted it to his niece, on her marriage, on condition that the lands found the convent 15 days provisions for their dinner.

In 1243, *Matthew de Gunton* and *Isabel* his wife, had a release for 20*s. per ann.* of their portion of tithes, (two parts of their demean lands) in *Castre.*

Robert de Castre had a grant of free warren in the 44th of *Henry* III. and in 1280, *Robert de Castre,* gave a messuage, and 30 acres of land to a chaplain, serving in his chapel, and two parts of the tithes of his demeans which were purchased of the abbey.

Sir *William de Redham* was fonnd to have a lordship held of the abbot, in the 3d of *Edward* I. and *Oliver de Ingham* to hold it of

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[6] T're. S'ci. Benedicti de Hulmo ad victu' Monachor.——In Castre. i car. t're. tenet S. B. sep. iiii bor. et i car. in d'nio. et dim. car. hom. vii ac. et dim. p'ti. vi sal. et xiiii libi. ho'es. sub. Abbe comdat. tantu'. i car. t're. et i bor. tc. ii car. hom. mo. iiii tc. val. xx sol. mo. xxv et xiiii libi. ho'es. sub. Abbe. comd. tant. q's Abbas derationavit sup. Godricu' val. xl sol.

[7] Reg. de Hulmo. fol. 4, 40, 60, 80.

Bartholomew de Reedham in the 10th of *Edward* II. by the service of a barbed arrow, leaving it to *John*, his son and heir.

John de Castre was lord in the 7th of *Richard* II. and afterwards it came with *Reedham Hall*, to the *Fastolfs*.

Sir *John Fastolf* was lord of both in 1450, on whose death, *John Paston*, Esq. was lord; and Sir *William Paston* had livery of them in 1554, and so were united to the lordship of *Castor Bardolf*, abovementioned.

VAUX'S AND BOZOUN'S MANORS.

There was an indenture, sans date, between *William de Vaux*, and *Peter de Bozoun*, about a free tenement and villains, which the Lady *Maud de Bournaville*, relict of Sir *Robert de Castre*, held in dower; witness Sir *Oliver de Redham*, *Brian de Hickling*, *Laur. de Huntingfeld*.

In the 21st of *Edward* I. *Peter de Bozoun* had a lordship: and in 1307, *William Bozoun* kept his first court.

In the 9th of *Edward* II. *John de Vaux* had a lordship; and in the 17th of that King, *John de Catfield*, clerk, and *Alexander de Walcot*, settled by fine on *William de Vaux* and *Alice* his wife, in tail, several messuages, a mill, 367 acres of land, &c. 7*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* *ob.* *q.* rent, 3 quarters of oats, 2 quarters of salt, half a pound of commin *per ann.* in this town, *Burgh* St. *Mary*, *Rollesby*, *Clippesby*, *Repps*, *Bastwick*, &c. and the moiety of the chapel of St. *John* of *Castre*.

This came after from *Vaux* to the *Sparrowes*, and *William*, son of *John Sparwe*, of *Norwich*, granted in the 37th of *Edward* III. to *Hugh Fastolf*, of *Great Yarmouth*, all his right in the manor of *Vaux Hall*, and advowson of the moiety of St. *John's* chapel.

But before this, in 1356, *John*, son of *Alex. Fostolf*, appears to have purchased it.

In the reign of King *Henry* V. *Ric. Bozoun*, Esq. was lord. From the *Bozouns* it came also to the *Fastolfs*, and was possessed by Sir *John Fastolf* in the reign of *Henry* VI.

And here it may be proper to give some account of this Sir *John Fastolf*, and the family of *Fastolf*, was of great antiquity in the counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

In the church of St. *Margaret* of *Ipswich*, about 200 years past, were to be seen the arms of *Fastolf* of *Suffolk*; quarterly, *or* and *azure*, on a bend, *gules*, three escallops *argent*, impaling *Windham*, *Fastolf* and *argent*, three chevronels, *Watervile*, quarterly.

In the church of *Nacton*, *Fastolf* and *Windham*, *Fastolf*, and *gules*, a chevron between ten cross crosslets, *or*, *Kyme*; also *Fastolf* and per pale, *sable*, and *argent*, a lion rampant counterchanged.

In other churches *Fastolf*, impaling *Bedingfield* and *Tyrill*. The *Suffolk* family also quartered gules, fretty *or*, *Mandevile*, *sable*, a cross flurt, *or*, *Brakam*, and *argent*, a bend between six cross crosslets *sable*, *Tye*.

The *Norfolk* family for distinction bore on their bend three crosslets *or*.

Of this family was Sir *John Fastolf*, knight, admitted a brother of St. *Bennet's* abbey, in 1304. Sir *Thomas Fastolf*, Knt. lord of *Kim-*

burghlys, whose daughter and heir married Sir *John Woodhouse,* lord in the reign of *Henry* IV. *Agnes* mother of Sir *John Fastolf,* and wife of *Hugh Fastolf,* Esq. who died about 1370; *Margery,* wife of Sir *John Fastolf,* daughter of *John Holbrook,* who died about 1387.

The first of the family I find to have had any interest in this town of *Castre,* was *Thomas Fastolf,* Esq. to whom *Oliver de Ingham* granted, in the 7th of *Edward* II. his right in the manor of *Reedham* in this town.

This seems to have been only in trust, as *John Ingham,* Esq. *Oliver's* son, inherited it; but in 1356, *John,* son of *Alexander Fastolf,* purchased the lordship of *Vaux* in this town; and *William,* son of *John Sparwe* of *Norwich,* granted or confirmed the same to *Hugh Fastolf,* Esq. in 1363, as is already above observed.

Of this family was *John Fastolf,* Esq. who married *Mary,* daughter of *Nicholas Parke,* Esq. relict of Sir *Thomas Mortimer,* son and heir of Sir *Robert Mortimer* of *Attleburgh,* who died before his father about the year 1386, leaving 3 daughters and coheirs.

This *John* was lord of *Vaux* and *Reedham's,* and *Castor* manors, held of the abbot of *Holm;* and was buried in the chapel of St. *Nicholas,* in the church of *Yarmouth,* where his obit or anniversary was yearly celebrated, leaving *John* his son and heir, the famous Sir *John Fastolf.*

Fuller in his Worthies says, In his minority he was a ward of the great *John* Duke of *Bedford,* 3d son of King *Henry* IV. regent of *France* in the reign of his nephew King *Henry* VI. he married *Milicentia,* 2d daughter and coheir of *Robert Tibetot,* (son of Sir *John Tibetot,* by *Margaret* his wife, daughter and coheir of *Giles* Lord *Badelesmere* in *Wiltshire*) widow of Sir *Stephen Scroop,* knight.

Richard Lord *Scroop,* soon after the death of Sir *Robert Tibetot,* obtained the wardship of *Margaret, Milicentia,* and *Elizabeth,* the 3 daughters and coheirs of the said Sir *Robert,* and married *Roger Scroop,* his eldest son, to *Margaret, Stephen* to *Milicent,* and *Ric.* to *Elizabeth.*

The espousals of *Milicentia* were made in *Ireland,* on the feast of St. *Hilary,* in the 10th year of King *Henry* IV. when *John Fastolf,* her husband, and Sir *Gilbert Aumfrevil,* Knt. were bound in a bond to *Stephen Scroop,* archdeacon of *Richmond,* and *James d'Artois,* a famous esquire, remarkable for chivalry, of 1000*l.* to pay to the said *Milicentia* yearly, during her life, at her chamber 100*l. per ann.* and it appears that she was living and received the same in the 24th of *Henry* VI. but died before her husband, without issue.

Sir *John* was bred from his youth to arms; and being a knight, attended King *Henry* VI. in his first expedition into *France,* in his 2d year; on the taking of *Harfleur* in *Normandy,* he was appointed by the king, lieutenant governor under *Thomas* duke of *Exeter,* the King's uncle.

After this, signalizing himself, he was made captain of *Conde Norean* and *Alençon;* governor of *Melans;* master of the household to *John* Duke of *Bedford,* (regent of *France*) deputy governor of *Normandy,* governor of *Anjou* and *Main,* sub-governor of the city of *Manse,* &c. created a knight banneret under his own banner at the battle of *Vernoile* in *France,* where Sir *Ralph Bottiler,* Lord *Sudley,* Sir *William Oldhall,* Sir *Andrew Ogard,* &c. were knighted, by the regent, and

Knight of the Garter, in the 7th of *Henry* VI. and had the title of baron of *Sinegingle* in *France*.

Quære is this the identical man?

Yet this remarkable great man, of eminent approved worth, honour and dignity, *Shakespear* brings on the stage as a buffoon, a mere *Thraso*, as a superannuated old man, at the time of King *Henry* the Fifth's accession to the crown, when he was not above 31 years of age.

He was born in the year 1380, and died *November* 6, in 1459, aged near 80 years; his will being dated *November* 3 in that year, and was buried in a chapel built by him of freestone, on the north side of the presbytery of the abbey church of St. *Bennet* at *Holm*, by his late wife.

By his will, he desires "his substance to be disposed of in the best manner, for the pleasure of God and his soul's health, &c. also for the relief, succour, and help of the souls that he was next obliged to prey and do prey for; for the souls of *John Fastolf* my father, Dame *Mary*, the daughter of *Nicholas Park*, Esq. my mother, and that the obit and anniversary for her be kept in the chantry of the chapel of the Holy Cross, in the church of *Attleburgh*, by Sir *Thomas Mortimer*, with placebo, dirge, and messe, by note, for the soul of the said Dame *Mary* and her ancestors; and that one of the monks or priests in the college by me ordained in the mansion of *Castre*, shall sing in perpetuity for her, her ancestors and good doers. I will that a marble stone of a convenient measure be laid over her in the chantry of *Attleburgh* aforesaid, with an image of laten (brass) according to her degree, with a scripture of the day and year of her obit, with 4 escotheons, 3 of her husband's, *Mortimer, Fastolf*, and *Farewell*, and the 4th of her ancestors arms."

By Sir *Thomas Mortimer*, son and heir of Sir *Robert*, who died before his father about the year 1378, she left 3 daughters and coheirs. By *John Fastolf*, Esq. her son Sir *John;* and *Margaret* a daughter, married to Sir ——— *Braunch*, Knt.

John Farewell, Esq. of *Cowling* in *Suffolk*, her third husband, died in 1401, and she in 1406.

His executors were Sir *William Yelverton* the judge, *William Jenney*, Esq. serjeant at law, *John Paston*, Esq. *Thomas Howes*, clerk, and *William Worcester* alias *Botoner*, who is said to have been his herald and chief steward, a diligent and curious antiquary; from whose MS. entitled *Itinerarium* in Corpus *Christi* College, *Cambridge*, I have collected many particulars relating to his master.[8]

Amongst these executors there appears to have been disputes and differences much to the injury of Sir *John's* will, whose estate and fortune was immense; acquired from the great places that he enjoyed for many years; and especially from the surprising captures and plunders, he obtained in the wars of *France*.

As his fortunes were large, so was his charity and benefactions.

The chapel that he built of freestone in the abbey of St. *Bennet*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, was 22 feet long.

He built the south isle of the said abbey church, much decayed, anew from the ground, all of freestone, with a curious enarched vault of the same, 58 paces or steps (as *Worcester* says) long, and 11 broad, the length of its altar being 15 palms, and the breadth 5.

A short time before his death he founded a college of priests in his lordship or mansion house of *Castor*, wherein were 7 priests, and also an hospital therein for 7 poor men.

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[8] Itiner. seu Liber Memorab. in Coll. Corp. Xti. Cant. M. M. 101.

In the 6th year of *Edward* IV. from several receipts it appears that the priests had in money allowed besides their diet, &c. 40*l.* *per ann.* and the poor men 40*s.* *per ann.* each.

The sum of 20*l.* was given to build a new window in the abbey of *Wendling.*; to *Bromholm* priory 24*l.*; the abbey of *Langley* had 80*l.* lent to them. In 1442, *Yelverton*, his executor, is blamed for giving a receipt to *Wainfleet* Bishop of *Winchester*, for 442 marks of Sir *John's* money; the Bishop of *Ely (Grey)* had 140*l*; the Earl of *Wiltshire.* (*Butler*) had a legacy of 27*l.* and of two gallon pots, weighing twelve score of 13 ounces of silver; the Earl of *Salisbury (Nevill)* of 165*l.*

Twenty-three ounces of gold, and 3033 ounces of silver, were sold by his executors, who had large sums in their hands.

Thomas Howys, one of them, confessor to Sir *John*, a gray-friar rector of *Castlecomb* in *Wiltshire*, of *Blofield* and of *Pulham* in *Norf.* had about 4000 in his hands to lay out in repairs and ornaments of Churches and religious houses; and with part of this he repaired the church and chancel of *Pulham* St. *Mary*; and in a south window, set up the effigies of this knight in his coat and armour gilt, with his crest, a plume of feathers, *argent*, on a torse or wreath *azure* and *or*; with his arms quarterly *or*, and *azure*, on a bend, *gules*, three cross crosslets; impaling his lady's arms, *argent*, a saltire, ingrailed *gules* also the effigies of his lady kneeling; over her the said arms of St. *George*; also the arms of St. *George*.

Under these,

Orate p. a'i'ab; Johs. Fastolf Militis qui multa bona fecit in tempore vite, et Milecentie Uxoris ejus et Domini Thome Howes istius eccles. rectoris, et omnium Fidelium Defunctorum.

The seat or hall of *Castor* was a noble strong pile; *Worcester* says that the great hall was 59 feet in length, and 28 feet in breadth.

He had a city house at *Norwich*, in *Pokethorp*, opposite to St. *Jame's* church, called *Fastolf's* Place, where I saw a few years past in a room, used by a baker, for his office, several effigies, (in a bow window) of St. *Margaret*, St. *John* Baptist, and the Virgin *Mary*, St. *Blase* with a wool comb, and St. *Catherine*.

In a long north window many effigies of sacred and profane warriors, *David*, *Sampson*, *Hercules*, &c. also an engagement between two knights, which I take to have been that of Sir *John* with a *French* nobleman, whom he took prisoner in *France*, brought him to *England*, and kept him at *Castor*, till a very large sum was paid for his ransome.

A good part of the *Frenchman* was then entire, had a noble presence, a prolix white beard; the effigies of Sir *John* much shattered, his upper part gone.

On *February* 10, in the 13th or *Edw.* IV. an indenture was made between Sir *William Yelverton*, *William Jenney*, serjeant at law, and *William Worcester*, executors of Sir *John* on one part, and *Thomas Cager*, and *Robert Kyrton* on the other, whereby the said *Robert* was appointed surveyor of the lands and tenements in *Southwark*, and other places in *Surry*, late Sir *John's*, to perform his last will; and also receiver of the rents; who was to have six marks *per ann.* and to be allowed besides all reasonable costs, that he shall do in the defence and keeping out *John Paston*, Esq. and of all others claiming by him.

Sir *John Fastolf* had by his will appointed this *John Paston*, Esq. eldest son and heir of Sir *Will. Paston* the judge, one of his executors; and had given to them all his manors, lands, &c. in trust, to found the college of the 7 priests, and 7 poor men in the manor house at *Castre*, &c.

" For the singular trust and love (says Sir *John*) that I have to my " cousin *John Paston* before all others, being in every belief that he " will execute this my last will."

But it appears that this *John Paston*, Esq. had entered on this manor of *Castre*, and was imprisoned in the *Fleet* of *London*, by *Nevill* Bishop of *Exeter* (on *November* 3, 1464,) then chancellor.

On his death, in 1466, he left it to his eldest son, Sir *John Paston*.

Soon after this, *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk* laid pretences to it, and sent Sir *John Heveningham*, a cousin of Sir *John Fastolf*, to demand *John Paston*, Esq. governor of it, (being a castle well fortified[9]) in the absence of his eldest brother Sir *John Paston*, to deliver it up to him; maintaining that the said Duke had purchased the said castle of *William Yelverton*, (that cursed *Norfolk* justice, as *Worcester* styles him) one of Sir *John Fastolf's* executors, when it was well known that Sir *John* had ordered it not to be sold, but to be a college for priests, and an hospital for poor men.

The said *John Paston* refusing to surrender it, the Duke came before it with 3000 armed men, and with guns, culverines, and other artillery, and laid siege to it immediately.

The names of the principal persons at this siege were

John Duke of *Norfolk*, Sir *Humphrey Talbot*, Sir *William Calthorp*, Sir *John Heveningham*, Sir *Gilbert Debenham*, Sir *Thomas Wingfield*, Sir *William Brandon*, *Thomas* and *William Wingefeld*, Esq. ——— *Swansey*, Esq. *Hugh Auston*, Esq. Sir *John Waldgrave*, *William Debenham*, junior, Esq. *Robert Debenham*, Esq. ——— son of Sir *Laurence Rayneford*, *James Ratcliffe*, Esq. *Black John de Ratcliff*; ——— son of ——— *Stafford*, Esq. Sir *Philip Wentworth*, *Simon Fitz-Simon*, of *Essex*, Esq. ——— *Timperley*, Esq. *Richard Southwell*, Esq. *Gilbert Debenham*, senior, Esq. ——— *Brook*, Esq. son of the Lord *Cobham*; ——— *Bardwell* of *Herling*, Esq. *Herward*, by *Cromer*, Esq. *John Rutcliff* of *Attleburgh*, Esq. ——— *Lethum*, Esq. ——— *Plumestede*; who, I presume, took it in about a fortnight's time.

The names of the defendants against the Duke were, *John Paston*, jun. Esq. governor, in the absence of his brother Sir *John*; *John Daubeney*, Esq. who was killed by a shell shot; *Osbern Berney*, Esq. *Sander Cok*, a valet; *Osborn de Castre*, a valet, &c. in the whole 28.

Worcester says that *Anthony* Lord *Scales* at another time took possession of it in the name of King *Edward* IV. under pretence that *Paston* was the King's villain, (though absolutely false) all which proved a great destruction to the goods, and effects in the same; but Sir *John Paston*, through the favour and protection of King *Edward* IV. had afterwards possession.

On *July* 6, 1466, the King granted him a warrant under his hand

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[9] King Henry V. gave license to build it as strong as himself should devise.

and privy seal, to take possession of all the lands and inheritance of his late father, or of *Agnes* his grandmother, or of *Margaret* his mother, or of *William Paston*, and *Clement Paston* his uncles; also the manor and place of *Castor*, or of any other estate which his father had, by way of gift, or purchase, of the late Sir *John Fastolf*, which lands had been seized by the King, on evil surmises made to him, against his deceased father, himself, and uncles, of all which they were sufficiently, openly, and worshipfully cleared before the King.

" So that all yee now being in the said manor, or place of *Castor*, " or in any liflihode late the said *John Paston's*, Esq. by way of gift " or purchase, of the late Sir *John Fastolf*, that was seised into our " hands; avoid the possession of the same, and suffer our truly and " well beloved knight, Sir *John Paston*, to enjoy the profits thereof, " with all the goods and chattels there; and pay all the issues and " profits thereof, as ye did unto his father, at any time in his life."

Another misfortune also happened to this seat or castle about the same time, owing to the negligence of a girl, who in making a bed, set fire to it by her candle, and did considerable damage.

And here I hope to be excused, if I observe, what a considerable number of worthy men, men of great renown, honour, and gallantry in this county of *Norfolk* signalized themselves in the wars of *France*, &c. in the three successive reigns of *Henry* IV. V. and VI.

In the *Paston* family it continued (as in *Oxnead*.)

William Crow, Esq. was lord in 1661. *Roger Crow*, Esq. in 1708. and 1724, from whom it came to his nephew *John Bedingfeld*, Esq. the present lord.

HORNING HALL.

In the 6th of *Henry* IV. *Edmund Redysham* of *Ubbeston* in *Suffolk*, and *Margaret* his wife, conveyed by fine to *John Clere*, &c. 6 messuages, several parcels, of land, with a fold-course in this town, &c. and in 1438, the Lady *Elizabeth Rothenhale*, widow of Sir *John Rothenhale*, by her testament, dated *October* 16, 1438, to *Robert Clere* her son, all her utensils at *Ormesby*, &c. and to *Edmund Clere*, her son, all her utensils at *Horning-hall*, in *Castre*; and by her will dated the same day at *Castre*, requires her feoffees in the said manor; with those of *Hunstede*, *Rothendale*, and *Claydon*, by *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, to grant them to *Edmund* her son, proved *July* 11, 1441.

Edmund Clere, Esq. was lord in 1457, and in the 34th of *Henry* VIII. *Richard Newport* and *Margaret* his wife granted the third part of *Horning-hall* in *Castre*, to Sir *John Clere*.

In the first of *Edward* VI. Sir *William Paston* was lord of it, and so it was united to the other lordships.

The tenths were 8*l*.—Deducted 1*l*.

Thomas Bransby, Esq. gave 10 acres of land in *Hemesby*, for the use of the poor.

Mrs. *Cobb*, &c. gave 55*l*. the interest to be laid out in coals for the poor.

The town was divided into 2 parishes, *Castor Trinity*, and *Castor St. Edmund*.

Castor Holy Trinity church was a rectory, anciently valued at 30 marks, and the abbot of St. *Bennet* had a portion of tithe valued at 20*s*. *Peter*-pence 2*d*.

RECTORS.

In 1289, *John* occurs rector.
1293, *William de Reygate*, instituted.
1304, *John de Fincham*, presented by Sir *Hugh Bardolf*.
1318, *Ymbert de Monte Martini*, by Sir *Thomas Bardolf*.
1321, *John de Blaxhale. Ditto.*
1326, *Nich. Boteman. Ditto.*
1326, *John de Cressingham. Ditto.*
1338, *John de Brincle* occurs rector.
1348, *William de Culchith*, by Sir *John Bardolf*.
1349, *Simon Norreys. Ditto.*
1375, *William Walcot*, by the prior and convent of *Schuldham*.
1375, *John Mayhew*, D. buried in the chancel in 1390.

On the 8th of *July* 1387, *Henry* Bishop of *Norwich* appropriated this church to *Shouldham* priory, reserving to himself a pension of 23*s*. 4*d*. *per ann*. a vicarage to be assigned of 20 marks value, the nomination thereof to be in the Bishop, and the presentation in the priory, a pension of 3*s*. 4*d*. to the prior of *Norwich*, and another of 4*s*. *per ann*. to the archdeacon of *Norwich*.

VICARS.

In 1390, *William Barton*, vicar, nominated by the Bishop, presented by the prior, &c.
1396, *Thomas Pickebene. Ditto.*
1410, *William Benne.*
1410, *John Smithe.*
1437, Mr. *John Semicroft*, A.M.
1443, *John Reeve.*
1451, *Robert Mersden.*
1453, *Robert Coteler.*
1466, Mr. *John Hornessey, alias Sybeton.*
1473, *William Uppegate.*
1512, *Richard Samson*, by the Bishop's vicar general; quere if not after Bishop of *Chichester*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.
1528, *William Heche*, the Bishop collated, the person whom the Bishop nominated being refused to be presented by the prior.
1530, *John Beeghe. Ditto.*
1541, *Richard Elsy*, the Bishop nominated to the King.
1553, *Richard Lache*, by Sir *William Paston*. About 1554, *Edmund Cosyn*, S.T.B. was vicar, rector of *Oxburgh*, master of *Catherine Hall, Cambridge*, &c.
1560, *Henry Beane*, by *William Paston*, Esq. united to *Castor St. Edmund.*
1608, *Ralph Same*, by Sir *William Paston*; it was now consolidated to St. *Edmund's* church.

The present valor of this vicarage is 6*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Here was the guild of the Holy *Trinity*, and that of our Lady, and the tabernacle of the *Trinity*, St. *John's Altar*, to which *John Salmon* gave 40*s.* also 4 marks to buy a table of alabaster for the altar, with St. *Mary*, St. *John*, the *Evangelist*, and St. *John* Baptist carved on it.

Thomas Manthorp of *Castre Trinity* in 1524, a benefactor to *Trinity* and Lady gilds; 6*s.* 8*d.* to the repair of the church, and 12*d.* to St. *Margaret's* chapel.

In the 56th of *Edward* III. Sir *John Bardolf* granted the advowson of this church to the prior of *Shouldham* for the better support of *Margaret de Montfort*, daughter of *Thomas de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*; *Catherine*, daughter of *Guy de Warwick*, deceased; and his own sister, *Elizabeth*, nuns there.

On this appropriation, and a vicarage being settled, the nuns of *Shouldham* were taxed for the rectory, at 20 marks, and the vicar at 10 marks.

At the dissolution of *Shouldham* priory, the rectory of this church, and patronage of the vicarage, was granted by King *Henry* VIII. on *May* 7, in his 36th year, to Sir *William Paston*.

In the 12th of *Henry* III. *Roger*, prior of *Hickling*, granted to *Isabel*, wife of *Matthew de Gunton*, and their heirs, 20 acres of marsh, and *Matthew* grants to the prior in exchange 18*s.* rent in *Rollesby*.

The temporalities of St. *Bennet's* abbey in 1428, 70*s.* 10*d.*

The temporalities of *Hickling* priory in *Castre Trinity*, land and marsh 40*s.* 8*d.*

In 1370, *William Rysing*, pitanciary and monk of St. *Bennet*, received of the rector of *Castor Trinity*, 10*s.* *per ann.* pension.

In 1393, *John Fastolf* of *Castre*, son of *Nicholas*, buried in this church.

This church is decayed, and made use of as a barn.

CASTER ST. EDMUND

Is a rectory, the old valor was 8 marks, *Peter*-pence 12*d.* the present valor is 4*l.*

The church has a nave, south isle and chancel covered with lead, and a square tower with 3 bells.

RECTORS.

1303, *Martin de Rye*, presented by Sir *Hugh Bardolf.*
1312, *Hugh de Drayton*, by Lady *Isabel*, late wife of Sir *Hugh.*
1348, *Walter Mayner*, by Sir *John Bardolf.*
1349, *William de Rokesden. Ditto.*
1349, *Roger Betts.*
1361, *John de Colley. Ditto.*
1376, *Richard de Killum*, by Sir *William Bardolf.*
1379, *Walter Merle. Ditto.*
1396, *John Pope*, by Sir *Thomas Bardolf.*
1398, *John Masham. Ditto.*
1401, *Richard Swayne*, by Sir *William Bardolf.*

1427, *John Sybeton*, by Sir *Richard Pozyngges*, Knt. Sir *William Babyngton*, and feoffees.

1439, *Simon Clerk*, by Sir *Reginald Cobham.*

1447, *John Shave*, by *John* Viscount *Beaumont*, guardian of his son, *William* Lord *Bardolf.*

1459, *Robert Croft*, by the Bishop, a lapse.

1463, *William Huick*, by *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Joan*, wife of *William Beaumont*, Lord *Bardolf.*

John Gryme, rector,

1501, *John Wodehouse*, by the Earl of *Oxford*, guardian to *William* Viscount *Beaumont.*

1516, *George Naper*, by Sir *Edmund Darrell*, Knt.

William Oldgrave rector.

1532, *John Smith*, by the Lady *Alice*, relict of Sir *Edmund Darrell.*

1540, *John Horne. Ditto.*

1560, *Henry Beane*, by *William Paston*, Esq.

1608, *Ralph Same*, A.M. by Sir *William Paston*; this year, *September*, the church of the *Trinity* in *Castre* was consolidated to this of St. *Edmund.*

1635, *Robert Smith*, by *William Paston*, Esq.

1637, *John Claphamson*, by the assigns of *William Paston*, Esq.

1667, *Hamond Crow*, by *William Crow*, Esq.

1667, *John Gibson*, by *William Crow*, and *Thomas Bransby.*

1708, *Laur. Womack*, by *Roger Crow*, Esq.

1724, *Robert Clayton. Ditto.*

John Bedingfeld, Esq. lord and patron in 1740.

I find that *Peter Amyes* compounded *June* 25, 1601, for his first-fruits as rector of this church, presented by *Roger Godsalve*, Esq. and *Henry Nerford*, on *June* 28, 1637, and on *November* 11, 1639, *George Lockwood.*

In the chancel a grave-stone,

In memory of William Brereton, late of Caister St. Edmunds, Gent. who died Dec. 17, 1657, *and Eliz. his wife*; *daughter of And. Clark, of Wroxham, Gent.*

One,

For Mary Crowe, widow of John Crowe, Gent. of Great Yarmouth, who died May 31, 1695, *æt.* 50.

Anna Charissima, conjux Joh. Claphamson hujus ecclesie rectoris, obt. Oct. 21, 1649, *ætat.* 28.

Spe resurgendj hic jacent Tho. Bransby, Armiger, et Elizab. uxor. illa obt. 9 *Apr.* 1680, *ille vero* 24 *Martij ætat.* 56.

In ---------, cujus memoriam Rt. Bransby, Gen. frater amantissimus et nunc solus superstes, H.M.P.

Hic condita sunt Corpora Marthæ, et Joh. Gibson, Mariti ejus rectoris de Caister, illa obt. 12 *Kal. Octob.* 1707, *ætat.* 66, *Hic.* 5°. *Id; Decemb,* 1708, *ætat.* 70, and the arms, *azure*, three storks, *argent* impaling gyrony of eight, *or* and *sable*, on a chief of the 2d; three leopards faces of the first, *Crow.*

On the north side of the chancel a mural marble monument, with a bust, and these arms, *gules*, a chevron between three cocks, *argent*.

Gulielmus Crowe, Armiger hic requiescit, vir Genio et Ingenio rebus agendis pari, natus. In re lauta promus magis quam condus, munificus in egenos erogator, tam vivus quam moriens. Comis, affabilis, omnibus, ne inimicis quidem (siquos habuit) gravis; vitijs usq adeo non deditus, ut nescisse illa, non vitasse diceres, et pro consuetudine fuit illi felix indoles. Londini diu vixit et floruit, facultates amplas (favente Numine) conservavit, rerum satur, et natalis soli dulcedine illectus, rus secessit, ubi cum ineluctabilj morbo diu conflictatus, tandem succubuit, et occubuit, æquanimiter, fortiter pie, In ijsdem ædibus et vagijt et expiravit, sui desiderium relinquens Omnibus, qui illum penitus noverant, et exemplar imitandum. Natus est A°. 1617, *Obijt.* 1668, *ætat. suæ* 51, *cum trimestri, quod excurrit, spatio.*

On another mural marble monument,

M. S. Johannis de Blennerhassettorum Stirpe inter Icenates ultimi. Rationi ortus plurimum spectabilis, villa licet in obscura generis splendor disparuit turbæ. Insignia a longis retro omnis custodita, atavos, proavos, majoresq monstrant Diœcesis familijs illustrissimis connubio fuisss junctos. laudj magis est quod moribus pollebat; suis facilis, urbanue omnibus, conjugis præsertim amantissimus. maxime, quod pietatem frequens coluit Anglicanam, et a partibus abhorruit. abito lector et quoad potes, merere Characterem, obt. 11 *Cal. Jun. A.D.* 1704, *ætat.* 52; and these of *Blennerhasset*, *gules*, a chevron, *ermin* between three dolphins, embowed *argent*.

De Metton natus jacet hic Niger tumulatus,
Presbiter elatus; sit ej deus et miseratus.

Laurence Womack, clerk, departed this life Dec. 30, 1724, *aged* 57 *years* and *Womack*, *argent*, a lion rampant, *gules*, impaling *Gibson*.

In the nave,

Here layeth Elizabeth late the wife of John Paston, on whose soule Jesu have mercy; the arms reaved.

Thomas Ely of *Castre St. Edmund* buried in this church porch, gave by will in 1514, 2 acres and 3 roods of land, to the finding of two lamps in the said church and chancel before St. *Edmund.*

In the church were the arms of *Clere* impaling *Braunch*, *argent*, a lion rampant, *gules* bruised, with a bendlet *sable* and *Mauteby* impaling *Berney.*

Here was a free chapel chantry, or college of *Castre-hall* dedicated to St. *John* Baptist, or the Evangelist, first founded by Sir *Robert de Castre*; and *John Fastolf*, Esq. father of Sir *John Fastolf*, removed the church which was on the bank, and almost devoured by the sea, to his own manor, called *Castor Fastolf*, valued.

Presentations to the Free Chapel, Chantry, or College of Castre-Hall.

In 1300, *Adam de Fileby, Jeffrey de Carleton* and *Robert de Stanefeld,* were instituted to this free chapel in the manor of Sir *William de Vaus,* on the presentation of Sir *William de Vaus,* and *Peter de Bozoun.*

In 1313, *Nicholas Notteman,* presented as above.

1323, *Robert Byrchele* to Sir *John Vaus's* chapel, by Sir *John de Vaus;* this turn was by agreement between him aud Sir *Peter de Bozoun.*

1330, *William de Auxilie,* to the custody of the chapel in the late manor of Sir *John de Vaus's,* by *Peter de Bozoun.*

1333, *Henry Brokhole,* custos of the chapel in the manor of Sir *Philip Lucyen,* by Sir *Philip.*

1337, *John Moyses,* by *John Bozoun.*

1350, *James Le Baynton,* by *William de Lee.*

1450, *Simon Norreys,* by *William Bozoun.*

1377, *William de Winston,* by *John Fastolf,* senior.

1383, *Thomas Heydon,* by *John* son of *Alexr. Fastolf.*

In 1395, *John Farewell,* Esq. and the Lady *Mary Mortimer* of *Attleburgh,* his wife, were patrons.

1403, *Robert Levesege,* by Lady *Mary Mortimer.*

1404, *John Lovenay. Ditto.*

1444, *Thomas Hosbys,* collated by the Bishop, as a present from Sir *John Fastolf.*

1468, Mr. *John Yotton,* S.T.P. by the Bishop, a lapse.

1483, Mr. *Robert Brampton,* by *John Paston,* Esq.

The chapel was dissolved in the 2d year of King *Edward* VI. after the resignation of *William Parker,* the last master or custos, and granted to Sir *William Paston.*

It was well endowed, as will appear from the grant of it on *January* 14, in the 6th of King *James* I. to *Thomas Corbet* of *Sprouston,* Esq. and *Robert Kemp* of *Antingham,* Gent. in trust.

All that the late dissolved free chapel in *Caster* St. *Trinity,* with its appurtenances, and all tithes of corn, grain and hay, wool, &c. lamb, and all other tithes whatever, coming and arising from Sand-Marsh, and Kill-Marsh, and a close called *Long-Lynes,* and 120 acres of arable land in *Caster, Ormesby,* and *Scroteby,* some time belonging to the said free chapel; and also the annual pension of 4*s.* issuing out of the vicarage of *Castre* St. *Trinity,* and sometime belonging to *Shouldham* priory, &c.—to and for the uses following, viz.

To the poor of *Castre,* 40*s. per ann.* to be distributed by the minister and church wardens, for the time being equally, at *Easter* and *Christmas* 20*s.*; 8*l. per ann.* to the poor of *Great Yarmouth,* to be distributed by the bailiffs; the rest for ever to *Ralph Same,* clerk incumbent of *Castre,* and his successours for ever; on condition that he shall weekly there use the godly exercise of preaching, and expounding the holy word of God, for better teaching and instructing the people there.

This deed is inrolled in the chancery, *Jan.* 17, *ao.* 6 *James* I. and the estate is now vested in feoffees.

In this town was also the chapel of St. *Margaret* standing, in 1524; and in 1632, the lord of *Castre* is said to hold one acre, on which was St. *Margaret's* chapel.

In this chapel Sir *John Fastolf* designed to have erected a college for 7 monks, or secular priests, and 7 poor men; and to endow the same with 720 marks rent, out of his manor which he gave or sold to his cousin *John Paston*, Esq. who laboured to establish it till his death, *ao.* 6 of *Edward* IV. as did Sir *John* his son; but whether it was ever incorporated or fully settled, may be doubted.

That there were 6 priests and 6 poor men here, at the death of *John Paston*, Esq. will appear as follows from an old roll wrote at this time:

Paid to 6 priests, for the quarter ending at *Christmas*, the v yere of King *Edw.* 4.; 12*l.* 10*s.*; To them for their wages unto *Estern* 10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; Paid to *Mondaynet* for 2 quarters unto *Christmass* the v yere of King *Edw.* 4. 13*s.* 4*d.*; To *Suthold* for 2 quarters 10*s.*; Item, to other 4 of the pore men there 40*s.*; Item to the priests in full payment unto *Mighelmesse* the 6 yere of King *Edw.* 4, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Item unto them in full payment unto *Christemesse* 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

FILBY.

RALPH STALRE was lord in the reign of the Confessor, and had 2 carucates, and 47 acres of land, 8 villains, &c. and 2 borderers with one carucate in demean, and one among the tenants, and 14 acres of meadow, 2 runci, one cow, 7 swine, &c. and 3 socmen had a carucate and an half with an acre of meadow.

Fourteen freemen had also half a carucate of land, and 6 acres, with 2 carucates and an half, and one acre of meadow, valued then at 40*s.* at the survey at 50*s.*

On the expulsion of *Stalre*, the Conqueror granted it to *Rabel* the artificer, who had the command (as an engineer) of all the engines or brakes, and the direction of them at the battering of forts, &c. and had also from the Conqueror, the lordship of *More*, a village in *Blofield* hundred.

The King and the Earl of *Norf.* had the soc of the freemen; and the town was one leuca and three furlongs and an half long, and half a leuca and 25 perches broad, and paid 2*s.* gelt.[1]

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[1] Terre Rabelli Artificis—In Phileby ii car. t're. et xlvii ac. ten. R. Stalra T. R. E. p. man. tc. viii vill. p. et mo. vi et ii bor. sep. i car. in d'nio. et i car. hou'm. et xiiii ac. p'ti. sep. ii r. et i an. tc. vii por. mo. x et iii soc. xv acr. sep. i car. et dim. et i ac. p'ti. et xiiii lib. ho'es. dim. car. t're. et vi ac. sep. ii car. et dim. et i ac. p'ti. tc. val. xl sol. p. et mo. l. Rex et Comes soca' de libis ho'ib; et ht. i leug. et iii qr. et dim. in long. et dim. leug. in at. et xxv perc. et ii sol. de g. q'c'q; ibi teneat.

In Phileby li. acr. i lib. h'o. T. R. E. de uxore illius h'ebat tu'c Ailuuin; comend't'm. &c. eadem uxor nichil

This seems, soon after the survey, to have been in the Crown, and in the reign of *Henry* II. was possessed by *William de Cheney*, a son of *Robert Fitz-Walter*. founder of *Horseford* priory; and by his daughter and coheir *Margaret*, came to *Hugh de Cressi*, whose descendant, *Stephen de Cressi*, dying *s. p.* it came as an escheat to the Crown.

King *Henry* III. granted it to *William de Valentia*, his brother-in-law, Earl of *Pembroke*, about the 50th year of his reign.

In the 14th of *Edward* I. that King ordered his justices itinerant, by a mandamus, not to admit of any plea against his beloved uncle *William de Valentia* Earl of *Pembroke*, on account of this manor, who in the preceding year had granted to *Roger de Colvile* and *Ermentrude* (alias *Alice* his wife) widow of *Stephen de Cressy*, for dower, 5 marks rent for dower *per ann.* and her dower in *Certeley*, and *Pillescole* in *Bucks.*

This Earl had the lete, assise, and wreck at sea. *Audomere* his son, Earl of *Pembroke* inherited it.

From that Earl it came by marriage to *David de Strabolgie* Earl of *Athol*, who died about the 49th of *Edw.* III. and by his 2 daughters and coheirs, *Elizabeth*, by marriage, first to Sir *Thomas Percy*, and after to Sir *John Scroop;* and by *Philippa* his other daughter, to Sir *John de Halsham.*

The heiress of this last family brought the whole to *John Lukenore*, Esq. as in *West Lexham.*

In the 3d of *Edw.* IV. Sir *Jeffrey Boleyn* died seised of it, having purchased it of the feoffees of the *Halshams;* and in the 4th of *Edw.* VI. Sir *James Boleyne* conveyed it to *Thomas Clere*, Esq. of *Stokesby*, 2d son of *Robert Clere*, Esq. This *Thomas* married *Ann*, daughter and heir of *Robert Gygg*, Esq. and was lord of *Stokesby.*

Mr. *Gooche* lord and patron in 1740.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the Earl of *Norfolk*, had at the survey a lordship of which 4 freemen were deprived, who held together 118 acres of land, a borderer, 2 carucates, and 4 acres of meadow, with 2 saltworks, and the moiety of another, valued at 5*s.* and *Stanart* held it under *Bigot.*[2]

The ancient family of *De Filby*, who assumed their name from this town, and were lords of this manor, who bore *argent*, an escotcheon and an orle of matters, *gules.*

Sir *Ralph de Fileby* and *Isabel* his wife, were living about the year 1280; and *Robert de Fileby* was lord of *East-Hall* in this town in 1315; in the 4th of *Edward* III. he was living, and had 2 daughters and coheirs; *Joan*, married to *Richard de Berking*, and *Isabel*, to *John de Holbek*, who held it by equal moieties. In the 9th of *Edward* III. *Richard de Berking* and *Joan* his wife, settled the moiety of it, and the advowson of the church, on their heirs.

h'ebat ex hac t'ra. & Comes R. ex hac t'ra seisit; erat q'n forisfecit. & Rob. Blund. eam tenunit ad censum in manu Regis. Postea sub Godrico invasit idem Ailuuin; Antec.R. Bigot & Stanart filius ejus eam tenebat & ex hoc dedit. vadem. Rog. Bigot enim revocat. hanc terram ad suum feudum mo. servat Godricus in manu Regis & est in illa t'ra i car. & i car. & dim. p'ti. val. v sol.

[2] Terra Rogeri Bigoti——In Fileby iiii lib. ho'es simul cxviii ac. t're. et i bor. semp. ii car. et iiii ac. p'ti. et ii sal. et dim. et val. v sol. hoc tenet Stanart.

He and *Holbek* were bound to hold it of the Earl-Marshal in the 33d of the said King, and had alternately the presentation.

In 1390, *John Berking* of *Rollesby* presented as lord.

John de Holbeck was probably son of *Ralph Holbeck*, and *Margery* his wife, to whom Sir *Alexander de Clavering* in the 25th of *Edward*, I. granted his manor of *Stokesby*.

The manor of *Berkings* came to the *Giggs*. *Robert Giggs*, Gent. of *Sparham*, held it at his death in 1434, and was patron of the church, and came after to the *Cleres* of *Stokesby*.

The Earl *Warren* had a lordship of which *Estgur* a freeman was deprived, who held a carucate of land and 9 acres, one villain and 3 borderers, with a carucate in demean, and half a carucate among the tenants, with 2 acres of meadow, and 3 saltworks, &c. then valued at 8*s*. at the survey at 16*s*. and *Turold* held it under the Earl *Warren*.[3]

Richard Aguillon was lord in the reign of King *Henry* II. whose daughter and heir, *Isabel*, brought it by marriage to Sir *Robert de Holm*, who was also lord of *Holme-Hale*.

His son Sir *Gyles* was lord in the 24th of *Henry* III. and held it of the Earl *Warren* by a quarter of a fee.

Sir *Robert de Holm*, one of the justices of trail-baston in the 3d of *Edward* I. had the assise of bread and beer, view of frank pledge, &c.

Gyles de Hulmo claimed the same in the 14th of that king. *Gyles* and *Joan* his wife, and one of the same name, was living in the 18th of the said reign, who dying without issue it came to —— *de Plumestede*, by the marriage of *Alice*, sister and heir of *Gyles*.

John de Plumstede kept his first court at *Filby* in 1324. *Alice* his daughter and heir brought it to Sir *Edward de Illey*, who died lord in 1349.

1367, Sir *Richard de Illey*, son of Sir *Edmund*, sold to *William de Topcroft*, burgess of *Yarmouth*, the 3d part of this lordship of *Holm Hall* in *Filby*, and also granted an annuity of 5*l*. *per ann.* to *Ralph Norman*, &c. of *Filby*, and of his manor of *Plumstede Parva*.

About this time *Alianore de Burghwood* had a 3d part, which she conveyed to *Ellen Colyn* of *Yarmouth*, who possessed it in 1386, and *Isabel Gegges* in 1402, who conveyed it in trust, &c. to *Matthew de Salle*, parson of *Stokesby*, with all its rents, &c.

In 1373, *John*, son of *Ralph Norman*, had 2 parts of this manor, and *John Norman*, senior, held it in 1402.

Matthew de Salle granted *Gegges* part in trust to *William de Frisseby*, rector of *Filby*, 1412, and *Edmund Norman*, son of *John*, died lord in 1444. In the following year, *John Lynford* of *Stalham*, released to Sir *John Fastolf* the 2 parts that *Norman* held; but this was in trust, for about this time *Wm. Pickering* and *Cecily* his wife, held not only the 3d part called *Burghwood's*, but also *Norman's* 2 parts purchased of his executors.

The said *William* settled it on *John Paston*, Esq. who released it to *Nicholas Pickering* in 1450.

In 1474, *Edmund Jenney* and *Catherine* his wife, impleaded (as heirs to *Illey*) in her right, *John Pickering* on account of this manor.

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[3] T're Willi de Warrenna —— In Phileby Turold. tenet i libu' ho'm Estgari. T. R E. i car. t're. et ix ac. tc. i vill. sep. iii bor. et i car. in d'nio. et dim. car. hom. et ii ac. p'ti. tc. iii sal. mo. ii tc. val. viii sol. mo. xvi.

After this it was in the *Pastons*. Sir *William Paston* died seised of it in the first and 2d of *Philip* and *Mary*.

In the 11th of *James* I. on the death of Sir *William Paston*, he was found to hold it of *Thomas Clere*, Esq. as of his manor of *Stokesby*, in soccage, and 10*s.* rent *per ann.*

The abbey of St. *Bennet* of *Holm*, had a lordship in the time of the Confessor, and at the survey, containing one carucate of land, and 20 acres, with four borderers, one carucate in demean, and 3 acres of meadow, a saltwork, &c. and 3 freemen held under commendation only of the abbot, 42 acres, one villain, and a carucate and a half, with an acre and half of meadow, valued in the whole at 30*s.*[4]

This on an exchange with other lands belonging to the abbey at the dissolution, was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to the see of *Norwich*.

William de Valentia held 42 acres of the abbot of St. *Bennet* in the 3d of *Edward* I.

William de Scohies had a carucate of land and a half, with 13 acres, 2 borderers, and the moiety of another; and 2 carucates and a half with 13 acres of meadow, 5 saltworks; a church with 5 acres, valued at 6*d.* of which a freeman was deprived.

Hugh held it at the survey under *William de Scohies*, when it was valued at 80*s.* before at 40*s.* the King and the Earl had the soc.[5] This went with *Scohies* manor of *Stokesby*.

The tenths were 9*l.* Deducted 1*l.*

The Church of *Filby* is a rectory, dedicated to *All-Saints*, anciently valued at 22 marks. *Ernald Bill* had the presentation or advowson of it granted him by King *John* in his 2d year, and was depending on the Crown manor, which was granted, as is above shewn, to *William Cheney* and his descendant.

Roger de Cressi as lord, released to *Ralph Byl* and his heirs, all his right therein, in the 24th of *Henry* III. by fine.

In the reign of *Edward* I. the priory of St. *Faith's* had a portion of tithe, valued at 4 marks *per ann.* The hospital of *Norman* in *Norwich* a portion valued at 15*s.* *per ann.*; and the priory of *Norwich* one at 13*s.* 4*d.* being 2 parts of the tithes of *Morelleys de Merlay* and *Emme* his wife.

Peter-pence 2*s.* The present valor is 11*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* *ob.* and pays first fruits and tenths.

Thomas de Blumvile Bishop of *Norwich* confirmed to the priory of *Norwich* their right here.[6] The portion of *Norman's* hospital was 2 parts of the tithes of the demeans of Sir *Robert de Hulmo*.

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[4] T're. S'ci. Benedicti de Hulmo—— In Phileby tenet sep. S. B. i car. t're. et xx ac. sep. iiii bor. et i car in d'nio. et iii ac. p'ti. et i sal. mo. i runc. et iii libi. ho'es com'd. tautu. xlii ac. sep. i vill. et i car. et dim. et i ac. et dim. p'ti. val. iii sol.

[5] Terra Willi. de Scohies —— In Filebei tenet Hugo i (lib. hom.) i car. t're. et dim. et xiii ac. sep. ii bord. et dim. et ii car. et dim. et xiii ac. p'ti v saline. i ecclia v ac. et val. vid. tc. val. xl. sol. mo. lxxx Rex. et Comes socam.

[6] Reg. i Ecc. Cath. Norw. fol. 37

RECTORS.

1315, *John de Wykelwode* instituted rector, presented by *Robert de Fileby.*

1328, *Robert de Fileby*, by *John Fitz Ralph de Holebeck.*

1335, *William de Berdefeld*, by *Richarde Berkyng.*

1347, *John Holbeck*, by *John Holbeck.*

1390, *Richard de Derlington*, by *John Berking* of *Rollesby.*

1404, Mr. *William Fryseby*, by *Thomas Spayne, John Rusheby, John Knight.*

1436, *Robert Inglos*, by Sir *Henry Inglos.*

John Berking of *Rollesby* sold to Sir *Henry* a rood of land in *Filby*, with the advowson, and Sir *Henry* by his will in 1451, ordered it to be sold.

1474, Mr. *Andrew Jenney*, A. M. by *Bartholomew Whyte*, Esq. of *Shotesham.*

1505, *John White*, S.T.P. by *Symon Whyte*, Esq. he resigned in 1512.

Thomas Stafford was rector about 1600, and *Charles Clere*, Esq. patron.

Nicholas Staynes compounded for first fruits, &c. *May*, 12, 1620.

James Wace died rector in 1722, and was succeeded by *Thomas Whaits*, presented by *Robert Gooch*, Gent.

The Church has a nave covered with reed, a north and south isle covered with lead, and a chancel, and a lofty tower with 5 bells,

In the chancel on a marble stone,

Here resteth the body of Charles Keene Gent. who died Decr. 1, 1646, *lord of the manor.*

One in memory of *John Keen,*

Hic jacet Johs. Keen Generosus qui obt. 5 *die Sept.* 1686.

Also these arms, a talbot passant, in chief indented, 3 cross crosslets, impaling a chevron, between 3 pair of wings.

One for *James Wace*, clerk, rector 40 years, he departed *May* 25, 1722, aged 66; and *Anne* his wife, daughter of *Thomas Wild*, Gent. who died *May* 14, 1721, aged 52 years: a chevron between two mullets, a buck's head impaling.

In the church,

Orate p. a'i'ab; Willi. Botolf et Agnetis uxoris sue.

One

In memory of Eliz. daughter of Sam. Spendlove Gent. the wife of John Liffere, who died Septr. 21, 1679.

One for *Eliz.* wife of *Sam. Spendlove*, who died *January* 11, 1710, aged 82.

Here resteth the body of Sam. Spendlove Gent. who died Octr. 28, 1678, *aged* 60.

In the chancel were these arms: *Argent*, three crescents, *sable*, *Lamerton*, impaling *sable*, a chevron, between three hunters horns, with bandricks, *sable*, *Hunter*.

Walter Lemerton of *Filby* Gent. buried in the church in 1503.

In 1444, *Edmund Norman* of *Filby* buried in the church of *Cromer* gave 10 marks for 2 new windows on the north part of the church at the west end, and 40*d.* to St. *Baptist's* chapel in *Filby* church, in which windows were the images of St. *Edmund*, St. *John* Baptist, and St. *Mary*; with an *orate* for him, *Margaret* his wife, and *Edmund* his son, and this shield.

Sable, a cinquefoil, and a chief indented, *argent*.

Nicholas Pykering was buried in 1466, in the steeple of this church; gives to St. *Mary's* light on the *Perke*, 6*d.*; to that of St. *Nicholas* 4*d.*; to that of St. *John* in his chapel in the church-yard, 6*d.*; to St. *Margaret's* guild at the west end of the town, a quarter of barley, and a comb to St. *Mary's* guild at the east end of the town; to every order of friars at *Yarmouth* 10*s.*; to the sisters of the hospital there, 2*s.* to the lepars at each gate of the town, 2*d.*; 5 marks to buy an antiphonary for *Filby* church; names *John* his son and *Alice* his daughter; and gives an acre and a half glebe to the church.

Walter Shipdam buried in 1466 by St. *Mary* of Pity, in the church.

The prior of *Hickling* had 6 acres of land here in the 15th of *Edward* I. Their temporalities in 1428, valued at 9*s.*

On *March* 26, in the 27th of *Elizabeth*, *George Petre* had a grant of the tithes late the prior of *Horsham* St. *Faith's* in this town, *Taverham*, and *Newton*, with those of *Shelfangre*, lately belonging to the prior of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, for 21 years. The temporalities of *Weybridge* priory 12*d.*

HERINGBY.

THE Conqueror was lord at the survey. A freeman of *Almar* Bishop of *Elmham* had in the reign of the Confessor 100 acres, 12 villains, and 2 borderers, with one carucate in demean, one and a half among the tenants, 4 acres of meadow, four saltworks, the moiety of another; 8 freemen belonged to it, who held 43 acres and a half, with a carucate and a half, and 3 acres of meadow, a saltwork, pasture for 100 sheep.

Rainbald the goldsmith held it at the survey of the Conqueror, but it lately belonged to *Ralph* Earl of *Norfolk*, who had forfeited it.[7]

In the 8th of *Richard* I. *John Hautyn* was lord, and gave the patronage of the church to the priory of *Castleacre;* son probably of *Theobald Hauteyn,* lord of *Hailsden* in the reign of *Henry* II. See there.

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[7] Isti s't libi ho'es Regis——In Haringebei c ac. i lib. ho Almari Epi. T. R. E. semp. xii villani et ii bordarij et i car. in dominio. et i car. et dim. ho'um iiii ac. p'ti. et iiii sal. et dim. huic t're. jacent viii libi. ho'es xliii ac. et dim. et i car. et dim. et iii ac. p'ti. et i sal. pastura e ovs. se'p. val. xx sol. hanc tenet Rainbald. Aurifaber et fuit de feudo. R. Comitis.

William, son of *Roger de Heringby,* quitted all claim in the advowson to the prior, in the 24th of *Henry* III. and *William,* son of *Richard,* was querent in a fine, and *William de Heringby* deforcient, of messuages and land in the 35th of the said King.

Humo Hauteyn was lord in the 3d of *Edw.* I. and held it *in capite* of the King. *William de Ormesby, Walter de Bernham,* (of whom see in *Haylesdon*) and *William de Redham,* were returned to be lords in the 9th of *Edward* II. of this village and of *Thurkeby.*

In the 19th of that King, *James de Quitwell* and *Alice* his wife, settled by fine on *Thomas,* son of *Robert de Drayton,* and *Alexander de Thirkeby,* chaplain, messuages and lands, and pasture for 66 sheep, here and in *Stokesby.*

Symon de Ormesby and *William de Gaseley,* conveyed by fine to *Robert,* son of *Jeffrey de Elys,* of *Great Jernemuth,* lands here and in *Stokesby,* and likewise in *Thurkeby.*

After this, *John Spencer,* Esq. and *Catherine* his wife, conveyed by fine to Sir *Symon Felbrigg, John Huberd,* &c. 120 acres of land, 10 of meadow, forty of marsh, and 13*s.* 6*d.* with the manor of *Haringby,* in the 3d of *Henry* V. and *John Cornwaleys, John Tyrell,* and *Margaret* his wife, settled it on Sir *John Fastolf,* Sir *Henry Inglos,* &c. in the 5th of *Hen.* VI.

Sir *John Fastolf* died possessed of it in the 38th of that King, then called *Heringby Spencer's* manor, and *Heringby-Fens.*

John Paston, Esq. died lord of *Spencer's* manor in the 6th of *Edward* IV.

After this, *Hugh Atte Fenne* was lord, and by his will in 1575, settled it on his college in this town, and also patron.

HERINGBY COLLEGE, OR HOSPITAL.

This college was founded according to the will of *Hugh Attefennby. Alianore* his widow, and *William Jenney,* serjeant at law, supervisors of his will, *William Essex, Henry Heydon, Edmund Jenney,* and *Edmund Whitewell,* his executors; the will was dated *February* 5, 1475, wherein *Hugh* appoints a master or governor, 3 priests, 8 poor folks, and 2 servants in his alms-house, called God's-poor-almeshouse, and his, and thereby settles 44*l. per ann.* thereon. And they with Mr. *Stephen Mayner,* clerk, rector of the church of *Morle, Thomas Ground,* clerk, rector of *Haringby,* by deed, enfeoffed *William Jenney* serjeant at law, *William Essex,* Master *Henry Attefenne,* clerk, Master *John Browet,* clerk, *Robert Clere* of *Ormesby,* Esq. *Henry Heydon, Henry Spilman, Edmund Jenney, Edmund Clere,* Esq. of his manor and church of *Haringby,* and with all his manors, lands, in *Stokesby, Barton,* &c. which they had of the feoffment of *Hugh Attefenne,* Sir *John Paston,* Knt. *Guy Fairfax,* serjeant at law, *Richard Picot,* serjeant at law, and *John Paston,* Esq.

In the first of *Henry* I. I find that *Thomas Baynard* was collector of the rents and farms of the manors and lands belonging to this college, in the hands of Sir *Henry Heydon, Edmund Jenney,* &c. feoffees, and that he paid on the vigil of St. *Thomas* the Apostle, in the 2d year of the said King, to the master or custos of the said hospital, 11*l.*; on the vigil of the Annunciation 11*l.*; on the vigil of St. *John* Baptist, 11*l.*; and on the vigil of St. *Michael* 11*l.*

Total 44*l.* Also to the abbot of St. *Bennet* 53*s.* and 4*d.* as supervisor of the will of the founder.

Also for repairing of the lead of that abbey, according to the founder's will. To the repair of the bridge of *Weybridge,* and the causey, 6*s.* 8*d.* and that he had paid in all 72*l.* 11*s.* ½*d.*

By this he then stood charged with 13*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and that he had received for the whole year 85*l.* 16*s.* 6*d. ob.*

What this college possessed will appear from the grant of King *Henry* VII. in his 36th year, *April* 13, to Sir *William Woodhouse* of *Waxham.*

Barton, Bury-Hall manor, paying a fee farm rent of 12*s.* 4*d. ob. per ann. Staiham, Lynford's* manor and *Wild's,* paying 23*s.* 11*d. ob. q. Edingthorp, Houching's* manor, paying 2*s.* 1*d. ob. per ann.* in *Norfolk.*

The manor of *Rothenhale,* paying 22*s.* 4*d. ob. q. per ann.*; and the manor of *Kessingland* in *Suffolk,* paying 16*s.* 3*d. q. per ann.*

Together with all the lands, &c. in *England,* belonging to the said college, except the precinct and site of the said college in *Heringby,* a marsh called *Child's* in *Tunstal,* with the manor of *Heringby,* &c.

On the 28th of *July* in the 37th of the said King, Sir *Thomas Clere* had a grant of the manor of *Heringby,* the site and precinct of the college, paying 38*s.* 9*d. ob. per ann.* of *Child's-Marsh* in *Tunstal,* and all the lands and messuages belonging to the college in *Heringby.*

Thomas Clere, Esq. of *Stokesby,* his grandson was lord in 1599. See in *Stokesby.*

It was valued *ao.* 26th of *Henry* VIII. at 23*l.* 6*s.* 5*d. per ann.* As *Dugdale* and *Speed.*

I have met with some papers giving more account of this house.

Yerly pensions: first, to the parson of *Heringby,* if he be resient ther, by the yer 10*s.*—To the church clerk there vs.—To the repair of the convent 20*d* —To ev'ry of the houses of the 4 orders of fryers 6*s.* 8*d.* that is 26*s.* 8*d.*—To the hospital of *Yarmouth,* 3*s.* 4*d.*—To the repair of the brig there, 3*s.* 4*d.*—To the church clerk of *Yarmouth,* 6*s.* 8*d.*—To the charnel there, 3*s.* 4*d.*—To the church of *Heveningby* 3*s.* 4*d.*—To the church clerk of *Stokesby,* 3*s.* 4*d.*—To the gilde of St. *Ethelbert,* 2*s.*—To the house of *Lepers* at *Yarmouth,* 12*d.*—a certeyn to the parson 4*s.*—To the church clerk of *Rouham,* 3*s.* 4*d.*—To the church of *Thurkeby,* 3*s.*—For reparations of *Weybrig* 6*s.* 8*d.*—To my lord of St. *Bennet* 53*s.* 4*d.*

Hereafter ensueyth diverse articles to be rem'bryd for such pryers, as beyn to be yerly had and conteyneth for ever, as well in the new College of *Ipswiche* for the sowle of *Hugh Fenne,* as at the college called *Heringby* college.

Fyrst to be remembred that ther ever contynue in the place, called *Heringby* college, oon pryst and too poremen.

Item the pryst to have for wages yerly 14*l.* for ever in almes.—Item that every of the pore men have for their wages, and in recompence of their borde and fynding yerly, 8*d.* by the weke.—It. to be given qtly and yerly for ever in almes, 10*s.* at the said college of

Herynsby, to be employed among pore folkes in those parts by the discretion of - - - - -

It. to have ther yerly oon daye for an obbyt solemply to be kept for ever, and the same day to be gyvyn in almes yerly 20*s.* and a precher ther to be p'vyded, and he to have for his paynes the same day 10*s.*—It. the same *Hugh Fenne* to have dayly in the said New College *Yppiswiche*, oon Collet to be specially rehersyd by name for the said *Hugh Fenne* in 111 several messes and there solemply kept dayly,—It. the 14 bede men that beyn and shall contynew in the said college to prey for the said *Hugh Fenne* by name, *like as they shall prey for my lord cardynal.*—It. the said *Hugh Fenne* to be p'taker in the said college of all the suffrages and prayers in the college as lyke as *my lord cardinal have.*

It seems by this that Cardinal *Woolsey* had obtained some grant of lands belonging to this hospital, for his new college erecting at *Ipswich*, which by his disgrace and death was never completed, and it is to be observed that the words above in Italic characters, are erased in the original.

The tenths were 40*s.* Deduct. - - - -

The **Church** is dedicated to St. *Ethelbert*, and was a rectory valued at 8 marks, and the prior of *Castleacre* had a portion of 50*s.* and paid *Peter*-pence, 9*d. ob.*—The present valor is 5*l.*

In the 8th of *Edward* I. *John Hauteyn* gave by fine, levied before *Hubert* archbishop of *Canterbury, R. de Hereford, Simon de Pateshall*, &c. the King's justices, this church to the aforesaid priory,[8] to be appropriated to that convent, after the death of his brother *Robert Hauteyn*, then rector, who was to pay to the monks 20*s. per ann.* during his life, and then the priory to have the whole; and for this grant the convent released all their right in *Hailesdon* advowson, and the tithes of their mills and lands called *Rutlighale;* and *John* of *Oxford* Bishop of *Norwich* confirmed the appropriation after *Robert's* death, with *Hubert* archbishop of *Canterbury.*

In the 25th of *Henry* III. *William*, son of *Roger de Haringby*, released by fine, before *Robert de Lexington, William de York*, provost of *Beverly*, King's justices, all his right in this advowson; and so did *Ralph*, son of *John de Hauteyn;* after *Robert's* death, the monks applied to *William de Raleigh*, then Bishop, to appropriate it; but on an inquisition, the revenues were found to be so small, that there was but little more than would maintain a vicar, and he appointed that the rector should have the whole, paying a pension of three marks *per ann.* to the prior.

RECTORS.

1255, *William de Foteston*, instituted, presented by the prior of *Castleacre.*

1266, Mr. *Sampson. Ditto.*

1300, *David de Gelyngham,*

1322, *Peter de Beletramis.*

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[8] Reg. Castleac. fol. 108, 60.

1325, Mr. *Richard de Shropham.*
1328, *Hamon Put.*
1349, *Jeff. Laurence,*
1392, *John Sekersteyn.*
1393, *John Baccun.*
1394, *Thomas Ward.*
1406, *Robert Bettes.*
1414, *Robert Rande.*
1415, *Hugh Astbury.*
1416, *John Northill.*
1416, *John Carter.*
1418, *John Gayrstang.*
1434, *Simon Dacke.*
1435, *John Cowherd.*
1462, *Robert Norwich,* by the Bishop, a lapse.
1465, *Thomas Gronde,* by the prior, &c.

In 1471, *Nicholas,* prior, and the convent of *Castleacre,* released to *Hugh Atte Fenne,* all their right in a pension of 40*s.* paid by *Hugh* out of the church of *Haryngby,* and he purchased the patronage of that priory; gave it to his college to be annexed to the mastership.

In 1474, *Hugh Atte Fenne* of *Haringby* was buried by his mother, and ancestors in this church, and gave 100 marks to build the roof, &c. and 500 marks at least to be laid out by his executors upon the making of the steeple of the cathedral at *Norwich,* to the honour and pleasure of the blessed Virgin.

In 1478, *John Dowe,* rector, presented by *Henry Heydon,* Esq. and *Edmund Wydewell,* at the nomination of the abbot of *Holm,* according to *Fenn's* will, master also of the college.

1490, *Jeff. Lesingham,* rector and master, by Sir *Henry Heydon,* Knt. *Edmund Jenney, Robert Clere,* and *Thomas Banyard.*

1508, *George Napers,* by the Bishop, a lapse.

1522, *Gregory Mady,* by Sir *Edmund Jenney,* and Sir *Roger Clere.*

1532, Mr. *Sim. Petit,* A. M. by *John Heydon,* and Sir *William Paston,* Knts. feoffees, according to the nomination of the abbot of *Holm.*

1541, *John Heithe,* instituted to the church and college annexed by *Thomas Heithe,* by grant of this turn from the abbot of St. *Bennet.*

John Wace died rector in 1730, and
William Berney was presented by *John Jermy, hac vice.*
1747, *William Herne:* see in *Stokesby.*
1748, *Richard Berney.*

On the dissolution of this college, the patronage came with the site of the college, by grant of the Crown, to Sir *Thomas Clere* of *Stokesby.*

Edmund Warter occurs rector *A°.* 11 *Elizabeth.*

John Holt was rector, and succeeded by *Thomas Lewgar* in 1617, *Thomas Clere,* Esq. being patron, who held it with *Stokesby,* to which it is annexed, and it dilapidated, soon after the dissolution of the college.

In 17- - - *George England,* Esq. was lord and patron, and of *Stokesby: See there.*

MALTBY, OR MAWTBY.

WISTON, a freeman of *Ralph Stalra,* held it in the Confessor's time, consisting of a carucate and a half of land, 7 villains, 2 borderers, and 2 servi, there was a carucate and a half in demean, and one among the tenants, with 4 acres of meadow, and the moiety of a mill, 7 salt works, 7 cows, 2 swine, and 122 sheep. Sixteen freemen and the moiety of another held under commendation only 80 acres of land; there were always belonging to it 4 carucates, 2 acres and a half of meadow, and 4 salt works; and there were 14 freemen which *Ralph,* the Earf of *Norfolk* added, and they had 2 carucates and 50 acres of land, with 7 borderers, and the moiety of another, always 9 carucates and 10 acres of meadow, with 6 salt works and an half, and the fourth part of one. The King and the Earl had the soc of the whole, and all the freemen's tenure was valued at 30*s.* but at the survey at 53*s.* and 7*d.* the other at 40*s.* after at 50*s.* and at the survey at 66*s.* and 6*d.*; it was one leuca long, and 8 furlongs broad, and paid 2*s.* gelt.[9]

This lordship was granted to *Ralph Guader* Earl of *Norfolk,* but how long after the expulsion of *Wiston* at the Conquest does not appear; this *Ralph* forfeited it on his rebellion against the Conqueror, and *Godric* was steward of it for him, when *Domesday Book* was compiled.

A family who took their name from the town were early enfeoffed of it by the Crown, *Simon de Maudeby* had an interest herein in the 10th year of *Richard* I. when he was tenent, and *Lambert Fitz Otho,* petent, in a fine of 16 acres of land.

In the 4th of *Henry* III. *Robert,* son of *Robert de Mauteby, Gyles, John, Jeffrey, Matt.* and *Ralph* his brothers, came to an agreement with *Robert,* son of *Walter de Mauteby,* for 3 carucates of land which they claimed as the inheritance of *Robert,* son of *Richard* their father, which they released to *Robert,* son of *Walter,*

Robert de Mauteby, son of *Richard* aforementioned, gave to God, and St. *Mary* of *Sibton* priory in *Suffolk,* all his rent in his salt works here by deed *sans date;* witnesses, Sir *William de Dweby,* Sir *Richard de Clipesby,* Sir *Wasin de Roulesby;* the seal large, and a lion rampant.

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[9] Tre Regis qua' Godric servat.—— Malteby tenuit Wiston lib. ho. Rad. Stalra i car. tre et dim. semp. vii vill. et ii bord. et ii ser. et i car. et dim. in d'nio. et i car. hom. iiii ac. p'ti. mo. dim. mol. et sep. vii sal. et vii anim. et ii por. et cxxii ov. et xxi lib. ho'es et dim. comd. tantu' LXXX oc. tre. sep. iiii car. et ii ac. et dim. p'ti. et iiii sal. et xiiii lib. ho'es quos addidit R. Comes et ht. ii car. tre. et L ac et vii bord. etdim. semp. viiii car. x ac. p'ti. et vi sal. et dim. et quarta pars unius. Rex et Comes de toto sep. soca. et oms. isti lib. ho'es val. xxx sol. tc. mo. iiii sol. & viid. & manerio t'c. val. LX sol. et pt. L mo. LXvi et vid et ht. i leu. in long. et viii quar. in lat. et ii sol. de g.

Walter de Mauteby had free-warren in the 32d of *Henry* III. and in the 34th *Walter de Mauteby*, son of *Robert*, was lord, and in the 41st; and in 1270, *William Aleyn* of *Stokesby*, *Epidia de Harynby*, &c. co-feoffees of *Richard de Haringby* deceased, received of Sir *Walter de Mauteby* 6 marks of silver due to the said *Richard*, this, for the greater security (as the receipt specifies), was sealed by the seal of the official in the cathedral church of *Norwich;* the seal was broken, but part of it seemed to be the impress of a great church.

In the 20th of *Edward* I. the jury find, that neither the manor, or any lands in *Mauteby* were partable, but were to descend to *Robert de Mauteby*, son and heir of *Walter;* and Sir *Robert de Mauteby* occurs lord in 1300.

John de Mauteby was lord in the 9th of *Edward* II. and also in 1330, and in 1336, in the 10th of *Edward* III. as appeared from a deed of that date.

Sir *Robert de Mauteby* and *Alianore* his wife, living as by a fine in 1355.

In 1366, Sir *John de Mauteby* in the 40th of *Edward* III. was a feoffee for the manors of *Lanwades*, in *Weston*, and *Peek-hall* in *Titleshale* in *Norfolk*, and sealed with a plain cross; and in the year 1374, Sir *John de Mauteby*, son of Sir *John*, was buried before the altar of St. *Mary's*, in the church of *Freton St. Edmund*, in *Suffolk*, where he lived.[1]

Sir *John de Mauteby*, lord in the 5th of *Richard* II. and in 1396, Sir *John de Mauteby* and *Agnes* his wife enfeoffed Sir *Adam Clifton* in his manors of *Mauteby*, *Winterton*, *East Somerton*, &c. for the use of *John*, his eldest son, &c. in tail.

In 1403, Sir *John de Mauteby* made his last will and testament, on *October* 27 and 29, to be buried in the church of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* of *Mauteby*, in the chapel of St. *Mary*, by the body of *Agnes* his wife, under the same marble stone, on the right hand; appoints *Robert de Martham*, *Geff. de Somerton*, *John de Gresham*, &c.[2] executors; gives to *Robert*, his son and heir, all his horses, cows, carts, corn, bees, wardrobe, ornaments of his chapel in *Mauteby* manor; to *John* his son, a piece of silver, late *John Mauteby's* his uncle's, &c. to *Thomas*, his son, another piece, &c. proved *December* 18, following; this Sir *John* died *October* 30, 1403.

Robert Mauteby, Esq. enfeoffed in 1413, Sir *Miles Stapleton*, Sir *Sim. Felbrigge*, Sir *William Argenton*, &c. in the manors of *Mauteby*, *Sparham*, *Basingham*, *Beckam*, *Matlash*, *Briston*, *Kirk-hall* in *Salle*, *Flegg-hall* in *Winterton*, *Somerton*, &c. 100s. rent in *Castre*, and *Merkeshale*, *Freton* manor in *Suffolk*, to fulfill his will made in the same year, by which he enjoyns *Eleanor* his wife, to pay his debts; 20 marks *per ann.* for two years to *John* his son, for maintenance; 5 marks to brother *John Ocle*, to serve for him and his families' soul, and *John to* pay him 5*l. per ann.* for life, 20s. *per ann.* to *Eleanor* his daughter, a nun at *Shouldham;* 80*l.* to the marriage of *Agnes* his daughter; his wife with the remaining profits, to keep *Walter*, *Edward*, *Peter*, and *Thomas* his sons, till of age, and *Agnes* till married. All the manors after his mother, and his brothers and sister provided for, to be released to *John* his son and his heirs, entailed; and if *Agnes* dies unmarried without her portion, that to go to the repair of the south isle of *Mauteby* church; *Alianore* his widow, remarried *Thomas Chambers*, Esq. lord of *Sparham* in her right *A*°. 20th of *Henry* VI.

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[1] Reg. Haydon. fol. 45.

[2] Reg. Harsyke, fol. 298.

John, son and heir, of *Robert Mauteby*, Esq. married *Margaret*, daughter of *John Berney*, Esq. of *Reedham*, by whom he had *Margaret* his only daughter and heir, who married *John Paston*, Esq. son and heir of Sir *William Paston* the judge, and brought a great estate into that family; by her will dated *February* 4, 1481, then his widow, and proved *December* 18, 1484; "bequeaths her body to be buried "in the ele of that church of *Mauteby*, in which ele, rest the bodyes "of diverse of myne ancestors, I wyll that my executors purvey a "stone of marble to be leyde aloft upon my grave, and I wyll have "four scotchyns set thereon, one at each corner thereof, the first, "*Paston*, and *Mauteby*; the second, *Mauteby*, and *Burney* of *Rede*-"*ham*; the third, *Mauteby*, and the Lord *Loveyn*, the fourth, *Mauteby*, "and Sir *Roger Beauchamp*, and in the middle, of the stone, a scotchyn "of arms alone; and under the same—*God is my trust*; with a scrip-"ture written in the verges thereof,"

Here lyeth Margaret Paston, late wief of John Paston, doughter and heyre of John Mawteby, Squyr.

Item. I will that eche pore houshold late my tenants at *Sparham* have 6*s*.—*Item.* to the reparation of the church of *Redham* ther I was born, I bequethe 5 marks, and a chesible of silk, with an aube with my arms thereupon.—*Item.* to the dean and his brethren at the chapel a feild 20*s*.—to *Edmund Paston* my son, a standing peice covered with an unicorn;—to *Katherine* his wife, a purpylle gurdyll, harnesed with silver and gylt;—to *Robert*, son of the said *Edmund*, all my swans, marken with *Daweneys* mark, and with the mark late *Robert Cutler*, clerk, and to his heirs;—to *Ann* my daughter, wief of *William Yelverton*, myne green hanging in my parlour at *Mawteby*; to *William Paston* my son, my standing cuppe, chased parsel gylte, with a cover, with my arms in the bottome, and a flate peece with a trayll upon the cover, 12 silver spoones, 2 silver salts;—to *John Paston* my son, a gylt cuppe, and to *Margery Paston*, wief of the said *John*, my pixt of silver: to *William Paston*, son of the said *John*, and *Elizabeth* his sister, 100 marks;—to *Custance*, bastard daughter of Sir *John Paston*, when she is 20 years of age;—to *John Calle*, son of *Margery* my daughter, 20*l*. when she cometh to age of 24;—to *Ann* my daughter 10*l*.—to *Osbern Berner*, 10 marks——*John Paston*, sqeyer, my son, executor.

In this family it continued, Sir *William Paston* was found to die possessed of it, in the reign of King *James* I. after the death of *William Paston* Earl of *Yarmouth*, who died without any surviving issue male, his estates were sold to pay his debts, and this lordship with many other, was conveyed to the Right Honourable Lord *Anson*, who died lord in 176-.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the Earls of *Norfolk*, had a small tenure at the survey, which before the Conquest was held by a freeman, under the commendation of *Alwin*,[3] containing 20 acres and a half of land, with 3 borderers, and 2 bovates, and one acre of meadow, with a salt work valued at 7*d.*

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[3] Terra Rogeri Bigoti——In Malteby i lib. ho. sub. Aluino comdat. tantu' xx ac. et dim. tre. sep. iii bord. et dim. ii bov. et i ac. p'ti. et i sal. et val. viid.

William de Scohies had also lands which *Hugh* held of him, possessed by 2 freemen, and the moiety of another, belonging to *Scohies* capital lordship of *Stokesby.*[4]

The family of *De Redham* had an interest in this, the *Berneys*, and after the *Cleres* of *Stokesby*, &c.

The Church is a rectory, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, the old valor was 20 marks; the prior of *Merton* in *Surrey* had a portion of tithe, valued at 30*s.*—*Peter*-pence 2*s.* but in the chartulary of *Merton*, it is said to be but 13*s.* 4*d.*—The present valor is 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and pays first-fruits and tenths.

RECTORS.

In 1307, *Thomas de Hykelyngge* was instituted rector, presented by Sir *Robert de Mautby.*

1347, *John de Batisford*, by Sir *Robert de Mauteby.*

1349, *Edmund de Maultby*, by *ditto.*

1397, *John Tydesdale*, by Sir *John de Mautby.*

1407, *John Begge*, by *Robert Mautby.*

1448, *Robert Iteringham*, by *John Paston*, Esq.

1453, Mr. *Constantine Dalby*, master of Grammar and Arts, by *ditto*, buried in 1460, in the chapel of St. *Mard* in *Arnburgh* at *Yarmouth.*

1460, *Thomas Howys*, by *John Paston*, he was after rector of *Blofield*, *Pulham*, &c. *See in Castor.*

1465, *Robert Coteler. Ditto.*

1480, *Thomas Hevenyngham*, by *Margaret*, late wife of *John Paston*, senior, Esq.

John Browning, rector.

1535, *Henry Parker*, A.M. by Sir *William Paston*, Knt.

Mr. *Robert Bronde*, rector.

1553, Mr. *Robert Crosseley*, S.T.B. *Ditto.*

Thomas Bretland, rector.

1571, Mr. *Vincent Goodwin*, by the Bishop, a lapse.

Robert Stele, rector.

1588, *Godfrey Pendleton*, by *Mary Paston*, Gent.

1613, *Thomas Dengayne*, S.T.B. by *Thomas Knyvet*, *John Heveningham*, knights, and *John Jermy*, Esq.

Edward Boyce, compounded for his first-fruits *November* 25, 1640, he was B.D. sometime fellow of *Corpus Christi* college, *Cambridge*, and published in quarto, *London*, 16 sermons in 1673, dedicated to Sir *Robert Paston*, after his death in 1667.

Mr. *Kirby* died rector in *June* 1671.

1671, *Andrew Calle.*

Francis Goy Lucas died rector, in 1717, and

Richard Gay Lucas succeeded, being presented by the Earl of *Yarmouth.*

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[4] Terra Will. de Scohies——In Trikebei ten. Hugo x libos ho'es et in Maltebei ii et dim.

The church consists of a nave and a chancel covered with reed, and has a tower, the lower part round, the upper octangular, with one bell.

In the chancel, a marble stone,

In memory of Andrew Calle, rector, A. M. qui. ob. 20, *Martij* 1697, *ætat.* 56, arms on a fess, between two chevronels, three escallops.

Hic jacet Edw. Boys generosâ familia de Fredvel in agro Cantiano oriundus; collegij Corporis Xti. Cantab. socius in theolog. bacc. et hujus eccles. rector. indignus, obt. 10, *Martij*, 1667, *ætat.* 67, *regiminis* 28 ; arms, *or* in a bordure, a griffin, segrant.

In a north window of the chancel is the effigies of a man on his knees in complete armour, and these arms, *sable*, a cross, *argent*, under it, - - - - - - DE HYKELING. &. ALIS. SR. FEMA. Also the effigies of his wife *Alice* or *Elizabeth de Hickling*, with the same arms.

At the east end of the church, against the south wall, lies a curious antique monument, a stone coffin about a foot and a half deep, resting on the pavement, and about 7 feet in length, on the lid or cover, (the whole being of gray marble,) is the effigies of a Knight Templar, cross-legged in armour, in full proportion, his sword in a broad belt, hanging over his shoulder, in memory, as is said, for a knight of the family of *De Mauteby*, and living, as the style of the monument bespeaks, about the year 1250.

At the west end of the church, a gravestone of marble, in memory of *Robert Howlet*, who married *Catherine*, daughter of *Laurence* and *Ann Womack*, and died *October* 22, 1714, aged 39.

Arms, three owls heads erased, impaling, a lion rampant, *Womack*.

The south isle, where many of the *Mautbys* were buried, and which was rebuilt, by *Margaret Paston*, the heiress of the family, and where she was buried, is all in ruins.

In the church was the guild of St. *Peter*, and the arms impaled of *Mautby* and *Loveyn*, *Mautby*, and *Clifton*, *Mautby* and *Beauchamp*, *Mautby* and *Berney*, also *Mautby* and *Marshall*.

The temporalities of St. *Olaves* were 8*d*.; of St. *Faith's* in salt, 8*s*. 4*d*.; of *Norwich* priory 19*d*.

The tenths were 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.—Deducted 13*s*. 4*d*.

ORMESBY.

THE principal lordship of this town was possessed by *Guert*, a younger son of Earl *Godwin*, and brother of King *Harold*, who being slain at the battle of *Hastings*, the Conqueror laid claim to it; *Guert* had three carucates of land and 30 acres, which acres he held of the abbey of St. *Bennet* of *Holm*, 4 villains, 3 borderers, 2 carucates in demean, and half a one among the tenants, 16 acres of meadow, &c. 381 sheep; and 80 socmen had 4 carucates of land, and 46 acres with 3 borderers; there were there 33 carucates, &c. of meadow.

Of these socmen *Richard* had 3, by grant of *Arfast*, the Bishop of *Elmham*, and they held half a carucate of land.

The whole was then valued at 10*l.* at the survey at 21*l.* in tale, and was a leuca and a half long, and one leuca broad, and paid 3*s.* 8*d.* gelt, whoever was lord. The King and the Earl had the soc.[5]

This lordship extended into *Martham* and *Clipesby*, *Winterton* and *Rouham*, and its tenures there were in the valor abovementioned; also in *Scroteby*, as may be seen in those places.

This lordship remained in the Crown in the 14th of *Henry* II. but in the 7th of *Richard* I. *William Bloet* seems to hold it at a fee farm rent,[6] when *William de Sancta Marie Ecclesia*, sheriff of *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire*, and *Hugh Peverell*, rendered account of 16*l.* for the lands held by *Wm. Bloet* in *Ormesby*.

William de St. Mary's church was at this time dean of St. *Martin's* in *London*, and soon after in 1199, was consecrated Bishop of *London*.

King *John*, when Earl of *Morton*, granted it to *Robert de Berners* at the aforesaid rent.

Robert enfeoffed *John Fitz-Hugh* therein, whose daughter *Julian*, married *Adam* son of *Hervey*, who held it of King *Henry* III. in his 11th year, at the said rent; and in the 37th of that King, *Julian*, widow of *Adam*, was sued for this lordship, when she pleaded that the King had granted it to her and her husband, and her heirs, that she performed in the King's court personal homage, and now produced King *John's* charter, (when Earl of *Morton*) whereby he gave it to *Robert de Bernarijs*, who enfeoffed *John Fitz-Hugh* her father.

In the 14th of *Edw.* I. *Julian de Bannyngham* was querent in a fine, and *Wm. de Redham*, and *Ellen* his wife deforcients, of the arrears of an annuity of six marks, and 2000 herrings, which *William* and *Ellen* were to pay to *Julian*, at *Tidmarsh* in *Berkshire*, for the manor of *Ormesby*, in the right of *Ellen*, they agreeing to pay it during *Julian's* life; probably she and *Ellen* were sisters.

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[5] Terre Regis—Ormesbei ten. Guert. T.R.E. iii car. t're. et xxx ac. q's acr. tenebat de S'cto Benedicto sem. iiii vill. et iii bor. et ii car. in d'nio. et dim. car. hom. xvi ac. p'ti. et iii r. et iiii an. et vi bor. et tc. mo. ccclxxx i ov. et lxxx. soc. iiii car. t're. et xlvi ac. et iii bor. tnc. xxxii car. p. et mo. xxiii. xvi ac. p'tj. ex his soc. tenet Ricard. iii de dono Arfasti Epi. et ht. dim. car. t're. tc. totu'. val. x lib mo xxi ad numeru'. et i leug. et dim. in long. et i leug. in lat. et iii sol. et viiid. de g. quicu'q; ibi teneat.

[6] Rot. Pip.

Wm. de Redham was returned to be lord in the 15th of *Edward* I. and to have view of frank pledge, the assise, &c.

Roger de Ormesby inherited it on the death of *Ellen* his mother, wife of *Wm. de Ormesby*, in the 7th of *Edward* II. and *Roger* died possessed of it paying 16*l. per ann.*

After this *Edmund* Earl of *Kent* had a grant of it from King *Edward* III. and his son, *John* Earl of *Kent*, died possessed of it in the 26th of *Edward* III. when it came in right of the Lady *Joane* his wife, to *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*: and on the death of the said Lady *Joan*, princess of *Wales*, and mother of King *Richard* II. it came to her son, *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*.

Margaret, late wife of *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, as one of the daughters and coheirs of *Thomas* Earl of *Kent*, had an interest in it; as had *Joan* Dutchess of *York*, in the reign of *Henry* VI.

In the 22d of that King, *John Beaufort*, Duke of *Somerset*, died possessed of it, *Margaret*, daughter and heir of *John*, who married *Edmund* of *Hadham* Earl of *Richmond*, inherited it; and her son, *Henry* VII. King of *England*, and was in the hands of King *Henry* VIII. in his 11th year. Queen *Elizabeth* held it as part of the Crown lands.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the Earls of *Norfolk* of that name, possessed at the time of the survey, the lands that 2 freemen held in King *Edward's* reign, under the commendation of the abbot of St. *Bennet*, who were deprived, and *Alwi de Thetford* after their deprivation; but the King granted them to *Roger*, containing 34 acres of land, 5 of meadow, and one borderer, with half a carucate, valued at 2*s.* and *Stanart* held this under *Bigod*.[7]

The ancient family of *de Ormesby* were lords of this manor, *Wm. de Ormesby* was lord in the 3d of *Edward* I. Sir *William de Ormesby* was living in the 25th of *Edward* I. as was Sir *John de Ormesby*, both knights of this country. Sir *Wm.* bore *gules*, a bend componeé, *or* and *azure*, betweeen six cross crosslets, *argent*,

Sir *John* bore the same with a mullet, *sable*, on a bend.

Sir *Wm. de Ormesby* is also mentioned, and *Agnes* his wife, late wife of Sir *Hugh de Caley*, in a fine of the 30th of the said King: he was a judge itinerant, and slain at the battle of *Bannocksburn* in *Scotland*, in the 7th of *Edward* II.——This *William* was also in the 33d of *Edw.* one of the justices of trail-baston, to enquire after all murders, rapines, &c. and malefactors in *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, with *William de Kerdeston*, *John le Breton*, *Richard de Walsham*, (all noblemen,) and *Wm. Inge* probably of the same county.

In the first of *Edward* II. the aforesaid Sir *Wm. de Ormesby* was a judge of the King's council, and summoned to the King's coronation.[8]

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[7] Terra Rogeri Bigoti—-In Ormesbei ii (liberi ho'es) S'ci. Benedicti comend & postea ten' Alivius. mo. R. Bigot. ex dono Regis de c xxxi car. t'rc. & v acr. p'ti. et i bord. semp. dim. car. semp. val. ii sol. idem Stanart.

[8] Reymer, vol. iii. 151, 152, &c.

In the 3d of that king, Sir *Wm. de Ormesby*, with Sir *John de Thorp*, the king's justices, were assigned to hear and determine the differences between the King's subjects, and those of the Earl of *Holland*, about piracies.

In the 7th year of the said reign, *Elena*, wife of *William Ormesby*, died selized of the manor of *Ormesby*, and *Roger* was her son and heir, aged 40.

This *Roger* was returned to be lord of both the *Ormesbys*, (the 2 parishes) in the 9th of *Edward* II.

In the 16th year of the said reign, Sir *John de Ormesby* was witness to a deed of *Wm.* son of Sir *William de Reedham*, Knt. of lands in *Stokesby*.

About this time this lordship was settled by *Roger de Ormesby* on *Thomas* his son and *Margaret* his wife in tail.

This Sir *Thomas* dying without issue male, left 4 daughters and coheirs, *Burga*, who married Sir *Thomas Wesless*, or *Westly* who died in the 48th of *Edward* III. holding by the courtesy of *England*, the 4th part of the manor of *Ormesby*, and left by *Burga*, Sir *John Westless* his son and heir.

Gunnora, another daughter and coheir, married *John Perers*, and had *Elizabeth* (or *Alice*) then the wife of Sir *Thomas de Nerford*, aged 30.

This, as I take it, was the famous mistress of King *Edward* III.

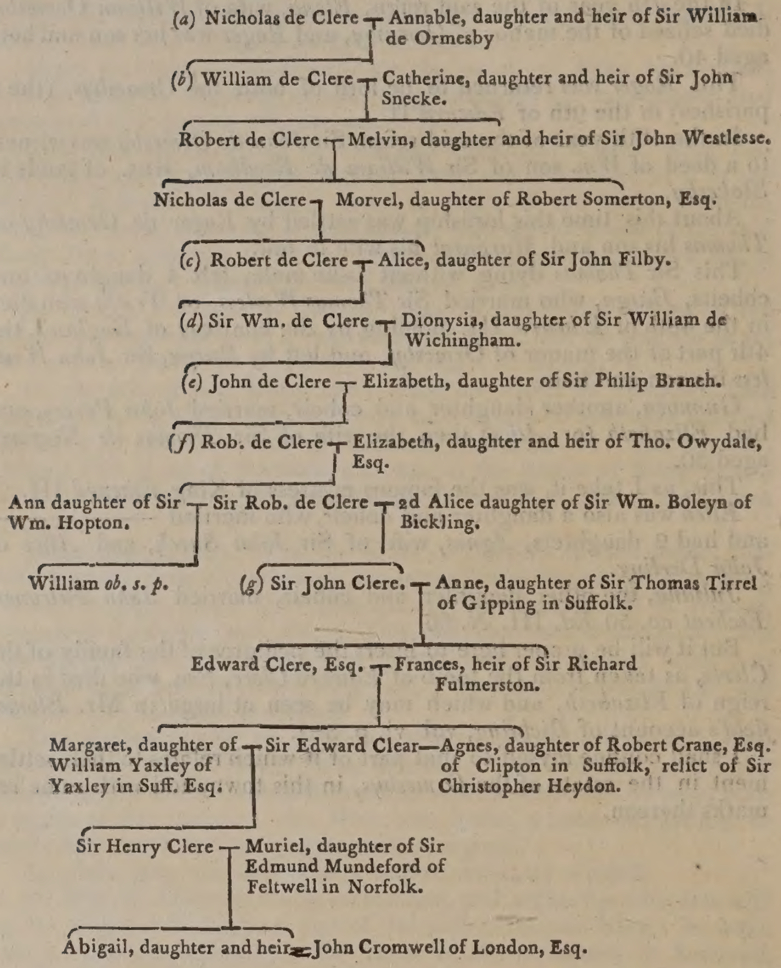
Ellen was also a daughter and coheir, who married ——— ———, and had 2 daughters, *Agnes*, wife of Sir *John Sneck*, and *Alice* of *John Derling*.

Juliana, the other daughter and coheir, married *John Falconer*. *Escheat ao.* 50 *Ed.* III. *N.* 66.

But it will be proper here to insert the pedigree of the family of the *Cleres*, as taken from the tomb of *Edward Clere*, Esq. who died in the reign of *Elizabeth*, and which may be seen at large in Mr. *Blomefield's* account of *Bickling*, vol. vi. p. 381.

I shall confine myself to that part of it which relates to their settlement in the estate of the *Ormesbys*, in this town, and with some remarks thereon.

CLERE'S PEDIGREE.


(a) Nicholas de Clere ┬ Annable, daughter and heir of Sir William de Ormesby
(b) William de Clere ┬ Catherine, daughter and heir of Sir John Snecke.
Robert de Clere ┬ Melvin, daughter and heir of Sir John Westlesse.
Nicholas de Clere ┬ Morvel, daughter of Robert Somerton, Esq.
(c) Robert de Clere ┬ Alice, daughter of Sir John Filby.
(d) Sir Wm. de Clere ┬ Dionysia, daughter of Sir William de Wichingham.
(e) John de Clere ┬ Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Branch.
(f) Rob. de Clere ┬ Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Tho. Owydale, Esq.
Ann daughter of Sir Wm. Hopton. ┬ Sir Rob. de Clere ┬ 2d Alice daughter of Sir Wm. Boleyn of Bickling.
William ob. s. p.
(g) Sir John Clere. ┬ Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Tirrel of Gipping in Suffolk.
Edward Clere, Esq. ┬ Frances, heir of Sir Richard Fulmerston.
Margaret, daughter of William Yaxley of Yaxley in Suff. Esq. ┬ Sir Edward Clear—Agnes, daughter of Robert Crane, Esq. of Clipton in Suffolk, relict of Sir Christopher Heydon.
Sir Henry Clere ┬ Muriel, daughter of Sir Edmund Mundeford of Feltwell in Norfolk.
Abigail, daughter and heir ═ John Cromwell of London, Esq.

(*a*) Of this *Nicholas* and his marriage I meet with no record or authority, to vouch it; he is said to be living in 1284, and to have been clerk of the King's treasury in *Dublin*, and Sir *William de Ormesby*, whose daughter he married, died in 13--,

(*b*) *William de Clere*, son of *Nicholas*, said to have married *Catherine*, daughter of Sir *John Snecke*, must be a great mistake; it appears by the Escheat Rolls, abovementioned, *ao.* 50 *Edward* III. (1376) that *Agnes* was then the wife of Sir *John Snecke*, by *Ellen* one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir *Thomas de Ormesby*.

Robert de Clere, son of *William*, who is said to have married *Melvin*, daughter and coheir of Sir *John Westlesse*, is liable to the same objections; in the aforesaid Roll, *Burga*, a daughter and coheir, who married *Thomas de Westless*, was found to die in the 48th of that King seised of the 4th part of the manor which he held by the courtesy of *England*, in right of *Burga* his wife deceased; one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir *Thomas de Ormesby*, and *Thomas Westlesse* his son and heir died in the 50th of the said King; and that *Elizabeth*, wife of Sir *Thomas de Narford*, aged 30, daughter of *John Perers*, by *Gunnora*, (wife of *John Peres*,) daughter and coheir of Sir *Thomas de Ormesby*, and *Agnes Snecke* aged 40, (wife of *John Snecke*,) and *Alice*, the wife of *John Derling*, by *Ellen*, another daughter and coheir of Sir *Thomas Ormesby*, were his cousins and heirs. *Juliana* the fourth daughter and coheir married *John Falconer*, who had a lordship in *East Herling*, and she died without any living issue in 1374.

It is also to be observed that from *Nicholas Clere*, who was living in 1284, and *Robert de Clere* who was living in 1340, and was then eschaetor of *Norfolk*, &c. only 56 years are taken in and included, and in that short space of time, six generations are taken in and mentioned with their wives, as fathers and sons, in a direct line, a thing not to be supposed, or credited, and the last of these, *Robert*, is said to be lord in 1340, about 18 years before the death of *Thomas de Westless*, who was found to hold a fourth part of it in right of his wife, in 1374.

I am apt to conclude these two descents of *Nicholas*, *William*, and *Robert*, in the pedigree are all fictitious, as I find none of their names mentioned, or their matches in any record that I have yet seen; but to confirm what I have here observed, it appears from a fine in the 39th of *Edward* III. (1365) that *John de Westless* and *Burga* his wife conveyed 3 messuages and lands in *Rollesby*, to *William Clere* and *Dionysia* his wife: *Lib.* 6, *N.* 32.

(c) Robert de Clere, who married *Alice*, daughter of Sir *John Filby*, was escheator of *Norfolk*, &c. was several times chose knight of this shire to serve in parliament, and living in 1360; he presented to *Somerton* church in 1342, as heir to the *Somertons*, by a marriage probably of *Nicholas* his father, with *Merial*, daughter of *Robert Somerton*, Esq.

(d) William, who married *Dionysia*, daughter of Sir *William Wichingham*, in 1351, and in 1366, settled on his wife the manors of *Morehall*, *Statton Streless*, *Vaux* in *Burgh* St. *Mary*, and *Stalham Hall*; he made his testament on *Wednesday* before the feast of St. *Faith* in 1384, and was proved in *November* following, was lord of *Ormesby*, *Runham*, &c. gives legacies to *John*, son of Sir *John le Gross*, and *Oliver* his brother; to *John*, son of Sir *William Curson*, to *John*, son of *John de Filby*, *Alice* and *Joan*, daughters of *Henry Filby*, to *William Appleyard* and *Margaret* his wife.[9] *Dionysia* his wife and *Richer de Wichingham*, &c. executors; *John* was his son and heir; to *Edmund* his son 200 marks, to be kept by his wife till he was of age, and to each of his other sons 20*l.* *Dionysia* was living in 1390.

(e) John, son and heir of Sir *William*, was a ward to the Countess of *Norfolk*, as is said, but it appears that he with his father and mother joined in purchasing lands in this town in the 49th (1375) of *Edward* III. by fine, and in *Heringby* of *John de Redham* and *Sibilla*

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[9] Reg. Haydon, Norw. and Reg. Harsyke, fol 36.

his wife. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Philip Branch*, who re-married Sir *John Rothenhale*, and being his widow made her testament *October* 16, 1438, to be buried in the cathedral of *Norwich;* gives legacies to the churches of St. *Margaret*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Michael* of *Ormesby*, to their repairs; to *Robert Clere*, her son, all her utensils at *Ormesby*, and to her son *Edmund*, *Horning-hall* manor, &c. in *Castre.*—*Reg. Doke, Norw. fol.* 150.

Branch, bore, *argent* a lion rampant, *gules*, bruised with a bendlet *sable.*

(f) Robert, son of *John*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *Thomas Owydale*, or *Dovedale*, Esq. of *Incolneston*, by *Margaret* his wife, daughter and heir of *William Reeves* and of *Margery* his wife, daughter and heir of ------ *Rusteyn*, by his will made at *Ormesby*, *August* 3, *A°.* 24 *Henry* VI. and proved *August* 12, 1446, to be buried in the church of *Ormesby* St. *Margaret;*[1] he gives all his manors to *Elizabeth* his wife for life, and *Ormesby* to *William*, his son, after her decease, with *Frethorp*, *Winterton* manor, and the advowson; to *Thomas* his second son, he gave his manor of *Stratton Streless*; and to *Robert* his third son, his manor of *Kesewick*, which *Robert* afterward succeeded as heir; *William* and *Thomas* his two elder brothers both dying without issue.

Elizabeth, widow of *Robert*, by her testament dated *January* 13, 1492, to be buried in the cathedral church of *Norwich*, and gives to that priory an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of her manors of *Therston* in *Norfolk* and *Cleydon* in *Suffolk*; to every house of friars in *Norfolk* 20*s.* &c. to every nunnery in *Norfolk* 6*s.* 8*d.* and legacies to every hospital in *Norwich* and *Yarmouth;* benefactions to the repairs of many churches in *Norfolk;* to St. *Margaret* of *Ormesby* 10*l.* to the making the steeple, and to St. *Michael's* church of *Ormesby* 20*s.*—to every poor tenant in *Ormesby* holding lands wholly of her, 4 bushels of malt or barley, or 12*d.* in money; and to every one holding in part of her, 2 bushels, or 6*d.* and the same gift in all her lordships; and to be sent to them without charges within 30 days after her burial, and as much quarterly, till 200 marks were distributed among them;—200 marks to the finding 2 children at *Cambridge*, till 24 years of age, to be of her kyn, or of her tenants, or if none, then to 6 poor maydens marriage of *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk* 20*l.*—100 marks to mending the highways in her lordships in *Norfolk;*—to *Robert Clere* her son 40*l.* and to *Audrey* aad *Dorothy* his daughters, each 200*l.*—to *Anne*, daughter of her son *Robert*, a nun at *Denny*, a legacy;—to *John Shelton*, son of Sir *Ralph Shelton*, Knt. a goblet;—to *Ralph* and *Richard*, second and third sons, each 10*l.* and a goblet;—to her daughter dame *Margaret Shelton*, a pair of beads for life,—then to *Alice Hevengham*, the daughter of the said dame *Margaret Shelton;*—her son *Robert*, to have all her jewels, plate, &c. all her goods at *Norwich*, and in *Tacolneston;*—to *Elizabeth Bedingfeld*, daughter of her son *Robert*, several goods;—to *Audrey*, her son *Robert's* daughter, 500 marks, owing by Sir *Edmund Bedingfeld*, Knt. to her, and her son *Robert*, if she be married with her father's consent;—to *Catherine*, wife of *Richard Southwell*, a piece of plate, and to many servants legacies, Sir *Ralph Shelton*, (who was her son in law) and *Richard Southwell,* Esq. executors, to have each 40*l.* and *Robert* her son, supervisor, proved 6th of *March* 1492.

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[1] Reg. Wilby, fol. 117.

Sir *Robert Clere,* son and heir, was knighted on *All-Saints* eve, 1494, sheriff of *Norfolk* 1501; attended King *Henry* VIII. at the famous interview between him and the *French* king in 1520; his testament is dated *August* 1, 1529, therein orders 100 masses of the five wounds to be said for him as soon as could be; and that there should be a priest to pray for his soul, those of Dame *Anne,* daughter of Sir *William Hopton,* and of Dame *Alice,* daughter of Sir *William Boleyn* of *Blicking* his second wife, &c. and that this service should be kept for five years in the church he was buried in; and if he died at *Ormesby,* or in any part of *Norfolk,* to be buried in St. *Margaret's* church of *Ormesby,* and the priest to have 5 marks *per ann.*

By his first wife, he had *William,* who married *Elizabeth,* daughter of Sir *John Paston* the younger, who died *s. p.* 1501, and his widow married Sir *John Fineaux,* chief justice of the King's Bench; by his second lady he had 3 sons, *John, Richard,* and *Thomas,* and 4 daughters, *Elizabeth,* wife of Sir *Robert Peyton* of *Iselham* in *Cambridgeshire; Anne,* a nun at *Denny* abbey in *Cambridgeshire; Dorothy,* wife of *Robert Cotton,* and *Audrey,* wife of *William Jenney. Thomas,* the youngest son, who was buried at *Lambeth* in *Surry,* 1545, a great favourite of the learned *Henry Howard* Earl of *Northampton.*

Sir *John Clere,* son and heir of Sir *Robert,* by his second wife, married *Anne* daughter of Sir *Thomas Tirrel,* was treasurer of the King's army in *France* in 1549; in 1557, being vice admiral, and landing on one of the *Orkney* Islands in *Scotland,* called *Kirkway,* was there killed on *August* 21, and was found to die seised of *Ormesby* manor, and the fee farm rent of 16*l. per ann.* held of the Crown; the manors of *Northall* in *Freethorp, Somerton* and *Winterton, Vaux-hall* in *Burgh; Bickling, Morehall,* and *Hawes* in *Salle, Salle, Stalham-hall, Tacolneston, Gonviles and Rusteyns* in *Wimondham, Limpenhow, Stratton Streless; Tharston,* &c.

By his will dated *May* 8, in the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary,* he gives to his executors, several lordships, &c. for 5 years, and with part of their rents, to pay to *Walter Haddon,* Esq. (who married *Margaret* his daughter) 50 marks *per ann.* for 4 years, as due to him.

This *Walter* was LL. D. one of the masters of the Court of Request, and master of Trinity Hall in *Cambridge* in 1549, and judge of the prerogative court of *Canterbury;* his other daughter, *Elizabeth,* first married to *Walter Herondon* of *Maidstone* in *Kent,* Esq. and afterwards *Francis Trevor* of *Tacolneston,* Esq. His sons were first, *Robert,* who was slain at the battle of *Mussleburgh* in *Scotland;* second, *Thomas,* who died at *Florence,* and *Edward,* who succeeded him, and married *Frances,* daughter and heir of Sir *Richard Fulmersstone;* he was member of *Thetford* in 1556, high sheriff in 1567; he had issue 3 sons, *Edward, Francis,* knighted by King *James* I. *July* 23, 1603, who married *Elizabeth,* daughter of Sir - - - - - *Wroth,* and died *s. p.*—*Tirrell,* bore *argent,* two chevrons, *azure,* in a bordure, engrailed *gules.*

Edward, son and heir of *Frances,* was knighted at *Norwich* by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1578, he married first, *Margaret,* daughter of *William Yaxley* of *Yaxley* in *Suffolk,* Esq. by whom he had *Henry* his son and heir, and afterwards *Agnes,* relict of Sir *Christopher Haydon* of *Ba-*

consthorp, daughter of *Robert Crane* of *Chilton* in *Suffolk*, Esq. he was a great traveller, and in such esteem at the *French* court, that he was elected a knight of the order of St. *Michael*, but much impaired his estate, dying at *London June* 8, 1606, was buried at *Blickling.—Yaxley* bore *ermin*, a chevron, between three mullets, *gules*, pierced *or*.

Sir *Henry*, son of Sir *Edward*, was knighted at the *Charter-House*, *London*, *May* 11, 1603, and created a Baronet, *February* 27, 1620, and died *August* 21, 1622; by *Muriel* his wife, daughter of Sir *Edmund Mundeford* of *Feltwell*; he had *Henry*, a son, who was buried at *Feltwell* St. *Mary's* church, *June* 29, 1621, and a daughter *Abigal*, who was his sole heiress, and married *John Cromwell* of *London*, Esq.

William Bishop of *Thetford* had a grant in fee of the lands of two freemen of *Guerd*, who had 40 acres of land, a carucate and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 8*s*. and *Richard*, son of *Alan*, held it of *William*.[2]

This *William Beaufoe*, the Bishop, gave it to his see, and it remains (as I take it) in the see of *Norwich* at this time.

The tenths were 10*l*. 10*s*.—Deducted 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

In this town there were four churches and rectories, all in the gift of the Crown, St. *Margaret*, St. *Michael*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Andrew*; and *Richard de Bellofago*, or *Beaufoe* was presented to them, by King *Henry* I. he was son of *William de Beaufoe*, Bishop of *Thetford*, and in 1107, was archdeacon of all *Suffolk*, and of *Norfolk*, and soon after made Bishop of *Auranchee* in *Normandy*, and the said King granted him also the patronage of the said churches, all which he gave with the consent of *Adam de Beaufoe*, to build the hospital of St. *Paul's* in *Norwich*, to which they were appropriated and confirmed by *John de Grey* Bishop of *Norwich*.

In 1205, these rectories were valued at 30 marks *per ann*. and one vicar was to serve them all, valued at 5 marks and a half, *Peter-pence*, 6*d*. and was vicar of St. *Margaret's*, the other three being curacies.

VICARS.

1305, *Gilbert de Hecham*, instituted, presented by the prior and convent of *Norwich*, who had the patronage.

1308, *John de Herling*.
1328, *William Hockering*.
1349, *Roger Herald*.
1349, *John le Smith*.
1350, *Warine de Runhale*.
1354, *John Gerard*.
1359, *Thomas Hannock*.
1360, *William de Blickling*.
1368, *John Halte*, by the Pope's provision.
1376, *Thomas Aleyn*.
1377, *Henry Frost*.
1386, *John Williams*.
1385, *Bartholomew Charles*.

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[2] Terra Willi. Episc. Tedfordens. de Feudo—— In Ormesbej ii lib. ho'es Guerd xl ac. sep. i car. et ii ac. prati. et val. viii sol. hoc. etiam ten. ide. Ricard.

1392, *Nicholas Wase.*
1419, *Richard Samme.*
1422, *Walter Martyn.*
1425, *Steph. Steyner.*
1429, *Godfrey Burgh.*
1432, *William Beaupre.*
1437, *John Deykes.*
1439, *John Reve*
1444, *Walter Goos.*
1452, *Richard Catfield.*
1455, *John Rawlyn.*
1457, *John Parker.*
1459, Brother *William Synks*, a monk of *Norwich.*
1462, *John More.*
Robert Crofte, vicar.
1467, *Robert Mawe.*
1472, *William Upgate.*
1473, *John Queyntrell.*
1494, *William Palmer.*
1533, *Thomas Stodert.*
1535, *Robert Aleyn.*
1554, *William Ballard*, by Sir *John Clere.*
1580, *Giles Woolverton*, by the assignees of the dean and chapter of *Norwich.*
1586, *William Carew*, by *John Hoo*, assignee of the dean, &c.
1588, *Samuel Gardiner*, by the assignees.
1631, *Edward Snailwell*, by *Henry Beck*, Esq.
1661, *John Philips.*
1662, *Robert Feltwell.*
1671, *Parrick Gutherie*, by the dean, &c.
1684, *George Cooper.*
1709, *John Wrench* (died in 1718). *Ditto.*
1718, *Nath. Symonds. Ditto.*
Mr. *Artis* occurs in 1747.

The present valor of St. *Margaret's* vicarage is 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

In Sir *John Clere's* lease of the great tithes, from the dean and chapter in King *Edward* the Sixth's time, he was to pay the vicar a pension of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per ann.* and all the altarages of the rectories, or else 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in money, at the vicar's choice, as decreed by the ordinary, besides the mansion house, and 9 acres of land assigned to the vicar.

St. *Peter's* and St. *Andrew's* churches are in ruins; it seems as if they were used in 1591, when on *August* 1, *William Carew*, vicar, obtained a Dispensation from the Bishop, that he might serve one week in the principal and mother church of *Ormesby*, and the next week in any of the other, &c. but that the parishioners should not oblige him on any Sunday or Festival, to serve in more than one church in the said town.

The church of St. *Margaret* was the principal church to which *Elizabeth Clere*, gave 10*l.* in 1492, towards rebuilding the steeple, and in 1558, there were legacies towards making the great bell; here were the lights of St. *Margaret*, St. *Mary*, St. *Nicholas*, and Holy cross, with St. *Margaret's* guild.

In the chancel, on a gravestone,

Hic jacet Rob. Clere, qui obt. 2°. *die Mensis Augustj, A°. Dnj.* 1446.

There were also pieces of brasses with,

Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, &c. and the arms of *Clere* alone, *argent*, on a fess, *azure*, three eaglets displayed, *or.*

On another

Orate p. a'ia, Rob. Clere, Militis. qui. obt. 10 *die Mens. Augustj A°. Dnj.* 1529; with the arms of *Clere*, and impaling *argent*, a cross moline, *gules, Owydale*, or *Udale*, and quartering *gules*, a chevron, *ermin*, between three *delis, or, Rees;* and *argent*, an horse passant, *sable*, saddled and bridled, *or, Rusteyn.*

On one with the pourtraiture of a knight in armour,

Orate, p. a'i'a. Roberti Clere Militis, qui obt. 10 *die Mensi Augi.* 1529.—— And one shield with his quartering: First, *Clere*, 2d *Ormesby*, 3d *Snecke, gules* a fess, *argent*, and a fess of three ermine; Fourth, *argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between two cross crosslets, fitchee, and one billet in chief, and two billets, and one cross crosslet fitchee in base, *sable, Westlesse.*

Also *Clere* and *Udale*, quarterly, impaling *Boleyn.*

His wife lies here,

Orate, &c. Domine Anne Clere nup. uxor. Robt. Clere Equitis que obt. 23 *die Mens. Januar.* 1505.

Also his 2d wife,

Orate. &c. Domine Alicie Clere nup. uxor. Robi. Clere Militis filie Willi. Boleyn Militis que obt. 1 *die Mens. Novemb.* 1538.

Orate p. a'i'a Willi. Clere, Armigi. fili et heredis Robi. Clere Militis qui obt. 17 *die Martii* 1501.

With the arms of *Clere* impaling *Paston.*

Hic jacet Robt. Mortymer Armiger.

Pray for the soul of Wm. Peyton, son of Rob. Peyton Kt.

On an altar tomb,

Hic requiescit Henricus Clere Baronettus, qui thalamo sibi conjunxit Marielem filiam Edmi. D'ni, Mundeford Equitis Aurati ex qua habuit prolem filiam unicam Abigalem, obt. 22 *Augi.* 1622, *ætat. suæ.*

In the church under a tomb near the north window, next to the rood loft, without any inscription, or arms, lie buried *Robert Clere*, Esq. who married *Alice*, daughter of Sir *John Filby*, who is said to have rebuilt this church.

In this window are their effigies, with an *orate* for them.

In the church were the arms of *Hopton, argent*, a chevron, *azure*, and a file of three, ermine.

In the church of St. *Michael*, was the guild of St. *Michael.*

RUNHAM.

FOUR freemen of *Guert*, in the Confessor's time, held here 28 acres of land, half a carucate and 2 acres of meadow, 3 salt works, and paid 3*s*. This at the survey was in the Conqueror's hands, and belonged to his manor of *Ormesby*, and was valued therein, and was part of the manor which extended here.[3]

Stalra had, in the Confessor's reign, a carucate and an half of land, with 10 villains, one carucate in demean, and one among the tenants, 16 acres of meadow, and 10 saltworks in demean, &c.

Eleven socmen and the moiety of another, had half a carucate of land, with 3 carucates and 2 acres of meadow, 2 saltworks and an half. Eleven freemen and the moiety of another, had half a carucate and 5 acres; and there were then 4 carucates, &c. of meadow, and 2 saltworks, valued always at 10*s*.

The King and the Earl had the soc, &c. valued then at 30*s*. after at 50*s*. at the survey at 90*s*. quitrent, and 30*s*. forfeit.

It was 10 furlongs and 6 broad, and paid 2*s*. gelt.[4]

All this the Conqueror had seised on, and *Godric* was his steward, or took care of it for the king.

The King had also the lands of 4 freemen, who were deprived, 17 acres of land, one carucate and 2 acres of meadow, with the moiety of a saltwork; also of a freeman who was deprived, and held 10 acres, which they ploughed with 2 oxen, and 2 carucates of meadow, a saltwork, valued at 2*s*. 4*d*. and *Ailmer*, son of *Godwin*, held it under the King.[5]

King *Henry* I. gave these 2 last lordships to the family of *De Evermue*, a *Lincolnshire* family.[6]

A branch of this family is said to have held the lordship of *Deeping*, in that county, of which *Hugh*, the last heir male, leaving one daughter, brought it to the Lord *Ware*.

Josceline de Evermere is mentioned in a roll in the 30th of *Henry* II. to have held the manor of *Wilebi* in the said county, during the minority of *Robert*, son of *Osbert Seloyn*, who held it of the see of

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[3] Terra Regis in manu Regis. In Ronham iiii libi ho'es Guerd. xxviii a'. et dim. car. ii ac. p'ti. et iii sal. et reddit semp. iii sol. in Ormesbei. Rex et comes soca.

[4] Terre Regis qua' Godric. servat. In Romham ten. ii libi. ho'es t. r. e. un fuit ho' Edrici de Laxefelda et alt Radulfi Stalra et se'p. i car. t're. et dim. et x vill. et i car. in d'nio. et i car. hom. xvi ac. p'ti. et x sal. in d'nio. i r. et i an. ci ov. et ix porci. et xi soc. et dim. de dim. car. t're. semp. iii car. et ii ac. pti. et ii sal. et dim. et x libi. ho'es. et dim. de dim. car. t're. et v ac. t'nc. iiii car. p. et mo, iii et iii ac. p'ti. et ii sal. se'p. val. x sol. Rex et Comes soca' et val. tc. xxx sol. p. l. mo. lxxxv blancas et xx sol. de gersuma. et ht. x qr. in longo et vii in lat. et ii sol. de gelto quicunq; ibi tenet.

[5] Isti sunt libi. ho'es Regis. In Ronham iiii libi. ho'es xvii ac. se'p. i car. et ii ac. p'ti. et dim. salin. ead. i lib. ho. xxx ac. et ar. duob; bovib; et ii ac. p'ti. et sal. et val. ii sol. etiiid. hos tenet Almare, filius Goduini.

[6] Brit. Ant. et Mod. v 2, Linc. p. 1421.

York, and was lord of *Runham,* and father of *Walter de Evermere,*[7] who in the 6th of *Richard* III. with *Nicholas de Kenet,* gave 30 marks to have the custody of the lands and heir of *William de Alencon,* till his full age.[8]

Robert de Evermere gave 10 marks to have the custody of *Redham* and *Stokesby* according to the charter of his lord.

In the 6th of King *John* he was found to hold this lordship by petty serjeanty, the paying of 200 pearmains, and 4 hogsheads *(modios)* of wine, made of pearmains, into the Exchequer, on the feast of St. *Michael,* yearly, and in the 5th of that King, owed 5 marks for one sea-wolf, for the use of *Thomas de Burgo.*

In the 10th of of *Henry* III. he was lord of *Cnaya* in *Lincolnshire,* and had a grant of free warren, fair and mercate there, and of a mercate at *Runham,* and a fair there, on the vigil and day of St. *Peter ad Vincula;* and in the 13th, that he and his men here, should be quit of the hundred court and the sheriff's turn.

William de Redham, in the 24th of that King, granted to him by fine, at *Chelmerford, (Chelmsford* in *Essex)* before *William de York, Henry de Bath, Robert de Thurkeby,* and *Gilbert de Preston,* itinerant judges, 50 acres, &c. of marsh, for which a duel was fought, and *Walter* immediately gave it to *Robert de Brews,* and *Beatrix* his wife, (who is said to be his neice) paying 20*s. per ann.*

It appears that this *Robert* had a part of this manor, and several tenants that held under him, with the lete, free warren, and assise, and died in the 4th of *Edward* I. surviving *Walter Evermere.*

This was probably a son of *Walter* aforesaid, who died in the first of that King, and *Alice* his wife, who died in the 3d of the said reign. He is said to have held two parts of this manor, and to leave no issue.

On his decease, this lordship came to the 3 daughters and coheirs of *Walter* and *Alice* his wife.

Eufemia, the eldest, aged 34, was the wife of *Walter de Burgh; Margery,* aged 31, was the wife of *Geffrey de Founteyns;* and *Alice,* aged 18, the wife of *Walter de Billingley,* and they inherited the manor of *Knay* aforesaid, in the 9th of that King, and hindered the prioress of *Heynings* in *Lincolnshire,* of her common of pasture, which priory was founded by *Reyner de Evermu.*

John de Redham impleaded *Walter de Burgh, Jeffrey de Founteyns, Walter de Billingly,* for the same, in the 11th of *Edward* I. as heir to *Robert de Stokesby,* who formerly held it.

DE BURGO'S PART.

Walter, who held this in right of *Eufemia* his wife, was probably of the family of *De Burgo,* of *Burgh* in *Fleg* hundred. *Alexander de Clavering* seems to have succeeded in right of *Joan* his wife, and they join in conveying a third part or this manor, by fine, in the 3d of *Edward* II. to *Ralph de Holbeck,* and *Beatrix* his wife.

In the 9th of *Edward* II. he was concerned in the delivery of the pearmains, and the wine due, (on account of the annual services,) and delivered to *John de Eggemere.*

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[7] Rot. de D'nab; et pueris in Sccio.

[8] Rot. Pip.

Beatrix, wife of *Ralph de Holebeck,* died possessed of it in the 11th of *Edw.* II. and *John,* son of *Alexander de Holebeck,* was her heir; aged 16, and in the 30th of that King, *Hugh de Normanton,* and *Alianore* his wife, (whose inheritance it was,) convey it to *Thomas de Fakenham,* &c.

In the 36th, *Reginald de Eccles,* and *Thomas de Davy,* had an interest herein.

FOUNTEYN'S PART.

Margery, in whose right *Jeffrey de Founteyn* held a third part, died before the 14th of *Edward* I. and *Jeffrey* died in the 9th of *Edward* II. leaving *John* his grandson, (son of *de Fontibus* his son,) his heir.

This family was probably descended from *Falkwynus de Founteyns,* sheriff of *Norfolk,* and one of the witnesses to a deed of *William,* abbot of St. *Bennet,* of the manor of *Heyham* by *Norwich,* to *Richard Basset, s. p.* in the reign of King *Henry* I. (as I take it.)

William Basset was made abbot in 1133, and so continued, about 7 years.

Richard de Fontibus and *Cecily* his wife, had considerable lands at *Killington* in *Lincolnshire,* in the time of King *Henry* II.

Thomas de Essex had an interest herein, and dying in the 23d of *Edward* III. *Robert* was found to be his son and heir, and was lord, on whose death it descended to *Robert Brynkley,* his cousin and heir, son of his sister *Catherine,* who held it in the reign of *Henry* IV. and V.

In the 15th of *Henry* VI. *John Merchan,* fishmonger of *London,* and *Isabel* his wife, late wife of *Robert Walton,* passed it by fine to Sir *John Falstolf,* Knt. from the heirs of *Isabel.*

On the death of Sir *John, John Paston,* Esq. was lord, as in *Caster*; and Sir *William Paston* died lord in the 9th of *James* I. when it was found worth clear 114*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

BILLINGLEY'S PART.

Walter de Billingley held it in right of *Alice* his wife. He was probably a descendant of *Peter de Billingley,*[1] lord of *Billingley* in *Lincolnshire,* held of the see of *York,* whose widow and children were in the custody of King *Henry* II. in his 30th year.

Walter died in the 34th of *Edward* I. and *John* was his son and heir, who proved his age, and had livery of his inheritance here, and in *Lincolnshire,* in the 16th of *Edward* II. and dying in the following reign, left *John* his son.

Sir *William de Clere* died seised of this and other parts of this manor of *Runham,* in 1384, and his 2d son, called *Robert Clere* of *Stokesby,* by *Dionysia* his wife, held it.

Robert married *Elizabeth,* daughter of *John Read,* and died in 1420, and was father of *Will.* and *Edm.*

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[9] Madox. Hist. Exchr. p. 612.

[1] Rot. de D'nab; &c. Pip.

In the 7th of *Henry* VI. *Wm. Clere* of *Runham,* son and heir of *Rob. Clere* of *Stokesby,* dying *s. p. Edm.* was found to be his brother and heir. *William* died seised of the manor of *Billings, Founteyn's,* and *de Burgo's* parts.

Edmund married *Elizabeth,* daughter and coheir of *Thomas Charles,* Esq. by whom he had *Robert* his son and heir, who was father of *Edmund Clere,* by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Thomas Brampton,* Esq. of *Brampton.*

On *July* 14, in the 4th of *Henry* VII. the King sent his writ to the escheator of *Norfolk,* to deliver this manor to the next heir of *Edm. Clere,* then 6 years old, to be kept for him till he was of age; reciting that *Edmund Clere,* his grandfather, was seised of it in the 20th of *Ed.* IV. and settled then great part of it on his son, *Robert Clere,* and *Elizabeth Brampton* his wife, and that *Robert* and *Elizabeth* had issue, *Edm.* heir to his grandfather *Edm.*

This *Edm.* the grandson married 3 wives, first, *Anne,* daughter of *John Thwayts,* Esq. of *Harslingham;* his 2d was *Anne,* daughter of *Thomas Appleyard,* of *Braconash.*

By these he had no issue, but by his 3d, *Margaret,* daughter and coheir of *William London,* Esq. he had 2 daughters, *Mary* and *Frances;* so that this lordship being entailed on the heirs male, came to *Charles Clere,* Esq. of *Stokesby,* son and heir of Sir *Thomas Clere,* (brother of *Edm.*) and of *Anne* his wife, daughter and heir of *Robert Gygges* of *Sparham.*

This *Charles* had livery of it in the 7th of *Edward* VI.; he married *Mary,* daughter of *Robert Spring,* Esq. of *Langham* in *Suffolk,* and left *Thomas* his son and heir, who had livery in the year 1571,

Who by *Anne* his wife, daughter and coheir of *Thomas Heigham,* of *Heigham Hall,* in *Gaysley Suffolk,* Esq. was father of *Charles Clere,* Esq.

In 1611, Sir *William Paston* was found to die seised of the manor of *Runham,* held of *Charles Clere,* Esq. in soccage, of his manor of *Filby.*

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the Earls of *Norfolk,* had a lordship at the survey of which 3 freemen were deprived, who were only under commendation of *Alwin de Thetford,* who held 13 acres and a half of land, an acre and a half of meadow, 2 saltworks, and the moiety of another, valued at 18*d.*[2]

William Gerberge had an interest here in the 52d of *Henry* III. and granted to *Henry Rose,* 25 acres of land here and in *Thirkeby.*

In the 31st of *Edw.* I. *Lettice,* widow of *Richard Runham,* conveyed to *Roger,* son of the said *Richard,* messuages and lands here and in *Thirby,* and *Filby.*

John, son of *Thomas Gerberge,* granted to *William,* son of *Thomas Gerberge,* messuages and lands, which *Elizabeth,* widow of *Thomas,* held in dower.

The tenths were 4*l.* 8*s.* Deducted 8*s.*

The CHURCH was a rectory, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul,* valued at 18 marks, and appropriated to the priory of *Horsham St. Faith's.*

[2] Terra Rogeri Bigoti——In Romham de iii libi. ho'es. com'd. tantu' Alwini xiii acr. et dim. et dim. ac. p'ti. sep. dim. car. et ii sal. et dim. et val. xviiid.

In the 32d of *Henry* III. a fine was levied between *Robert de Brews*, and *Beatrix* his wife, petents, and *Berengarius*, prior of St. *Faith's*, tenent, of the advowson of this church, released to the prior, as the gift of the ancestors of *Beatrix*; the prior had erected a house in his severals, where *Robert de Brews* had right of common, and was impleaded on that account; and the prior declared for the future, he would not take in any of that common, in the 34th of that King.

Peter-pence, 18*d.*

Alan, son of *Walter Clere*, was presented to this rectory by *Walter de Scroteby*, in the reign of *Richard* I.

In the 14th of *Edward* I. *Alice* daughter of *Nicholas de Scrouteby*, and *Isabel* her sister, *Stephen de Wymundhale*, and *Maud* his wife, and *Alice* her sister, impleaded the prior, as their right to present to this church, but the prior's right was acknowledged.

On this appropriation a vicarage was settled, valued at 6 marks.

VICARS.

In 1346, *Thomas Over* was instituted vicar, presented by the King, the temporalities of St. *Faith's* being in the King's hand.

1349, *Henry Atte Cherche*, by the prior.
1361, *John Hakon.*
1372, *Walter Tyffen*, by the King, on account of the temporalities.
1373, *Robert Palmer.*
1376, *John Halte.*
1389, *Robert de Louf.*
1396, *John Tyney.*
1409, *William Helgey.*
1411, *Robert Gubbe.*
1421, *John Cowherde.*
1431, *Simon Aleyn.*
1490, *Wm. Palmer.*

William Warner vicar about 1600.

Robert Blomfield vicar in 1626, on the death of *Charles Wharton.*

On the death of *John Wace*, in 1722, *William Mackay*, by the Bishop of *Ely.*

1725, *James Savage*, vicar. *Ditto.*

Mr *Matthews*, 1759.

On the dissolution of this priory, it came to the Crown, and Queen *Elizabeth*, on *May* 13, *ao.* 17, let to farm this rectory, with all the houses, appurtenances, &c. except great trees, woods, underwoods, &c. for 21 years, to *Richard Church*, paying 8*l.* 10*s. per ann.*

After this, in the said reign, it was granted by an exchange of lands, to the see of *Ely*, and the Bishop of *Ely* is patron, and has the rectory tithes.

The valor of the vicarage is 4*l.* and stands discharged.

The church and chancel is covered with reed, and has a foursquare tower with three bells.

At the west end of it, on a gravestone, with a brass plate,

Orate p. a'i'ab; Johs. Dook et Rose uxor. ejus——*Orate p. a'i'a. Cecilie Dook nu'p. uxor. Johs. Dook que obt.* 27 *Augi.* 1515.

Rose Dook gave a legacy in 1501, to the making of the steeple.

In a north window *Ufford's* arms with a bendlet, *argent*. Also *Mautby*. In a south window, *argent*, an escotcheon, and orle of martlets.

In the chancel,

Mr. George Turner, Gent. was here buried Octr. 23, 1612.

The temporalities of *Langley* abbey in a marsh 13*s.* 4*d.*

SCROTEBY.

WILLIAM DE BEAUFOE Bishop of *Thetford* held in his own right as a lay fee, the land of 7 socmen here, who had 20 acres, and a carucate, valued at 32*d.* and they belonged to the manor of *Hemesby*, (held by Earl *Algar)* in King *Edward's* time.

Here was also a church endowed with 36 acres, valued at 3*s.* Ten freemen were in this town under the commendation of *Almar* Bishop of *Elmham*, before the Conquest, who possessed 2 carucates and 5 acres of land, with 5 carucates, and 3 acres of meadow, then valued at 26*s.* at the survey at 30*s.*[3]

Bishop *Almar* held these in King *Edward's* reign, and after him Bishop *Erfast*, but now *Wm. de Beaufoe*, the Bishop, but one of them only was under the commendation of the abbot of *Holme*, in King *Edward's* time.

Richard, son of *Alan*, held the lands of 6 of these freemen of the Bishop, and the Bishop had the rest. Bishop *Beaufoe* gave it with other lordships, to be held of the see.

The Lady *Joan*, late wife of *Ralph (Pellipar)* married *William de Aguillon;* she was in the King's custody, having lands here valued at 7*l.*

Robert Aguillon, a parliamentary baron, held of the see of *Norwich* in the reign of *Henry* III. and his daughter and heir *Isabel* brought it by marriage to *Hugh* Lord *Bardolf* of *Wirmegay*, with the lordship of *Gretham* in *Hampshire; Watton* in *Hertfordshire*, and *Edelmeton, (Edmunton)* in *Middlesex*, which she died seised of in the 17th of *Edward* II.

This lordship continued in the Lord *Bardolf's* family and descendants, as in *Cromer;* and on the attainder of the Lord Viscount

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[3] Terra Willi. Epis. Tedfordens. de Feudo.——In Scoutebei vii soc. xx ac. semp. i car. et val. xxxiid. et isti soc. jacent in Harmesbei i ecclia xxxvi ac. et val. iii sol. in ea'd. x libi. ho'es. de h. habuit Almarus Eps. com'd. T.R.E. et habt. ii car. t're. et v ac. sep. v. car. et iii ac. p'ti. tc. val. xx sol. mo. xxx hos om's. tenuit Almarus Eps. T.R.E. et Arfastus. mo. Wills. Eps. et tamen ex uno habuit Abbas de Olmo com'd'-tione. tantu' T. R. E. et ex h. libis hominib; tenet Ricard. fili. Alani vi de Epo. et ide' Eps. alios.

[4] Testa de Nevil.

Beaumont, was granted in the 13th of *Edw.* VI. *February* 11, to *Anthony* Earl *Rivers.*

William Lord Viscount *Beaumont,* being restored in blood in the reign of *Hen.* VII. and dying lord in 1508, *s. p.* the lordship came to the Crown; and on *June 5,* in the 6th of *Henry* VIII. was granted to Sir *Wm. Arundel,* Lord *Matrevers,* and the Lady *Anne* his wife; and *Henry* Earl of *Arundel* his son, inherited it: but in the 2d and 3d of *Philip* and *Mary,* it was granted by fine to that King and Queen; and in the said year, *January* 2, was granted to Sir *Nicholas Hare,* and *John Hare.*

Soon after this it was in the *Cleres,* and *Edw.* son of Sir *John Clere,* (his father who died *August* 21, 1557,) had livery of it in the said year.

In this family it continued, Sir *John Clere,* Bt. being found to die seised of it *January* 16, in the 13th of King *Charles* I. and *Abigal* was his daughter and heir, aged 2 months and 10 days; she married *John Cromwell,* Esq. alias *Williams,* of *London,* who in her right was lord in 1663.

The abbey of St. *Bennet* of *Holme* had in King *Edward's* days, and at the survey, a lordship, consisting of 109 acres, 3 borderers, and a carucate in demean, with half a carucate among the tenants, 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s.* The town was one leuca long, and 5 furlongs broad, and paid 20*d.* gelt.[5]

In the 15th of *Edward* I. the abbot of *Holm* claimed as lord, a gallows, the assise, and wreck at sea.

On the dissolution of this abbey, and exchange of lands made between King *Hen.* VIII. (who held it) and Bishop *Rugg,* was granted to the see of *Norwich,* and so united to the manor that the Bishop held, as abovementioned, and so held by lease, as I take it.

Here was also in this town a freeman who owned 10 acres, and half a carucate and an acre of meadow, valued at 10*d.* *Alan de Tedfort,* who seems to have the care of this under the King, and of several freemen that the Conqueror had seized on, and joined this to the manor of *Ormesby* at the survey. *Almar,* son of *Godric,* took care of it.[6]

This was united to the King's manor of *Ormesby,* and so passed with it.

The Church is a rectory, dedicated to *All-Saints,* and appropriated on the decease of *Ralph Putterel,* rector, to the priory of *Norwich,* for use of the sacrist, by *John Grey* Bishop of *Norwich,* in 1205, saving a pension of 5*s.* to the cellarer, and a vicarage was appointed.

In the reign of King *Edward* I. the rectory, together with the vicarage, was valued at 24 marks, and was exempted from the payment of procurations, being an exempt from the archdeacon, as one of the prior's manors; but the archdeacon had the jurisdiction over all the parishioners dwelling on the manor of the Lord *Bardolf.*

The *Peter*-pence were 20*d.*

[5] Terra S'ci. Benedicti de Hulmo—— In Scrotebey cix ten. se'p. S B. se'p. iii bor. tc. i car. In d'nio. se'p. dim. car. hom. ii ac. p'ti. val. x sol. et ht. i leu. in longo. et v qr. in lat. et xxd. de g.

[6] Isti sunt liberi ho'es Regis.—— In Scrotebey i lib. ho. x acr. semp. dim. car. et i ac. p'ti. et val. xd. hoc. addit Ailvin. de Tedford ad censu' de Ormesbey T.R. Willi. &c. et Almar. custodit.

VICARS.

Thomas de Possewyk died vicar in 1311

In 1311, *Thomas de Scrowteby,* instituted vicar, presented by the prior and convent of *Norwich.*

1321, *Peter Herman.*
1349, *John de Methwold.*
1349, *John de Tofts.*
Richard Perkin vicar.
1355, *Adam Hert.*
1358, *Henry Pye.*
1388, *William Tuffin.*
1396, *Nicholas Julles.*
1421, *John de Halle.*
1434, *Simon Alleyn.*
1438, *John Cok.*
1446, *Thomas Clark.*
Thomas Barfoot.
1452, *William Stox.*
1473, *John Whyte.*
Walter Queyntrell vicar.

In 1505, the prior allowed the vicar *55s. per ann.* for his portion.

1506, *John Heryson.*
1508, *James Raksond.*
John Arskyne.
1526, *Rob. Mathew.*
Gilbert Kinsman.
1533, *Stephen Lynsey.*
Thomas Bradley, vicar.

1548, *Robert Allen,* he was the last vicar; being this year consolidated or united to *Ormesby,* and the church was licensed to be demolished. The vicarage was valued at *5l.*

The family of *Scroteby* had a lordship in this town. *Bernard de Scroteby* and *Ralph,* were living and had lands, as had *John,* son of *Simon de Scroteby,* and *Isabel* his wife, in the 53d of *Henry* III.

About this time *Alice de Scroteby* was living, and claimed the assise of her tenants, as held by her ancestors.

Thomas de Thorp and *Isabel* his wife, grant to the prior of *Norwich, Walter de Kirkeby,* &c. all the lands and tenements here and in *Hemesby,*[7] with the messuages, rents, services, common, pastures, &c. of the inheritance of the said *Isabel,* together with the land which *Egidia,* late wife of *Nicholas de Scroteby* held in dower, of the inheritance of the said *Isabel, Alice, Maud* and *Alice,* sisters and coheirs of the said *Nicholas,* the reversion of which belongs to the part of the said *Isabel.*

Witnesses, Sir *Robert de Castre,* Sir *William de Stalham,* Sir *Bartholomew de Somerton,* Sir *Hugh de Cayly,* &c.

Adam, son of *Robert Wenge* and *Alice* his wife, grant to the priory of *Norwich* all their right which came to them on the death of *Nicholas de Scroteby,* father of the said *Alice,* in messuages, &c.

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[7] Reg. 1. Ecc. Cath. Norw. fol. 209.

Witnesses, Sir *John de Lovetot*, Sir *Robert de Berry*, Sir *William de Hakeford*, Sir *Barth. de Somerton*. *Ao.* 56 *Henry* III.

Stephen de Somerton and *Eufemia* his wife, gave lands to the prior; and *Roger*, son of *Ralph Clerk*, rents out of land here.[8]

William Colle of *Scroteby*, held lands of the sacrist of *Norwich*, with *Roger* his brother, and were to perform 8 days work for it, &c. in autumn, and to have 8 loaves and 14 herrings, *Ao.* 35 of *Edward* I.

The temporalities of the priory of *Norwich* were valued in 1428, at 14*s*.

Rd. Gerald de Worthsted quitclaimed to *Robert de Langley*, prior of *Norwich*, &c. lands and tenements, late *Roger de Bokenham's*, and *Jeffrey* his son's. Witnesses, *Roger de Ormesby*, *William Sneck* of *Ormesby*, *Roger de Somerton*, *Thomas de Acre*, &c.

Robert de Somerton, and *Nicholas* his brother, sons of *Stephen de Somerton*, granted lands to the said prior. Witnesses *Roger Begevile*, *Roger de Ormesby*, &c. dated *ao.* 15 *Edw.* II.

STOKESBY.

William de Scohies had a grant of this lordship from the Conqueror, and held it at the survey. *Edwin*, a freeman of *Guert* held here in King *Edward's* reign, 3 carucates of land, 15 villains, 6 borderers, and 4 servi, with 2 carucates and a half in demean, but at the survey there were three; there was one carucate of the tenants, and 20 acres of meadow, 2 saltworks, and 2 horses for burden, and 4 cows, &c. 120 sheep, &c. and a church endowed with 24 acres of land, and 3 of meadow, valued at 16*d*.[9]

Twenty-one tenants belonged to this manor who had 80 acres of land; the King and the Earl had the soc; in the whole there were 5 carucates and 4 acres of meadow; and there were 3 freemen whom *Harduin* added in the time of King *William*, and they held 100 acres of land; but *Scohies'* predecessor in King *Edward's* time, had only the commendation of them. Nine borderers also had 3 carucates and 8 acres of meadow, with a saltwork then valued at 10*s*. at the survey at 16*s*.—Before the Conquest it was valued at 100*s*. but at the survey at

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[8] Reg. Sacrist. Norw. f. 50, 51.

[9] Terra Willi. de Scohies——In Stokesbey ten. Eduinus lib. ho. Guerd. iii car. t're. sep. xv vill. et vi bor. et iiii ser. tc. ii car. et dim. in d'nio. p. et mo. iii et se'p. i car. ho'um. xx ac. p'ti. et ii sal. et ii r. tc. iiii an. mo. vi se'p. x por. tc. cxx ov. mo. clxxx et i ecclia xxiiii ac. t're. et iii p'ti. et val. xvid. et xxi ho'es. lxxx ac. t're. jacent. semp. huic. manerio. Rex et Comes soca' de toto. sep. v car. et iiii ac. p'ti. et iii libi. ho'es. quos addidit Harduinus T. R. Willi. et ht. c. ac. t're. ex his habuit suus antecessor. T. R. E. commend. semp. ix bord. et iii car et viii ac. p'ti. et i sal. tc. val. x sol. mo. xvi et manium val. t'c. c sol. mo. x lib. et tamen reddidit duob; annis un'c'q; anno xv lib. et iiii sol. et ht. i leug. in long. et i leug. in lat. et ii sol. de g.

10*l.* yet for 2 years it paid each year, 15*l.* and 4*s.* It was one leuca long and one broad, and the gelt was 2*s.*

The *Giffards* Earls of *Bucks* were lords in the reign of *Henry* I. from whom it came by marriage to the Earls of *Clare* and *Gloucester*, and by *Philippa*, daughter and heiress of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, to *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who held it *in capite.*

Part of it was held by the family of *De Redham*, who held that lordship also of the said honour of *Clare.*

William, son of *Matthew de Redham*, conveyed a messuage and lands here to *William de Gymingham*, by deed, *sans* date. Witnesses, *Robert de Evermuth*, *Robert de Stokesby*, &c.

Sir *William de Redham* was lord in the 3d *Edward* I. claimed a lete, and assise; and *William de Redham* presented to the church of *Stokesby* in 1303. *William de Redham* settled on his son *William*, and *Joan* his wife, a moiety of this lordship in the 7th of *Edward* II. and in 1325, and 1337, Sir *William de Redham* presented.

John son of *Gerard de Redham*, and *Alice* his wife, passed by fine to *Nicholas*, son of *Tho. Fastolf*, several acres of land, pasture and marsh, here and in *Haringby*, in the 16th of *Edward* II.

In the 16th of that King, *William de Redham* settled on *Christian*, wife of *William de Goseford* of *Yermouth Magna*, lands for life.

By the marriage of *Margery*, daughter and heir of *William de Redham*, Esq. it came to *Thomas Berney*, 2d son of *John Berney*, Esq. of *Wichingham*. In 1356, *John de Berney* presented, and in 1358; and in this family it continued, (as may be seen in *Redham*) many years.

The family of *Cleres* had also an interest herein; *Robert Clere*, Esq. of *Stokesbye*, second son of *William Clere*, Knt. and *Dionysia* his wife inherited it, he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Rede*, Esq. and by his testament dated on *Wednesday* next after the feast of St. *Laurence*, in the 8th of *Henry* V. wills to be buried in the church of St. *Andrew* of *Stokesby*; appoints *Elizabeth* his wife, and *William Yelverton*, executors: it appears that he had three sons; *John*, *William*, and *Edmund*, the two first dying *s. p. Edmund* his son inherited it, and by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter and heir of *Thomas Charles*, Esq. had *Robert* his son, who died before him, but left by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Thomas Brampton*, Esq. of *Brampton*; *Edmund* his son and heir, to *Edmund* his grandfather, and was a minor in the 7th of *Henry* VII. This *Edmund* married three wives, as in *Runham*, but leaving no issue male, this lordship came to *Charles Clere*, Esq. son of Sir *Thomas Clere*, (brother of *Edmund*,) by *Anne* his wife, daughter and heir of *Robert Gygges*, Esq. of *Rollesby*, who had livery of it in the 7th of *Edward* VI. Sir *Thomas* his father being knighted at *Leath* in *Scotland* in 1544.

Charles Clere, Esq. who, in 1552, was lord and patron, and by *Mary*, daughter of *Robert Spring*, Esq. of *Lanham* in *Suffolk*, was father of *Thomas Clere*, Esq. lord in 1590, and father of *Charles Clere*, Esq. who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Drury*, Esq. of *Bretts-Hall* in *Tendring* in *Essex*, LL.D. also judge of the prerogative court, &c.

Afterwards it was in the family of *Windham*; *Charles Windham*, Esq. of *Stokesby* was lord and patron in 1667, and was father of *Charles*.

Clere Windham, Esq. second son of *Charles*, sold it to *George England*, merchant, of *Yarmouth*, about 1710.

The tenths were 5*l*. 10*s*.—Deducted 10*s*.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and is a rectory, anciently valued at 30 marks, and the priory of *Longueville* had a portion therein, present, the valor is 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. and pays tenths, &c. *Peter-pence* 2*s*. In the 34th of *Henry* III. *William de Redham* had the advowson.

RECTORS.

Thomas de Ormesby occurs rector in the 11th of *Edward* I.

1303, *Steph. de Redham*, instituted, presented by *William de Redham*.

1325, *Richard de Phileby*, by Sir *William de Redham*, Knt.

1337, *Thomas Buckeskyn.* *Ditto.*

1356, *Thomas Atte Lathe*, by *John de Berney*, and *Thomas Buxskyn*.

1358, *Jeff. de Hunden.* *Ditto.*

1391, *Matthew Salle*, by *John Copedike.*

1414, *Constantine Dalby*, by *John Berney* of *Redham*, Esq.

Mr. *Robert Appulby*, rector.

1444, Mr. *Thomas Frenge*, by *John Fastolf*, &c.

1455, Mr. *Sim. Thornham*, LL.D. by the Bishop, a lapse.

James Oldys, rector.

James Gloys, rector, administrator of the goods of *James Gloys*, late rector of *Stokesby*, was granted to *Margaret Paston* of *Norwich*, gentlewoman, the 5th of *February*, 1473.

Mr. *Thomas Gerard*, LL.B. by *Richard Southwell*, guardian of *John*, son and heir of *John Berney*, Esq.

1507, *Miles Ragon*, by Sir *Robert Southwell.*

1522, *William Palfreyman*, by *John Berney*, Esq.

1532, Mr. *Sim. Risby*, A.M. by *Margaret Berney*, widow.

1552, *Christopher Brown*, by *Charles Clere*, Esq.

1555, *Cuthbert Dawglose.* *Ditto.*

1557, Mr. *Peter Wattes.* *Ditto.*

1560, *Bernard Sudburn.* *Ditto.*

Matthew Wood; he died rector, and by his will dated and proved 1580, directed to be buried in the chancel here.

John Houlte, or *Holte*, he occurs rector of *Stokesby* in 1584.

1616, *Thomas Lewgar*, by *Thomas Clere*, Esq. and *Charles Clere*, Gent.

Mr. *Richard Fielding*, died rector in *October* 1652.

John Harte, occurs rector in 1663.

Mr. ——— *Brooks*, died rector in *December* 1666.

Sim. Canham, died rector in *November* 1669.

John Wace, died rector in 1730.

1730, *William Berney*, died rector in 1747, and *William Herne*, succeeded, presented by *John Berney*, D.D.

1748, *Richard Berney.*

Edmund Clere, Esq. by his will dated *May* 24, 1484, requires to be buried in the chancel of this church, proved in 1488, gives to nine churches in *Flegg* deanery 6*s.* 8*d.* each, to the house of St. *Anne* of *Weybrigge* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Wyndham, Esq. of *Stokesby*, is said to be buried here, and *Charles Wyndham*, his son in 1668; and *Charles Wyndham*, Esq. his son, in 1685.

In the church were the arms of *Clere*, impaling *Charles*, *ermin* on a chief, *gules*, lozenges of the first.

On a gravestone

For Sir Thomas Clere, Kt. and Elizabeth his wife.

Clere impaling *Gyggs*, *sable*, a fret *ermine*; a chief chequer, *argent*, and of the first.

Redeham, *gules*, a chevron, ingrailed *argent*, between three reed sheaves, *or*.—Also *Gygges*, quartering; in the 2d vairy *argent* and *vert*, on two bars, *sable*, three bezants, *Toppes*;—in the 3d, *or*, a chevron between three lions couchant, *gules*, 4th, as 1st.

The temporalities of the abbot of *Holme* were 6*s.* of *Weybridge* wriory 14*s.* 4*d.*

The prioress of *Mergate* 100*s.* an annual pension out of the manor;—of the prior of *Tunbridge*, a pension of 8*l.* 16*s.* *per ann.* 1428, paid by *John Berney*, out of the manor.

THRICKBY.

GODRIC, at the survey, was steward of a lordship belonging to the Conqueror, of which 6 freemen of *Ralph Stalra* were deprived, containing 40 acres; and a carucate and a half, a salt-work, 4 acres of meadow, valued at 9*s.* and the King and the Earl had the soc.[1]

This was held with *Ormesby* manor, and had the same lords. *William de Ormesby* was returned as lord, in the 9th of *Edward* II. from the *Ormesbys* it came to the *Cleres*; and *Robert Clere*, Esq. of *Stokesby* held it in the reign of *Henry* VI. and so passed as in *Stokesby*.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the Earls of *Norfolk*, had a fee, of which 3 freemen were deprived, of 31 acres of land, of two of these *Allwin* had the commendation only, and *Guerd* of the other, and there was a carucate and 2 acres of meadow valued at 4*s.*[2]

William Bovile and *Joan* his wife, daughter of *James de Creke*, held a quarter of a fee of the Earl Marshall in the reign of *Henry* III.

[1] Terre Regis qua. Godric servat.——In Trukeboj vi lib. ho'es Rad. Stalra XL ac. sep. i car. et dim. sal. et iiii ac. p'ti. et val. ix sol. Rex et Comes. soca.

[2] Terra Rogeri Bigoti——In Trikebyde iii lib. ho'es A. xxxi ac. tre. de duob; habuit. Ailwin comd. tantu. et de alio. Guerd. et sep. i car. et ii ac. p'ti. et val. iiii sol.

This came after to the *Filbys*, and to the *Cleres*.

Bartholomew Edrick held also in the 3d of *Henry* IV. a quarter of a fee of the manor of *Owby*.

William Beaufoe Bishop of *Norwich* held in fee, in his own right, the land of a freeman, who possessed 12 acres of land, and half a carucate under the protection of *Almar*, Bishop of *Elmham*, valued at 12*d*.; the town was half a leuca long, and half a one broad, and paid 14*d*. half-penny gelt.[3]

Bishop *Beaufoe* gave this lordship with many other, to his see, and so it continues as I take it.

William de Scohies had also at the survey 10 freemen's land here, and at, &c. which *Hugh* held under him, &c. here was one caracute and an half and 13 acres of land, 2 borderers, 2 carucates and an half, and 13 acres of meadow, 5 saltworks, a church endowed with 5 acres, valued at 6*d*.—The manor valued before the survey at 40*s*. and then at 80*s* ; the King and the Earl had the soc.[4]

William de Redham held this lordship in the 3d of *Henry* III. and granted by fine to the abbot of *Langley*, the church of *Trikeby*, and the abbot gave to *William* 2 acres of land in *Stokesby*, next the church-yard to the west.

William de Redham was returned to be lord in the 9th of *Edward* II. after this it came to the *Berneys*, and the *Cleres* of *Stokesby*, who held the whole town.

Abraham Castell, Esq. was lord and patron in 1677, and *Robert Castell*, Esq. who sold it in 1710, to Mr. *Smith*, merchant, of *Yarmouth*, who raised a great estate by exportation of malt to *Holland*, and *Joshua Smith*, Esq. was lord and patron in 1740.

The tenths were 2*l*. 10*s*.

The church is a vicarage, dedicated to St. *Mary*, the rectory was appropriated to *Langley* abbey, and valued at 5*l*. the vicarage at 4 marks ; *Peter*-pence 14*d*. *ob*.; the present valor is 6*l*. and is discharged.

VICARS.

1305, *Ad. Warmele*, instituted vicar, presented by the abbot of *Langley*.
1320, *Andrew de Bedingham*.
1324, *Richard de Botone*.
1331, *John Godwyne*.
1349, *John de Wolterton*.
1349, *Richard Stok*.
1359, *Sam. Atketyl*.
1361, *John Rakedewe*.
1369, *Richard Bulderine*.
1381, *Peter de Heyham*, by the Bishop, a lapse.

[3] Tre. Will. Epis. Tedfordens. de Feudo——In Trikebei i lib. ho. xii ii ac. tre. sub. Alm. Ep. comdatione tantu'. semp. dim. car et val. xiid. et ht. dim. lq. in long. et dim. in lat. et xiiiid. et obol. de gelto.

[4] Terra Will. de Scohies——In Trikebei tenet Hugo x libos ho'es: et in Maltebei. et in Filebei i car. tre. et dim. et xiii ac. sep. ii et ii car. et dim. et xiii ac. p'ti. v sal. i ecclia v ac. et val. vid. tc. val. XL. sol. mo. LXXX Rex et C. soca.

1388, *Nicholas Swetyng.*
1392, *John Howesby.*
1392, *Thomas de Lodne.*
1411, *John Northill.*
1416, *William Arnold.*
1419, *John Wetherpyn.*
1423, *William de Hemmysby.*
1492, *Thomas Drawswerd* by the Bishop, a lapse.
1498, *Thomas Castyrby*, by the Bishop, a lapse.
1515, *Reginald Beverly.*
1539, *William Skerning*, by *Thomas Godsalve*, Esq.
1554, *Thomas Robinson*, by the Bishop a lapse.
1557, *William Ellice*, by *William Godsalve*, Esq.
1560, *Anth. White*, by *Charles Clear*, Esq.
1562, *John Elingham. Ditto.*
1566, *Thomas Bretland. Ditto.*
1571, *John Thornhill. Ditto.*
Ant. Wilmot, vicar.
1604, *Moses Wood*, by the assignees of *Thomas Clere*, Esq.
1607, *John Holte*, by *Charles Clere.*
1616, *Rowld. Wilson*, by *ditto.*
1652, *Owen Thorneton*, by *John Brightmer*, Gent.
1677, *Robert Prattant*, by *Abraham Castell*, Esq.
1683, *Charles Coats*, by *ditto.*
1687, *Benjamin Ingram*, by *ditto.*
1693, *Robert Pate*, by *ditto.*
1704, *Thomas Martin*, by *Robert Castell*, Esq.

Thomas Martyn, died rector in 1720, and was succeeded by *Richard Gay Lucas*, presented by *Thomas Smith*, Esq.

The church and chancel is covered with reed, and has a square tower.

On the north windows in many places are the arms of *Gyggs;* on an old board formerly part of the rood loft, are, in old characters,

Hic. Jh. captus est—Hic flagellat.—Hic crucifigitur—Hic deponitur.

On gravestones in the chancel,

Alex. Wilson, clerk, sep. Jan. 23, 1710, *æt.* 42.

Hic situs est Edvardus Warnes hand ita pridem ecclesiar. de Lammas et Hautebois, rector, vir probus et doctus, qui moriens magnus opes alendis pauperibus supremo suo testamento legavit, ob. 27, *die* 1700, *ætatisq; suæ* 87.

He left an estate of about 100*l. per ann*, to *Yarmouth* and *Little Hautbois Hall*, to the corporation of *Norwich.*

Here was the guild of St. *Margaret.*

The temporalities of the priory of *Norwich* were 3*s.* 2*d.*

The town seems to take its name from three streams, or brooks of water, here meeting,—*Tre-ke-by*, and thus, *Tre-kes-ton* or *Threxton.*

In the reign of King *Edward* IV. *Botoner* says the church was 46 spaces long, and 12 broad.

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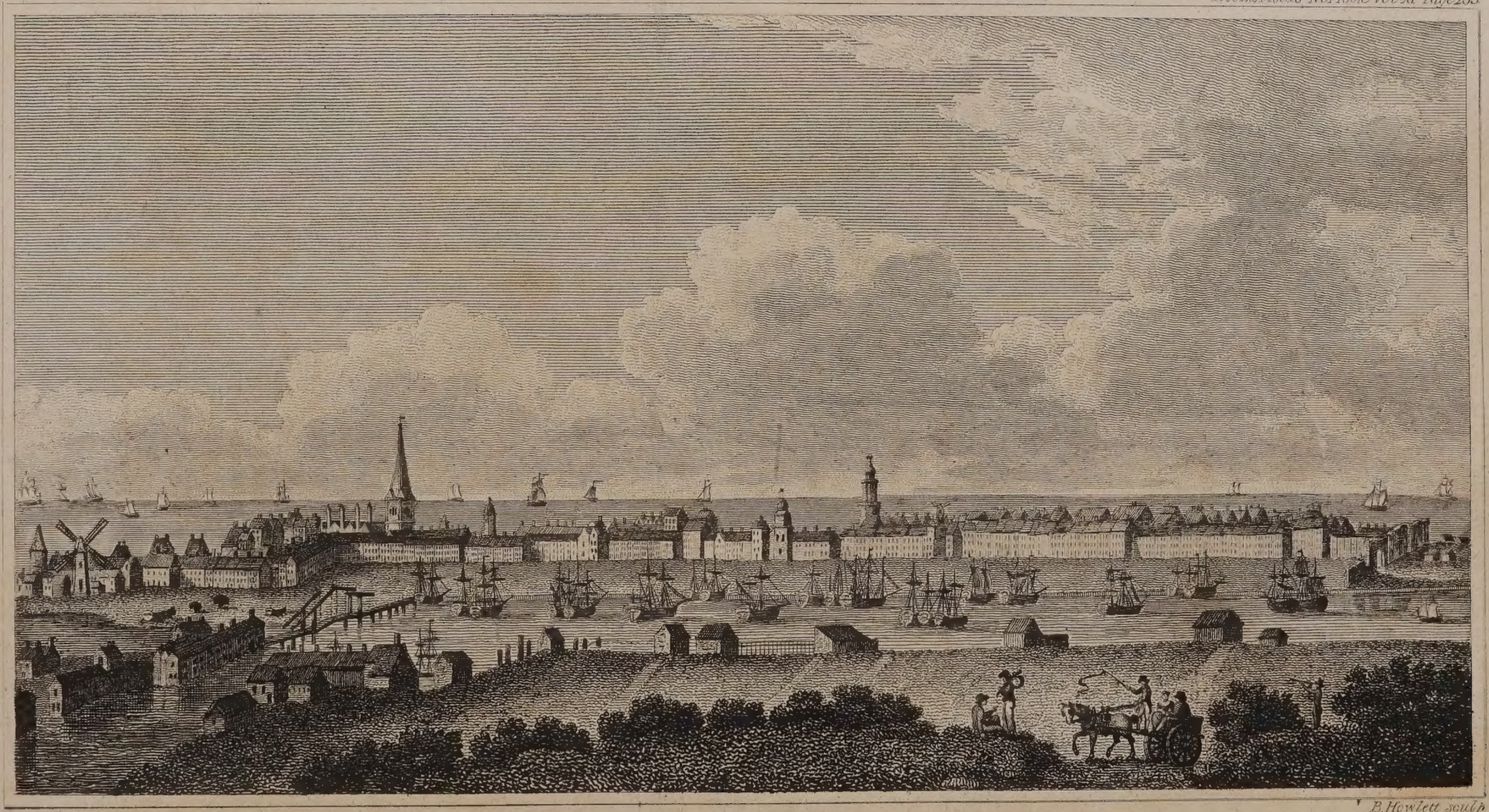

B. Howlett sculp

VIEW OF YARMOUTH.

As it appeared in 1775.

Published Jan^{y} 6th 1810 by W^{m} Miller, Albemarle Street, London.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

OF THE ETYMOLOGY AND ORIGIN OF YARMOUTH.

THE name of this town is entirely apposite to its situation, from which, indeed, like many others, it is taken. *Yar-mouth* is as expressive of the *Yare's Mouth*, or the *mouth* of the river *Yare*, as a compound word can be. The *Saxons* called it *Garmud*, and *Jiermud*; (the pronunciation of their *d* being somewhat like our *th*) that is, the *mouth* of the *Garienis*, or *Yare*; which river rises about the middle of the county, and, after receiving into it the *Waveney* and *Bure*, here disembogues itself into the *German* sea.[1] It had the epithet *Great* added to it in the reign of *Edward* I. in order to distinguish it, as some say, from *Yarmouth* in the isle of *Wight*, but others, with more probability, make it the distinction between this and *Little Yarmouth* in *Suffolk*.

It is still a disputable point whether this be the *Gurianonum* of the ancients or not. *Camden* says, " I dare not affirm that this was the " old *Garianonum*, where formerly the *Stablesian* horse lay in garri- " son against the barbarians; nor yet the neighbouring little village " *Castor*, (formerly the seat of Sir *John Falstaff*, an eminent knight) " famous amongst the inhabitants, on account of its antiquity: " though there is another report that the river *Yare* had another " mouth just under it. But as I am thoroughly convinced, that the " *Garianonum* was at *Burgh-castle* in *Suffolk*, which is scarce two " miles distant from the opposite bank of the river, so am I apt to " think, that *Yarmouth* rose out of its ruins, and that this *Castor* was " one of the *Roman* castles, placed also at the mouth of the river " *Yare*, now shut up: for as the north-west wind plays the tyrant

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[1] The Bure abounds with excellent perch, as does the Yare with a fish peculiar to itself, called a Ruff, of which latter it may not be unentertaining to give Mr. Camden's description: " The colour of the back, says he, is of a dark " brown, the belly a palish yellow. " Along the jaws it is marked with a " double semicircular line; the upper " half of the eye is a dark brown, the " under yellowish, like gold, and the ball " black. It is particularly remarkable " for a line drawn along the back, like " a cross thread tied to the body; the " tail and fins are all over spotted with " black. When it is provoked its fins " bristle up: when quiet they lie flat and " close. It eats like a perch, and is particularly valued for its shortness and " wholesomeness."

"upon the coast of *Holland* over-against this place, and has stopped "up the middle mouth of the *Rhine* with sands, in like manner has "the north-east damaged this coast, and seems, by sweeping up heaps "of sand, to have obstructed this harbour; for the cleansing and "keeping open of which, many statutes have passed in parliament, "in regard to the great importance thereof, for carrying on the trade "and navigation of this kingdom. Nor will it be any injury, if I call "this our *Yarmouth* (so nearly joined to the old *Garianonum*) *Garianonum* itself; since the *Garienis*, from whence it had its name, has "now changed its channel, and enters the sea below this town, to "which it also gave name; for I cannot but own this *Yarmouth* is of "a later date; for, when that old *Garianonum* was gone to decay, "and there was none left to defend this shore, *Cerdick*, the warlike "*Saxon*, landed here, from whence the place is called by the inhabitants at this day, *Cerdick-sand*, and by other historians *Cerdick*-"shore; and when he had harassed the *Iceni* with a grievous war, "he set sail from hence for the west, where he settled the kingdom "of the west *Saxons*. And not long after, the *Saxons*, instead of "*Garianonum*, built a new town in that moist watery field upon the "west side of the river, which they called *Yarmouth*; but the situation "thereof proving unwholesome, they removed to the other side of the "river, called then, from the same *Cerdick*, *Cerdick-sand*, and there "they built this new town, wherein there flourished, in the time of "*Edward* the Confessor, seventy burgers."

On this subject Sir *Henry Spelman*, in his *Icenia*, says, "*Yarmouth* "is neither the real *Garianonum*, nor different from the real; for the "situation of both was at the mouth of the river *Garienis*, from which, "also, both were named; but the one received its name from the old "channel, the other from the new; and both in that space of the "shore where *Cerdick*, a *Saxon*, in the year of our Lord 495, with "*Cenrick*, his son, and five ships, entering the port, put the opposing "*Britons* to flight, and named the port *Cerdick-shore*, as *Ethelwerd* "relates." And a little after he goes on; "the river *(Yare)* deserting its channel, has consigned to oblivion the ancient situation of "*Garianonum*. The marks of both the situation and the river are "very uncertain. Two places seem to claim it; *Burgh-Castle*, in the "county of *Suffolk*, which at this day hangs over the south side of "the river, and *Castor*, a little village about 4 miles distant, to the "north. Both exhibit something of the *Roman*: the former a four-"sided, oblong, pitched camp, crowned with a wall, but two remote "from the sea, and in a place so surrounded with marshes and narrow passes, as to be an incommodious situation for troops of horse; "the latter, on the shore itself, discovering also the ruins of a wall "and fortification, in an open plain, very commodious for the excursion of horse and for the defence of the shore which was given "in charge to this count,[2] and this cavalry; for the interior and "midland parts were guarded by another count, and rather with "cohorts of foot, than troops of horse. I therefore place *Garianonum* at *Castor*, though *Camden* was pleased with *Burgh*."

Of these two great authorities I am inclined to favour the latter, as Sir *Henry Spelman's* reasons seem to be the most cogent and decisive.

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[2] The count of the Saxon shore.

This *Garianonum,* which we may conclude was at *Castor,* was an ancient fortress of the *Romans,* where their *Stablesian* horse were stationed, under the command of the Count of the *Saxon* shore, (who was hence called *Gariannonensis*) in order to guard the shore from the frequent inroads of the *Saxon* pirates; he had in all under his command 2200 foot and 200 horse, which were stationed at different places on the coasts of *Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent,* &c. which had then the denomination of the *Saxon* shore, from being situated nearly opposite to the native country of the *Saxons,* a warlike people of *Germany.*

Burgh-Castle, however, though we may be disinclined to think it the *Garianonum* of the ancients, must not be held in less esteem for its antiquity, since it is evident from many circumstances that it was a *Roman* station, as well as *Castor; Romanam ostendunt ambo speciem.* This is, in a great measure, confirmed by the many *Roman* coins and pieces of urns which have been found at both places: but more particularly at *Castor,* in a place called the *East Bloody-Burgh Furlong;* and it is observable that the date of the coins found at *Castor* are more ancient than those at *Burgh-Castle;* hence it may be inferred, that *Castor* was the first fortress on this coast, the river *Yare* emptying itself into the sea, not far from thence, at a place distinguished by the name of *Cockle Water, alias Grubb's Haven,* many centuries after. But the course of the river shifting more to the south, occasioned by strong north-east winds blocking up the mouth with sand and gravel, it is probable another station might be thought necessary, and one might accordingly be made on the south side of the river.

The situation of these two stations, upon fine eminences on either side of the river, and in sight of each other, was extremely well adapted for the troops, who might, on any emergency, give intelligence to each other, by signals, and so command the adjacent shore, and entrance into the river, to greater advantage than if there had been but one station.

Cerdick-sand, or *Cerdick-shore,* of which mention has been already made, seems to have been a great sand-bank formed along the shore, between two branches or channels of the *Yare,* called havens, by which two channels the river then entered the sea; one running near *Castor,* the other near *Gorleston.* By the former of which, from many concurring circumstances, it is imagined that *Lothbroch,* the noble *Dane,* whose story is related by Sir *Henry Spelman,* entered, in his passage to *Reedham,* where he landed. The story has, indeed, something of the marvellous in it, but being so seriously related, and by such respectable authority, I cannot resist the temptation of giving it at length, as it also bears some relation to the topography of the place we are treating of.

“ At the confluence of the *Yare* with the *Waveney,*” says he, “ three “ miles from *Yarmouth,* the little village of *Reedham,* the seat of the “ *Barneys,* appears just out of the marshes, having its name from its “ reedy situation; but by the miraculous arrival of *Lothbroc,* a noble “ *Dane,* equally celebrated and unfortunate. I will revive the melan- “ choly tale.[3]—This *Lothbroc,* of royal race, after he had begotten

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[3] This tale is mentioned in page 121, but as it is not here inserted literally from Sir Henry Spilman, who intended it to

“ two sons, *Hinguar* and *Hubba*, and was alone some time in a boat,
“ hawking for birds, by the islands near *Denmark*, was driven by a
“ sudden tempest over the breath of the sea, and is carried into the
“ mouth of the *Yare*, as far as *Reedham*. The inhabitants brought
“ the stranger, as they had found him, alone, with his hawk, to *Ed-*
“ *mund*, King of the *East-Angles*, whose palace was *Castor*, 10 miles
“ from thence. The King is astonished at the man's figure and fortune,
“ and receives him with a countenance and manner so engaging, that
“ *Lothbroc's* affection for his own country was presently alienated.
“ He is also delighted with the diversions of the courtiers, especially
“ hunting; to be more expert in which, he associates with *Bern*, the
“ King's huntsman; and in so short a time excels his master, that,
“ stung with envy, he privately murdered him in the woods, whither
“ he had seduced him. While *Lothbroc* was missing, the vigilant
“ greyhound that he had kept, guarded the body of his murdered
“ master; but being compelled by hunger, now and then visits the
“ hall, and being observed by the King's servants, he is followed by
“ them to the body. *Bern* is therefore found guilty, and by judgment
“ of the King's court, is put into *Lothbroc's* boat, alone, and destitute
“ of every instrument of navigation; and being committed to the
“ waves and winds, it was his fortune to be carried to *Denmark*. The
“ boat being there known, he is examined on the rack, concerning
“ *Lothbroc's* death; and, in order to be delivered from the torture,
“ pretends that he was murdered by *Edmund*, King of the *East-Angles*.
“ *Hinguar* and *Hubba* now vow the bitterest revenge; and having
“ raised an army of 20,000 armed men, with *Bern* for their guide,
“ suddenly ravage all *East Anglia*. They soon after take King *Ed-*
“ *mund*, scourge him, and afterwards wound him with arrows, behead
“ him with a sword, and hack him in pieces, to be canonized. Thus
“ the kingdom of the *East-Angles* expired with its King, in the year
“ of grace 870, &c. &c.”

What Sir *Henry Spelman* would infer from this story, is, that *Yarmouth* was not in being at that time, and consequently that *Reedham* is more ancient than *Yarmouth*; *Magnâ Yermuthâ antiquiorem esse*. “For,” says he, “if *Yarmouth* was inhabited when *Lothbroch* was “driven hither, there is no doubt but he would, with his cry, have “implored assistance, and, wearied with hunger and fatigue, had pro-“ceeded no further up the river.” This, however, supposing the story to be true, (which, I must acknowledge, requires a pretty large portion of credulity to admit of,) does not yet amount to a proof; because it must strike any person, that a man half dead with the fatigue of such a voyage, and almost famished for long want of sustenance, on entering a broad river, with a rapid tide, could make but very feeble efforts to go to this or that place, and perhaps so far spent as to be scarce heard at a small distance, should he endeavour to call for assistance, so that it is as probable that *Lothbroch* should have been driven by the tide, up the river, as far as *Reedham*, as that he should have made for either *Yarmouth* or *Castor*, or it is possible that he might have been driven up the river in the night, and so have escaped observation. I must needs think, therefore, that Sir *Henry's* tale is more

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elucidate the topography of these places, it is again introduced here, to answer the original purpose.

entertaining than his inference is conclusive. But to return to *Cerdick shore:*

It is said, that after the *Romans* had evacuated *Britain*, and the *Saxon* adventurers had carried the news of their good success here, into *Germany*, this place was found to be very commodious for landing of troops, and as new adventurers were daily pouring into the kingdom, *Cerdick* made the first descent in these parts, and, as above related, gave the name to it, which it bears at this time, and which according to *Brompton*, is our *Yarmouth*. For when the *Saxons* had got solid footing in *England*, and had firmly established their own government, as things began to wear a more peaceable aspect, and trade and commerce began to rear their heads, such a situation as this, so well adapted to foreign and domestic commerce, navigation and trade, could not long escape the penetrating eye of the *Saxons;* who (as *Camden* has above observed) built a new town, in lieu of the old *Garianonum*, on the west side of the river, till the unwholesomeness of so moist a situation, and other inconveniences, induced some of the inhabitants to remove to the opposite bank, (*Cerdick shore*) already encreased in bulk and firmness, and there laid the foundation of *Great Yarmouth*.

Hence is evident the futility of some accounts of the origin of this town, which would have it, that in the time of *Canute* it was a sand in the sea; that it only began to be seen at low water in *Edward* the Confessor's time, and to be dry land from 1040 to 1090, when it was no longer overflown; that then fishermen began to resort hither, and build tents, in which they resided, at least, during the time of their fishing for herring, &c.

But, however the circumstances of these accounts may be founded in truth, the anachronism is a glaring error, as is plain, from the state of the town, at the grand survey of the Conqueror, as it is preserved in that authentic record of this kingdom, *Domesday Book*, where we find this account of it.

Hundred of East Flegg. King *Edward* held *Yarmouth*. There were always seventy burgesses. It was then valued, with two parts of the soc of the three hundreds, at 18*l*. by tale, and the Earl's part was 9*l*. by tale. The King's two parts are now 17*l*. 15*s*. 4*d*. blancs, and the Earl's part is 10*l*. blancs; and the sheriff has four pounds and one hawk, in the time of King *Edward*, for a fine. These four pounds the burgesses give gratis and in friendship.

In the same, *Almarus* the Bishop had, in King *Edward's* time, a certain church of St. *Bennet; William* Bishop or the diocese has the same now, and is valued at 20*s*. The whole pays 12*d*. gelt.[4]

" What these burgesses were (that are mentioned in the above " extract) the survey itself," says Dr. *Brady*, " makes no mention; " but in a controversy that happened between the burgesses of *Yar-*

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[4] TERRA REGIS.

Est. H. de Flec. Gernemwa ten'. Rex. E. semper LXX burgenses. Tunc. val. cu' duab; partib; soche de tribus hundretis xviii lib. ad. numerum, et pars Comitis xi lib. ad numerum. Modo due partes Regis xvii lib. et xv sol. et iiiid. blancas; et pars Comitis x lib. blancas; et Vicecomes h't iiii lib. et i accipit'e T.R.E. de gersuma. Has iiii lib. dant burgenses gratis et amicitia.

In eadem. habuit T. R. E. Almarus Epis. quanda' ecclesiam Benedicti. eandem modo h't W. Ep's de episcopatu et val. xx sol. Totum reddit xiid. de gelto.

" *mouth*, and the tenants of the manor of *Lothingland*, in *Gorlestone*, " and *Little Yarmouth*, in the 12th year of *Henry* III. about lading " and unlading of goods, &c. it appears that they were merchants and " traders at sea. That the kings of *England* had kept this burgh in " their own hands, and received, by their officer, the profits of the " port, until the 9th year of the reign of King *John*." Hence it is observable, that long before that King's incorporation charter, *Yarmouth* was called a burgh, and the merchants and traders burgesses. And it is remarkable that *Domesday Book* makes no mention of villains, borderers, servi, &c. whence it might be inferred that the burgesses of *Yarmouth* were always free, though not in so extensive a manner as after the grant of King *John's* charter, which gave them liberty to buy and sell without molestation, exempted them from toll, released them of that uncertain custom of rent, &c. and granted them several other immunities, which they had not before.

OF THE HAVENS OF YARMOUTH.

Though we meet with no records prior to the reign of *Edward* III. that can lead us to ascertain the many and great difficulties and expenses attending the haven of *Yarmouth*, yet, from the nature of the thing itself, as it has since appeared, it is a very reasonable conjecture that the burgesses had frequently to encounter with them, even from the first foundation of the town.

In the 20th of that King, however, we find the bailiffs, burgesses, and other inhabitants of *Yarmouth*, presenting a petition to the King, for liberty to cut a haven nearer to the town than their then channel, on a supposition that it would be more advantageous to the navigation in and out, and less liable to many inconveniences they had so lately experienced. For it appears that the north channel, called *Grub's haven*, between *Yarmouth* and *Castor*, had been so filled up, that it was rendered unnavigable, and the rivers, for want of sufficient passage for their disemboguement into the sea, by this channel, had necessarily diverted their course to the south; an event, however, of no small importance to the landed interest, which, by this diversion of the channel, had gained many thousand acres of meadow and marshland, which had before been constantly overflowed by the sea, but which, in a short time after this, became good pasturage for cattle, and are of very great value to the proprietors, at this day. A very different consequence was felt by the navigation; for the channel kept still shifting to the south, till it had got nearly four miles to the southward of the present haven, between *Corton* and *Lowestoft*, and having, by the united obstructions of wind and sea, formed in itself many shelves and sand banks, navigation was in danger of being at a stand, as few ships of burden could enter in, or go out with safety.

This appears to be the state of the haven, when the inhabitants presented their petition to the King, who immediately granted their request. "To the charge whereof, says Mr. *Manship*, the King him- " self was very beneficial, in regard that in the 14th year of his reign, " at *Sluys* in *Flanders*, commonly called the battle of *Swine*, the " townsmen of *Yarmouth* did him most worthy service." This *worthy* *service* was, indeed, considerable; there being not less than 52 ships that year in the King's service.

The new haven, thus obtained, was at best but a temporary relief; for notwithstanding the very great expense it was to the inhabitants, to keep it in order, we find that in the 46th of *Edward* III. a term of only twenty-six years, it was so blocked up with sand and gravel, that no ships could enter it, so that they were under the necessity of unlading their goods in the road adjoining, called *Kirkley Road*, or very near the mouth of the haven, which being represented to the King, he was pleased to unite *Kirkley Road* to the town and port of *Yarmouth*, (after a suit of six years continuance, and great opposition to the contrary) on paying him and his successors 100*s*. *per ann.* and to grant to the burgesses full power to receive the like duties there, as at the port of *Yarmouth*, for ever.

The cause of this opposition to the union of *Kirkley Road*, was on account of the great advantages that attended the unlading the ships there, to *Lowestoft* and other neighbouring towns; the owners of the ships refusing to pay the ancient customs due to the town of *Yarmouth*, which occasioned the burgesses to apply to the King, who thereupon granted a writ of *ad quod dampnum*, in his 44th year, directed to the escheator of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and two inquisitions were accordingly taken, and in his 46th year a charter was granted for uniting *Kirkley road* to the liberties of *Yarmouth*; which power the burgesses have continued to enjoy ever since, notwithstanding the many efforts made by *Lowestoft* to wrest it from them.

The Charter for this union, which is in Latin, runs thus:

" *Edward* by the Grace of God, King of *England*, and *France*, and " Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitain*, &c. knowe ye that we, " willing, for the aid and relief of the town of *Great Yarmouth*, to " shew more abundant grace to the burgesses and good men of the " same town, have given and granted, for us and our heirs, to the same " burgesses and good men, for an aid and relief of the same town, and " for 100*s*. which they and their successors, at the terms of St. *Michael* " and *Easter*, by equal portions (for an increment and augmentation " of the farm of 55*l*. which the same burgesses and good men are " holden annually to pay to us and our heirs, into our exchequer, at " the terms aforesaid, for the town aforesaid) should pay every year " to us and our heirs, into the same exchequer, a certain place in the " high sea, near the entrance of the haven of the town aforesaid, called " *Kirkley Road*; and have annexed and united that place to the said " town and haven, to have and to hold unto the same burgesses and " good men and their successors, of us and our heirs, (that place) annexed to the said town and haven for ever. Willing and granting, " for us and our heirs, to the same burgesses and good men, that they " and their successors for ever may have in the said place of *Kirkley* " *Road*, all and every the liberties and quittances by the charters of " our progenitors, and confirmation of us to them formerly granted, " as they the same liberties and quittances in the said town, by virtue " of the charters and confirmation aforesaid, ought to have, and may " have and receive, of all ships and boats which shall happen to come " to the said place of *Kirkley Road*, and there in part or wholly unlade " the same customs which they, according to the liberties aforesaid, "have, if they at the said town should arrive, and there in part or "wholly, in like manner, unlade. We have also granted for us and "our heirs to the said burgesses and good men, and for ever confirmed "to the same and their successors, that no ship nor any boat should "be laden or unladen at any town or place upon the sea coast, within "seven leucas distant from the said town of *Great Yarmouth*, by "any person whomsoever, of herrings or any other merchandizes, "unless the ship, boat, or herrings, and also the merchandizes were "that person's proper goods only, and not any others, except at the "said town of *Great Yarmouth*, or in the haven of the same, or at "the place of *Kirkley Road* abovesaid. And also that in time of the "fishing and fair of herrings no fair should be holden, nor any selling "or buying, on account of merchandizing, be made in any place "within the space of seven leucas about the town aforesaid, but only "at the same town of *Great Yarmouth*, and the haven of the same "town, of herrings or any other merchandizes whatsoever. And we "strictly prohibit, for us and our heirs, that no one within the space "aforesaid of seven leucas, presume to lade or unlade any other ship "or boat than his proper own, and of his own proper herrings, and "other merchandizes any where but only at the same town of *Great* "*Yarmouth*, or in the haven of the same, or at the place of *Kirkley* "*Road;* or in the time aforesaid to hold any fair, or to sell or buy "any herrings or other wares, on account of merchandizing, but only "at the said town of *Great Yarmouth*, or in the haven of the same, "upon forfeiture of the ships and boats so to be laded or unladed, and "the herrings and other merchandizes, which shall so happen to be "laden or unladen, or from that time to be put up to sale in such "fairs or else where, by way of merchandizing, contrary to the said "prohibition, to be applied to the uses of us and our heirs. Of which "forfeitures aforesaid we will, and have granted for us and our heirs, "that the bailiffs of the said town of *Great Yarmouth*, for the time "being, may and shall enquire, from time to time, and take them "into our custody, and cause them to be safely kept for our use, and "answer to us, and our heirs thereupon, into the exchequer aforesaid, "every year, at the terms of St. *Michael* and *Easter*."

"And all our letters whatsoever to the town of *Lowestoft*, or the "men of the same, contrary to any of these premises, made by us, as "to such contrariety, we do revoke."

"Witness myself at *Westminster* the 22d day of *August* in the 46th "year of our reign of *England*."

The recompense made to *Yarmouth* by this charter, does not appear to have been long thought adequate to the loss of the navigation in their silted haven; for not more than 20 years after, in the 16th of *Richard* II. the burgesses again petitioned the King for permission to make a second haven, still nearer to *Yarmouth*, opposite the *Horse Ferry*; which, by the old trench, appears to have been in a line from the north end of *Gorleston*, or *South Town*, over the *Danes*, the place where the foot ferry now is.

This petition was likewise granted them, as appears by the subsequent charter of that King, which is also in Latin.

"*Richard* by the grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and "Lord of *Ireland*, to all to whom these present letters shall come "greeting. Know ye, that whereas Lord *John*, formerly King of

" *England*, our progenitor, by his letters patent, had granted to the " bailiffs and commonalty of our town of *Great Yarmouth*, the same " town with the haven thereof, to be holden to them and their suc- " cessors, in fee-farm, paying thence to the same our progenitor and " his successors fifty and five pounds by the year; and afterwards, " because the said town was so straitened, by the casting out of the " gravel and soil of the sea, that ships and boats could not arrive at " the town aforesaid, as formerly they used, very many of the com- " mons of the town aforesaid had withdrawn their abiding out of the " same, whereby the same town was on the point of destruction. By " reason of which, Lord *Edward*, formerly King of *England*, our " grandfather, by advice of his council, considering the loss aforesaid, " granted to the same bailiffs and commonalty, for an aid of the " town aforesaid, and the haven of the same, also of the great charges " which, they, in the service of him our grandfather and his heirs, " have sustained, a certain place called *Kirkley Road* annexed to the " said haven, paying thence to the same our grandfather and his " heirs 100*s*. over and above the farm aforesaid. And so it is that " hitherto from day to day that haven has become so narrow and " much worse and dangerous than it was formerly, so that ships and " boats cannot have their course and application to the town afore- " said, as they have been wont, nay more frequently have been in " danger, whereby many of the commons aforesaid have pulled down " and sold their houses, and withdrawn themselves out of the said " town, whence the same town is at the point of ruin. And the " aforesaid commonalty cannot support, as they say, the charges of " our farm aforesaid, and the repairs of the wall of the same town, " and the *tenths* and *fifteenths*, when they shall happen, which " amount to 100*l*. at every grant of a whole tenth and a fifteenth."

" We the premises considering, of our special grace, by the assent " of our council, have granted and given license, for us and our heirs, " as much as in us is, to our beloved liege burgesses and commonalty " of our town aforesaid, that they may make *a certain new haven*, " near the said town, within their liberty there, in a certain place " called the *Horse-Ferry*, containing 100 perches in length, and 10 " perches in breadth, for an aid of the same town, and the whole " country adjacent, to have to them and their successors for ever, " saving alway to the aforesaid commonalty the old haven and the " ground of the same, with all the liberties and franchises belonging " to the said haven, as they have had them before these times. In " witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made pa- " tents."

" Witness myself at *Westminster*, the 14th day of May, in the 16th year of our reign.

" *By writ of the privy seal.*"

Towards defraying the expenses, and to contribute to the support, of this *new haven*, the burgesses obtained a grant of that king, dated the following day, " to levy and receive, for every last of fresh her- " ring to be sold in the haven aforesaid, and liberty of the same, of " the sellers of the said herring, *twelve pence*, during five years imme- " diately following the date of these presents." And as a further provision for the completion and maintenance of the haven, the corporation, in their *Orders pour le Nouvelle Havene*, (written in old

French) commission "*John Elys*, the younger, *Hugh Atte-Fenne*, "*John Hughson*, and *William Yue*, our well-beloved fellow burgesses, "with the assistance of the bailiffs, to levy and receive jointly and "severally of every denison or burgess of the said town, for every "last of herrings that he shall have bought and received of his hosts "in the haven, from the feast of St. *Peter*, which is called Lammas, "next before the date of these letters (*i. e. Sunday* next before the "feast of St. *Edmund* the King) to the feast of St. *Michael* the arch-"angel, next following the date hereof, 40*d.* and for every last of "herrings that he shall receive of his hosts, not coming into the "haven in the vessel of the same host, and for every last of herrings "that he shall have bought of others, as of his hosts, be it in the "haven, or *Kirkley Road*, or in *St. Nicholas's Road*, between the "feasts aforesaid, 20*d.* and in like manner to collect, levy, and receive "of every denison or burgess in the said town for every last of her-"rings, stones, or of whatever other merchandize which he shall "have brought for sale, or any other for him, in any place whatever, "between the feast of St. *Michael*, the archangel last past before the "date hereof, till the same feast of St. *Michael* next following, 2*d.*— "Giving full power to the said *John*, *Hugh*, *John* and *William* "jointly and severally to levy all the said sums of all the said bur-"gesses of the said town, to wit, of their lands and chattels, and to "arrest their bodies and commit them to gaol in the said town, in "case they be rebellious, or refuse to pay, or agree it be not done as "is aforesaid, &c. &c. &c."

Notwithstanding this encouragement given to the burgesses, and the troubles and expenses they met with in the making this *second haven*, it was not more than sixteen years after, that they found it in the same predicament with the former, and navigation was again at a stand. In the 10th of *Henry* IV. therefore, we find the burgesses petitioning a third time, for liberty to make a *third haven*, near *Newton Cross*. That King not only granted their request, but, in consideration of the many and formidable difficulties they had to struggle with, very liberally contributed towards the expense of it, out of his customs at *Yarmouth*, 100*l. per ann.* for the space of five successive years. But this grant, which was to be paid out of the moneys "to "be received out of the subsidy of 3*s.* for a tun of wine, and of 12*d.* "for a pound, in the same port, by the hands of the collectors of the "subsidy aforesaid there, for the time being," met with some difficulty in the execution. For the treasurers and Barons of the Exchequer refused to discount with the collectors the first 164*l.* paid to the burgesses in the 12th and 13th of that King, on pretence that the subsidy out of which it was paid, continued no longer than the feast of St. *Michael* in his 11th year. The king, therefore, by his letters patents, dated 27th *May*, in his 13th year, says, "We, "willing that our grant aforesaid be duly executed, of our special "grace, have granted to the same burgesses the said hundred sixty "and four pounds, paid by the said collectors in form aforesaid, to "be had, *of our gift*, in relief of the making of the haven aforesaid."

This third haven, with increasing trouble and expenses, served the burgesses for near a hundred years, when the charges became so intolerable that they were obliged to apply to *Henry* VI. in his 31st year, for further relief and assistance; when they obtained a remittance of fifty marks, parcel of their fee-farm, for the term of six years, for the use of the haven.

At this time, indeed, the town appears to be in a declining state. The great expenses levied upon the inhabitants, for the suppport of the haven, occasioned the loss of a considerable part of the herring trade, which had been upon the decline ever since the reign of *Henry* V.

To these heavy contributions was principally owing the emigration of many of the inhabitants, who retired to other less expensive places; so that those who remained in the town were so few, and so over-burthened with poor, that they were exempted, by act of parliament, in the 24th, 27th, and 31st years of the reign of *Henry* VI. from the common subsidies of government, fifteenths and tenths, which were granted to the king in those years, not being able to raise them.

This appears likewise to have been the case in the 4th and 8th years of *Edward* IV. the 3d, 5th, 7th, and 12th, of *Henry* VII. and in the 3d, 5th, 7th, 26th, 32d, and 37th, of *Henry* VIII. in which latter year that king acquitted them of all the fifteenths and tenths which should be granted to him during his reign.

Some of these remittances were made by acts of parliament, others by letters patents.

King *Edward* IV. by two differents grants, of ten years each, continued *Henry* VI's release of 50 marks of their fee farm, for twenty years, and added an exemption of fifteenths and tenths, when granted, as above observed. In the 10th year of his reign also, he granted them two thousand marks, with an additional release of their fee-farm, of 17*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* during the space of ten years, for the reparation and support of their haven; and in his 22d year, he granted them a further release of the fifty marks, for 20 succeeding years.

In the 1st of *Richard* III. by an act of assembly, it was unanimously agreed, " for the c'oe weel and the reparacion of the haven, " that every shipp shall paie to the same reparacion, for every viage " goyng oute and comyng into the haven, or comyng in and goyng " out IIII*d.*

" *Item.* That every shipp goyng for heryng in the fyshyng time " comyng into the haven, for the time of fyshyng, shall paie to the " seid reparacion ons in the fyshyng time IIII*d.*"

" *Item.* That every shipp that shall departe oute of the haven in " fyshing of any manes fyshyng that be of the same town, shall paie " to the forseid reparacion half a dole, that is to say, half the profyte " and advauntage that any fysherman shall have goyng in any fysher " shipp for the profyte of hymsilff and his nettys for heryng, and " lynes for any other fyshes. Purveied alwey that if the owner of " the shipp, or other personne or personnes bye such heryng as mer" chantes, shall paie to the seid reparacion for every last of heryng " so bought, IIII*d.* half a last or quarter after the same rate.

" *Item.* All folk that shall doo make any heryng within the town " of *Yermouth* forseid, except the fyshers of heryng that shall be " fyshed with the fyshers of the same town that beren the charge of " the seid half dolys, shall paie to the forseid reparacion for every " last heryng red and whight, made marchaunt within the seid town, " IIII*d.* and for every half last and quarter of a last after the same

“ rate, as is above specified. Moreover it is ordeined by the seid co'e “ counseill that zeerly in the feste of Seynte *John* Baptist decollacion, “ by the bailiffs and co'es of the town, shall be chosen II men of the “ same town, to be collectours to gader and levy the forseid money “ and half doyls, that to be dispended duly upon the said reparacion, “ by their advice and ovirsight, as them seemeth necessary thereon “ to do, &c. &c.”

And King *Henry* VII. in his first year, granted the burgesses a confirmation of the release of *Edward* IV. for twenty years, the grant of that King expiring in the eighteenth of his reign. He also, by several letters patent, which were triennially renewed, continued the additional abatement of the 17*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* till the 15th year of his reign, which reduced their payment into the Exchequer to 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

In the 17th of *Henry* VII. on a petition of the burgesses to the King at *Richmond*, he was pleased to make a further remittance, in their favor, of fifty marks, for the term of five years.

About the 24th of that King, however, all these aids, grants, and releases still appear to be insufficient for the purposes of preserving the haven navigable, and the burgesses again petitioned the King for leave to cut a *fourth haven*, much nearer to the town than the former. This being granted, with the remittance of their 50 marks for 20 years longer, they did accomplish its preservation, with their own united labour and expenses, for the 20 following years; when it became so decayed, and the inhabitants so overburthened with almost unremitting costs and charges, that they were obliged to become petitioners for the fifth time, for permission to make a *fifth haven*, in or near the place where it is at present.

This King *Henry* again granted, with a further release of the fifty marks fee-farm, for 20 years more. And about the 36th year of his reign, on their further complaint, he continued the release for ten years longer, for the support of the haven; besides acquitting them of all the fifteenths and tenths which should be granted to him during his reign, as we have before observed.

This haven, according to Mr. *Manship*, cost the inhabitants 1500*l.* sterling, and was executed under the direction of the master of *Mettingham* college, “ a man in those days in water works holden very “ expert.”

“ But the stormy wind and sea prevailing, the mouth of that haven “ also, which had cost great sums of money, was thereby choaked “ and stopped up; by means whereof they were so impoverished in “ their particular estates, that they were utterly unable to continue “ any longer so unsupportable a charge.”

In order, therefore, to effect a *sixth haven*, it was agreed, in the 2d of *Edward* VI. (1548) that the money, plate, ornaments, robes, vestments, tunicles, albs, amesses, &c. belonging to St *Nicholas's* chapel in *Yarmouth*, should be disposed of, in order to contribute to this necessary purpose. These, with the rents of houses belonging to the church, the disposal of the bells in the steeple, voluntary contributions of the inhabitantts of *Yarmouth*, those of *Norwich*, and the reverend fathers of *Christ's* Church, raised a supply of 1816*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* besides some weekly contributions, of which the *four and twenties* agreed to pay two shillings, and the *eight and forties*, one shilling a week each, for the space of 10 weeks following.

The particulars of the aggregate sums, which amounted to the above 1816*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* are as follows:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Of the coined gold and silver, and other utensils belonging to St. *Nicholas's* church	782	8	3¾
Of the plate sold	58	19	11¼
Of the bell metal	71	1	10
Of the copes, &c.	40	8	5
Of another parcel of copes, &c.	24	14	0
Of the contributions of the *four and twenties*	138	6	8
Of ditto ———— of the *eight and forties*	82	16	8
Of the houses, rents, &c. of the chantry or charnel at the entrance of St. *Nicholas'* church-yard	192	11	5
Of the commons in the four south wards	33	18	4
Of the commons in the four north wards	31	8	0
Of the city of *Norwich*, as by indenture dated the 5th of *July* 1550, in the 4th of *Edward* VI. appeareth	133	16	0
Of the dean and chapter of *Norwich*	20	0	0
Of strangers, and goods of the hospital	206	0	0
	£. 1816	9	7

This sum was partly collected in 1549, the 3d of *Edward* VI. the same year in which *Kett* and his rebel party, made an insurrection in *Norfolk.*

Having obtained that King's permission, the burgesses then began to cut their *sixth haven*, over the Denes, about a quarter of a mile from the south gate of the town, the trench of which is still visible, and known by the appellation of *the old haven.*

For the more effectual carrying on this work, King *Edward* by his letters patents, dated the 9th of *January*, in the 2d year of his reign, released to the burgesses, as his father and grandfather had done, all fifteenths and tenths, and gave them, a commission to take up carts, carriages, labourers, workmen, and all other things necessary for the execution of it.

The principal director, on this occasion, was one Mr. *Thompson* chief engineer of *Dover;* who, *Manship* says, was master or governor of the Alms-house, or God's house, in *Dover.* He was brought hither about three years before this, by the duke of *Norfolk*, by whom, as well as by some others of the privy council, he was principally recommended. He was in high favor with *Edward* VI. by whom he had been well rewarded for his skill and services at the pier at *Dover.* He was very conversant in things of this kind, and had therefore been much recommended by the portsmen resorting hither.

On the 16th of *January*, 1549, after a solemn procession of the townsmen, and a sermon preached before them, by Sir *John Bland*, minister of St. *Nicholas's* church, on a subject adapted to the occasion, Mr. *Thompson* took upon him the charge of the work, which was then begun, and in which were employed a hundred men every day.

Nature had hitherto been the greatest enemy of the town, but now the brutal fury of rebellious ignorance contributed to their distress; for the work had not long been continued ere a party of *Kett's* adherents advanced to the town, who, finding the inhabitants not at all inclined to favor their infamous designs, destroyed all the materials provided for the haven, and in the night villainously laid all that had been done in ruins. This obliged the workmen to take up arms instead of tools, and, with the magistrates, to keep watch and ward, as well to defend the town against the rioters without, as to curb their adherents within, who, though less numerous, were not less dangerous. Hence the work was discontinued for that year.

The next year, however, they pursued it again with resolution and vigor; but though they were prepared with ships and expensive engines for casting out the water, the work went on but slowly, the water springing up so fast that they could not get clear enough of it, to procure a good foundation.

These extraordinary expenses exhausted their stock before they had finished their work, which obliged them to depute Mr. *Betts,* one of their bailiffs, and Mr. *William Harborne,* to solicit an aid of the city of *London;* but it does not appear whether their deputation was attended with success.

Another fatality, to which they chiefly attribute the miscarriage of their work, was the loss of their engineer Mr. *Thompson,* who died about this time.

To supply his place, by an act of assembly, in the 7th of *Edward* VI. one Mr. *Candish* was sent for, who inspected the work and gave directions for its continuance.

Upon which one hundred dozen baskets, two hundred shovels unshod, and one hundred and ten dozen shod, were immediately sent for to *London,* on the 8th of *June,* in the same year, two days after the death of *Edward* VI. for the carrying on the work, which was now continued with such vigor, that on St. *Peter's* eve, in the next year, 1554, it was agreed in common council, that every one of the *four and twenties,* (aldermen) should find two men, and every one of the *eight and forties* (common councilmen) should find one man, till the haven should run forth into the sea, or else to pay tenpence a day for each man; but on the eve of St. *Paul* following, on the discussion of a motion, at a full assembly, *Whether it were better to proceed or not,* it passed in the negative, and was resolved that the work should cease for that year; that the crane newly built for that purpose, should be taken down, and laid up safely till further occasion; and that the succeeding bailiffs the next year should proceed in the work, under the penalty of 100*l*.

Accordingly, in 1555, many workmen were employed, two overseers appointed, a ship was sunk at the mouth of the haven, to stem the tide, and after all, the work was relinquished for that time. The next year they began again, and so on for eight successive years, from the beginning; when, finding every trial unsuccessful, and above six thousand pounds of their own cash sunk, besides their annual fifty marks, and all the fifteenths and tenths released during the life of Queen *Mary,* they gave it up in despair, having, from dear bought experience, justly concluded, that Nature so powerfully opposed them, as to render any lasting relief from Art utterly impracticable.

From some extraordinary act of loyalty to this princess, the inhabitants of *Yarmouth* were emboldened to solicit a release of their fifty marks fee-farm *for ever,* as appears by their petition; and though she did not think proper to grant their request, she extended the term to a greater number of years than had been done before.

These aids still proved ineffectual, as their schemes were abortive, so that we find them, agreeable to the advice of skilful workmen, on the 17th day of *November*, 1557, stopping up the haven with furze, bound together in bundles called *kybes.* "But yet, says Mr. *Man-*" *ship,* within fourteen days following, upon a great rage then hap-" pening, the wind, being at west, brought down the back waters out " of the marshes so vehemently, that it ran over the keys into the " dwelling houses, insomuch that men might row up and down the " streets, to the no little damage and heart sorrow of all the inhabi-" tants." It appears, too, on this occasion, that some ships were obliged to be drawn over the *Denes* with capstans and windlasses, others lost their voyages; labourers and artificers were almost reduced to poverty, for want of employment; every person wore the appearance of distress, and every thing bore evident marks of confusion.

In this deplorable situation things remained till the 8th of *January,* in the 2d of Queen *Elizabeth,* when it was agreed to tempt their fate again, and cut a *seventh haven,* in the place where it had been thirty years before, and where it now is.

This was done at another considerable expense, as appears by a memorial, dated 1559, which says, "The inhabitants of the towne of " *Greate Yermouth,* * * * * right over against the parsonage of *Gor-*" *lestone* eastwarde, did cut a new haven into the sea, and there with " greate costes did stoppe uppe the old haven, by reason whereof the " whole level of the marshes from *Yermouth* unto *Norwich* was all " over flowen, and keles and boats passed over them. And there " uppon some of the countrie came downe to help to digge the haven, " and yet the charges of this newe cutte and the stoppe, not reckon-" enge the continuall labours of the inhabitants, which were dailie " bestowed aboute the same, nor yet the charge of the countrye, " which wrought two or three days, did amount, as per the perticulus " appeareth thereof, the some of 2503*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*"

This seventh haven, however, met with some opposition, with respect to the place in which it was to be cut; some being for the old haven, by the town, others for the place where it is at present. Whereupon a committee of eight persons was appointed, *January* 8, in the 2d of *Elizabeth,* as abovementioned, "To go downe to vewe " and appoynte where the havyne shall be cutte owght at thys tyme, " and then there to come ageyn to sertefy unto Mr. *Balys* and the " howse where it shal be cutte and stoppyd." At the same time, also, a deputation of four gentlemen was appointed to wait upon Sir *Thomas Wodehouse,* " to request Mr. Mayor of *Norwich,* and his " brethren, and the worshipful of the shire, to have their benevolence " toward the mending of the haven, &c.

The above committtee having taken a survey of the place, came to an agreement, and made their report, " That the most proper place " for constructing or making another haven, would be at or near the " place where it had been in the year 1529, against the east-end of " the parsonage house of *Gorleston.*" At an assembly, therefore, holden the 2d day of *March,* in the 2d of *Elizabeth,* it was agreed, " That all the inhabitants of the town and handicrafts men, (except "shypwryghtes) be at the haven, *Sunday*, *Monday* and *Tewesday*, and "there to helpe to convey the manure there, and to make the haven "dyppe, to the intent yt may by Godes help rune." In consequence of this order, so anxious were the people to forward so useful an undertaking, that there appears to have been near a thousand persons, including women and children, employed about the work; so that on the fourth of *March* following, the haven seems completed, the water had passage to the sea, and there was ten feet at low water, to the infinite satisfaction of *Yarmouth* and the neighbouring country.

The next day, *March* 5th, it was ordered, "That the carpenters "should be employed to make a defence, or *stop*, to keep the current "from running to the southward, in the old channel, where formerly "it used to run;" and on the twelfth of the same month, by another order, it was to be more strongly fortified; for the more ready dispatch of which, it was agreed, on *Friday* next after the Annunciation of St. *Mary*, "That the rubbish and stones belonging to the church, "commonly called Our *Lady's* church, in *South town*, on the west-"side of the road leading to *Gorleston*, should be conveyed to the "haven's mouth, for the use of the said *stop*," which was accordingly done; but the expenses proving too great for the inhabitants to bear, of themselves, they drew up a petition to the Queen and her Privy Council, in order to obtain a commission for the support of the said haven. Upon which Mr. *Adrian Harrison* was sent down to make an estimate of the charges of building a new haven, which he calculated would cost 5510*l.* to be made where it then was, and 4273*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be made where it was at first dug. Either of these sums appeared too considerable for the privy council, and Mr. *Adrian's* estimates were of no effect.

The city of *Norwich*, on application made by the burgesses, granted them 200 marks; and Sir *William Wodehouse* sent them an experienced person from *Emden* to conduct the work, but nothing appears to have been done by him. To their own industry was principally owing the temporary successes of their tedious and expensive enterprize; and though they did for some time confine the current to the limits they had prescribed for it, their want of proper assistance sometimes distressed them very much; so that at a common assembly, on the 21st of *April*, in the 5th of *Elizabeth*, they were obliged to order, "That one quarter of the towne shall be callyd owte by the "constables, every day, to go to the haven, &c." notwithstanding which, in 1567, after sinking 2603*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* the water broke through all their works, and made for its old channel towards *Newton Cross*.

In *March* following they began again to work on the north side of the haven, under the direction of *Joyse Johnson*, an experienced *Dutchman*, brought over for that purpose, who, by driving down piles on either side of the channel, and bracing them together with large planks, kept in the current and forced it to pursue a north-east direction. But having, in the first seven months, expended 561*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* they found themselves no longer able to support the expense; and, therefore, on the 8th day of *October*, in the 9th of *Elizabeth*, the corporation agreed on the most visionary scheme for raising money, that ever entered the head of adventurers; which was nothing less than a solicitation of Fortune's favour, in the *Virginia* state lottery, that year, 1567. Nay, so flushed was the whole town with the hopes of success, that they were elevated to the enthusiasm of poetry, and a distich was accordingly tacked to the several subscriptions, as follows:

To the fifteen pounds of the town's money,

"Yermouth haven, God send thee spede,
"The Lord he knoweth thy great nede."

To the fifteen pounds collected amongst the four and twenties, and *eight and forties.*

"Yf *Yermouth* great in Fortune's favor be,
"The greteste lott may chanse to fall to me."

To the seventeen pounds ten shillings collected by the commons.

The Gentlemen's Posy.

"The fyrste, ne second lott I crave,
"The thyrde yt ys that I wolde have."

The Ladies' Posy.

"A small stocke with good successe,
"May shortly growe to good increse."

Notwithstanding these sanguine hopes, it does not appear that the fickle goddess was so much inclined to favor them, as the maids of *Helicon*, for no prize is recorded with their poetry; and we find them again petitioning Queen *Elizabeth*, the next year, for further assistance; who granted them a license to export eighteen thousand quarters of corn, the profits of which amounted to 1407*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* which being expended, they applied to the privy council, and under their sanction collected in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, in 1573, and 1574, the sum of 503*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* In 1575 they obtained further license "to "buy within our countye of *Norfolk* onelye the quantitie of six thow-"sand quarters of maulte and barley, and four thowsand quarters of "wheat, &c. duringe the space of three yeres," the profit of which amounted to 1073*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* But as they were under some restrictions with regard to the price of the corn, they were in want of fresh supplies before the terms of their license were fulfilled; which obliged them again to apply to the privy council, in 1576, who prevailed on the city of *London* to lend them 1000*l.* without interest, to be repaid at the rate of 200*l.* a year; this they received in the 20th of *Elizabeth*, and accordingly repaid. The Cinque-Ports also made a small contribution towards the haven; and in the 22d of *Elizabeth* a third exportation license was granted them, of 30000 quarters of corn and malt, which brought them a further sum of 2720*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* This proving insufficient, the burgesses, in the 26th of that queen, obtained a fourth license for the exportation of 40000 quarters of corn and malt, by which they gained about 2000*l.* and in her 36th year, on farther application, she granted them 1000*l.* out of her customs at *Yarmouth*, to be paid in eight equal annual payments; besides a release of fifty marks of their fee-farm, for forty years, to commence on the expiration of the release granted by Queen *Mary*, and a remittance of all the tenths and fifteenths that had been granted her, and which were then in arrears.

About this time, also, they obtained of the privy council license to export, in foreign bottoms, a quantity of herrings every year, the profits of which (about 5*s.* a last) were applied to the repairs of the haven. These generally amounted to about 150*l.* a year, and was continued to them till 1611, when, on the establishment of a company to trade to *France*, they met with some difficulties and limitations on account of this company's exclusive trade thither, which however they seem to have soon got over, as they again obtained leave to export 600 lasts of herrings, in foreign bottoms, in 1612, 1613, 1614, and 1615, notwithstanding the opposition of several *English* ship-owners and merchants.

In 1614 the town was again infected with the rage of adventuring in the *Virginia* lottery, when they *bemotto'd* their adventure of twenty five pounds with,

> " *Great Yarmouth* haven, now in great distresse,
> " Expects by lotterye some good successe."

But we are apprehensive their *successe* did not answer their *expectation*, nothing to the contrary being upon record.

In 1615, the privy council informed them that they should not renew their exportation license, for herrings in foreign bottoms, any more than that time; and in consequence of their adherence to this resolution, about fifty sail of *Yarmouth* fishers laid up their vessels in 1616, which occasioned the town once more to renew their petition to the council, in 1617, when they were again permitted to export 600 lasts, as usual, which license was annually renewed till 1624.

In the 19th of *James* I. that King directed his commission to the bishop of *Norwich* and others, to enquire into the state of the haven and piers; and in the next year issued his letters patents for a general collection throughout the kingdom, for their support; which however, did not raise above 500*l.* whereupon the king directed his letter again to the Bishop of *Norwich* for further contributions, and to assess the adjacent low grounds, marshes, &c. in obedience to which the city of *Norwich* contributed 100 marks.

In the same year the king permitted them to export 4000 tons of beer, duty free, which at 9*s.* *per ton*, raised them 1800*l.* and was wholly employed in the reparation of the haven and piers.

In the 2d of *Charles* I. (1626) a similar patent was granted them for 1000 tons, which brought them 450*l.*

The same year they renewed their solicitations for their herring exportation, which at the instance of the Trinity-House, some merchants and fishmongers of *London*, and the *Turkey Company*, was refused, except in *English* bottoms. The next year, however, they procured an order, that unless the *Turkey* Company would purchase all their herrings, at a reasonable price, before the last day of *October*, they should then be at liberty to sell the 600 lasts to strangers: yet they were not to be laden in foreign bottoms before the 12th of *November*, " to the end the *English* may have the priority of the " market, in places whither they use to carry them."

In 1628, and 1629, they obtained leave to export 1000 lasts, on the same terms, notwithstanding the Trinity-House had previously prevailed on the privy council to issue their orders to the contrary. This was occasioned by the *Turkey* Company's refusing to take the principal part of their herrings. The annual licenses were continued to 1637, when one was granted for 10 years, on payment of 50*l.* *per ann.* by which there was an annual saving to the burgesses of 100*l.* and this was the last aid of the kind; for at its exipration in 1647, though frequent application was made, they could not get the license renewed.

In 1637, four years after the expiration of their fee-farm release, the town petitioned King *Charles* I. for a renewal of it, which was granted them for 40 succeeding years.

During the contest between *Charles* II. and his parliament, the town petitioned the parliament (in 1650) for *some of the lead upon Norwich cathedral,* to build a work-house, and repair the haven; and purchased of them, the same year, the perpetuity of their whole fee-farm rent for 306*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1656 they petitioned *Oliver* for money, but he had too much need of it himself, to grant them any. They therefore sold the town's gunpowder that year, for 100*l.* and the year following sold the island of *Cobham* for 530*l.* and the houses and lands called the *Gray Friars* for 2600*l.* all of which went to the support of the haven and piers.

In 1660, the town addressed King *Charles,* and made him a formal return of the fee-farm, purchased of the parliament, with the arrears due; and the more certainly to ingratiate themselves with the king, they presented him with 500*l.* as a mark of their loyalty.

We cannot help remarking here, how much the pliant and politic disposition of the good people of *Yarmouth* resembled that of the Vicar of *Bray.* The parliament they address thus; " We cannot but " in all humility acknowledge, the great and unspeakable goodness of " God, in raising his honourable house to repair the breaches of many " generations, and to recover our almost lost liberties and religion *out* " *of the hands of those that studied nothing more, than to enslave both* " *souls and bodies of the whole nation:* but our God hath broken the " snare, and we are delivered, &c." To the king, with a most easy effrontery, they " observe the great mercy of God, not only in preserving " your sacred Majesty in so continued and eminent dangers, but in " restoring you to the possession of your rights and dominions, and " us thereby to the enjoyment of our birth-rights, laws, and liberties, " *(so long trampled upon by a treasonable usurpation)* do accompt it " our greatest duty to return all possihle praise and thanks unto our " gracious God, &c." But to return:

The charges of making new havens and repairing old ones, were so considerable, that in the space of 64 years (from 1549, to 1613) there appears to have been disbursed 38652*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* an enormous sum, for so early a period.

In 1667, notwithstanding the town had sold houses and lands to the amount of 400*l.* a year, obtained various supplies from government besides private aids, it appears then to have been in debt 9400*l.* on this distressing account. At an assembly, therefore, holden on the 4th of *July,* they appointed a committee " To consider of a way to raise " money, for the maintenance and repair of the haven and piers;" in consequence of which, application was made to parliament, and a bill brought in, to provide for their support. This bill met with some opposition from the city of *Norwich*, but on the town's producing an estimate of the necessary charges for the immediate reparation of them, which amounted to 13580*l.* and the sub-committee, appointed by the committee of the house of commons, finding the allegations of the town to be true, they reported the same to the grand committee, and recommended the relief required by the town. This was again opposed by the gentlemen concerned, who advised a commission of eight persons, *i. e.* two for *Norfolk*, two for *Suffolk*, two for *Yarmouth*, and two for *Norwich*, to enquire upon oath, into the present state of the piers and haven, and the revenues for their maintenance. The house agreed to this, and ordered the commission to be at the charge of the corporation, to be first opened at *Yarmouth*, and then adjourned and finished at the discretion of the commissioners, who were to return the commission before the ensuing 10th of *August*.

The parliament being prorogued soon after that time, the bill was not reported, though it had already been committed. Whereupon the burgesses petitioned the parliament, at their first meeting again, for leave to have the bill passed; which, after various difficulties and much opposition from the city of *Norwich*, was effected in the beginning of 1670; but not without a private contract, made at its passing the house of peers, for *Yarmouth* to pay to *Norwich* 50*l. per ann.* so long as the act continued in force. In the latter end of the same year, the commissioners appointed by this act, granted the corporation 12000*l.* for the repairs of the haven and piers, to be raised by virtue of the said act; under which the work was conducted with expedition and success till 1677, when the town petitioned for a renewal of the act, which then expired. A bill was accordingly brought into the house, in *April*, and a committee being appointed, it passed into an act, to commence the 25th of *March* 1678, and to continue in force seven years; but on the expiration of that term, the duties raised by the act appearing still insufficient, the town was about to petition King *Charles* II. for his assistance, in 1685, when his death put a period to their design. In the first of *James* II. however, they obtained a third act, to continue in force for 14 years; but the style of the corporation being altered, by royal proclamation, a fourth act was made, in the first of *William* and *Mary*, principally to explain so much of the former act, as might be controvertible from that alteration.

On the expiration of that act, in 1699, the town made application for a fifth act, which was opposed by the city of *Norwich* on account of three years arrears being due to them from *Yarmouth*, of the 50*l.* annuity, secured to them on passing the first act; but these being paid, and further security given by the corporation, this bill again passed into an act, which was to continue for 21 years, so that they were secured by parliament now, for a much longer term than they had ever been before.

The style of the corporation being again altered, another explanatory act was passed in the first of Queen *Anne*.

In the 9th of *George* I. a seventh act was passed, to continue for 21 years, as the former had done; and in the 20th of *George* II. it was only revived, and continued for the term of two years, and to the end of the then next session of parliament.

But in the 23d of *George* II. 1750, the duties payable by virtue of that act were to cease, and a ninth act was passed, by which other duties were to be paid in lieu of them. The term of this act was also twenty one years.

OF KIRKELEY ROAD, ITS UNION WITH YARMOUTH, &c.

Having had occasion to mention, before the causes of *Kirkely Road's* being united to the port of *Yarmouth,* we shall here say something more on that subject.

In consequence of the charter of King *Edward* III. in his 46th year, which we have before mentioned, several people of *Lowestoft* and the neighbourhood, were indicted at *Yarmouth,* in the following year, for refusing to pay the customs of that port, for ships lading or unlading in *Kirkeley Road,* agreeable to the injunctious of the said grant. But the *Lowestoft* men, not choosing to trust to the impartiality of a *Yarmouth* court, in a *Yarmouth* cause, brought their writ of *Certiorari,* and removed the suit into the court of Chancery, where they had the mortification to find the matter determined wholly in favor of the burgessess.

But in the 50th of that king, the commons of *England,* in the then parliament, as well as the people of *Lowestoft,* petitioned the king for a repeal of the said charter, as contrary to the common profit of the kingdom, and it was accordingly, in the same parliament, entirely repealed.

King *Edward* dying soon after this repeal, the burgesses sued out a commission of *Ad quod dampnum,* in the first of *Richard* II. dated *April* 12th, by virtue of which, an inquisition was taken at *Yarmouth,* on *Friday* next after St. *Faith's* in the 2d of that king; and another at *Lowestoft* the day following; by which it was found, that though the uniting of *Kirkeley* Road to the port of *Yarmouth,* was to the damage of the people of *Lowestoft,* yet it was more commodious than discommodious to the king and his people.

These inquisitions were laid before the parliament, with a survey of *Yarmouth* and *Lowestoft,* taken by the commissioners; upon which their former grants were now restored, as well by a private ordinance of the parliament, as by a charter of *Richard* II. dated the 24th of *November,* in his 2d year; which so irritated the inhabitants of *Lowestoft* that upon the proclamation of the charter there, by the undersheriff of the county, (as was the custom before printing was invented) they caused a riot, and would not suffer him to proceed, threatening his life, if he ever dared to come there again on any such business, and " for fear of death, he durst not execute the writ aforesaid. And they " drove him then and there, with a multitude of rioters, with hue and " cry, out of the town, casting stones at the heads of his men and " servants, to the pernicious example and contempt of the lord the " king, and against his peace."

This victory did not continue long to the town without interruption; for in 4th of the aforesaid king, the commons in parliament, at the instigation of those of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk,* petitioned against the charter; alleging that a statute had been formerly made, and confirmed in the last parliament at *Gloucester,* " that every subject of " the realm might buy and sell without disturbance, in city, burgh, "sea-port, and else where, throughout all the kingdom, and if any "charters or patents were granted to the contrary, they should be "holden void, notwithstanding which, a charter in the same parliament had been granted to the people of *Yarmouth*, that none "should buy or sell within seven leucas of the town, &c. &c." This occasioned a fresh parliamentary enquiry, in which the impartiality and veracity of the inquisitions taken in the 1st and 2d of *Richard* II. were called in question, and an order was given for a new commission, in which a more rigid observance of justice was expected; for the better conducting of which, the burgesses in the mean time were commanded, on pain of the house's displeasure, to make no disturbance, nor offer molestation to those concerned in the execution of the commission.

The next year, therefore, on *Monday* next after St. *Matthew* the Apostle, the said commission was opened in *Suffolk*, and held by adjournment, the *Thursday* after in *Norfolk*, by the lord chief justice of *England*, and other great commissioners, who surveyed the place, and took the depositions of certain knights and gentlemen of the counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk;* which being certified iu chancery, and laid before the parliament, an act was made to repeal those new grants for ever, not to be granted again; the charter was recalled and cancelled, the causes of so doing being written on it, and so remains in the Tower.

The year following King *Richard* came himself to *Yarmouth*, and viewed the premises, which emboldened the burgesses again to renew their petitions for the regranting of their late charter. Accordingly they once more were favored with a new grant, dated the 20th of *February*, in his 8th year, to hold till the meeting of the next parliament, which was the year after, when by an ordinance of the same, dated the 8th of *December*, that grant was annulled, and the repeal in the 5th of that king confirmed; notwithstanding which, the parliament held at *Westminster*, the very next year, in consequence of another petition, restored all their former grants, which were confirmed by a charter under the great seal of *England;* which having never yet been repealed, remains in full force at this time.

The charter, which is in Latin, runs thus:

"*Richard* by the grace of God, king of *England* and lord of *Ireland* to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, dukes, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, provosts, and to all his bailiffs and faithful "subjects greeting.

"We have seen the charter which Lord *Edward*, late King of "*England*, our father, made to our burgesses of *Yarmouth*, in these "words: *Edward by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain, to the bishops, abbots, priors, earls,* "*barons, justices, sheriffs, provosts, ministers, and to all his bailiffs, and* "*faithful subjects greeting.* We have seen the charter of confirmation "which Lord *John*, of famous memory, late King of *England*, ou "grandfather, made to our burgesses of *Yarmouth*, in these words; "*John, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke* "*of Normandy and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, to the arch-bishops,* "*bishops, &c. &c.*" [Here King *John's* charter, and all the other charters, confirmations, &c. to the 5th of this King, are recited at large; but as we shall have occasion to mention the principal of these hereafter, they are purposely omitted, the following being all that properly belongs to this charter, exclusive of the said recitals.]

"And how the commonalty of our kingdom of *England*, by their " petition in our present Parliament exhibited, among other things " have requested us, that whereas the said town of *Great Yarmouth* " levies, and supports greater charges, as in payment of the farm of " the town aforesaid, and tenth, when by the commons of our kingdom " it has been granted; also in fortification and support of the same " town against the enemies, than any other city or burgh within six " counties in circuit next adjoining. And the said town of *Great Yarmouth* is become so reduced, impoverished and wasted, and the " people of the same town of *Great Yarmouth* have so greatly withdrawn themselves from the same town, that the other burgesses and " commons who remain dwelling in the same town of *Great Yarmouth* " cannot further conveniently support such charges, unless a remedy " in the present parliament be thence speedily applied. We are " willing graciously to grant and restore to those burgesses and good " men, the liberties and privileges aforesaid. We, having had fuller " deliberation concerning the premises, with the prelates, dukes, earls, " barons, and other nobles and great men of our kingdom in our present parliament, by the assent of the said prelates, dukes, earls, barons, " and great men, at the petition of the said commonalty, as is aforesaid, and for an hundred shillings which the said burgesses and " good men, and their heirs, and successors aforesaid, shall every year " pay to us and our heirs, at the term of *Easter* and St. *Michael*, by " even portions, for an increase and augmentation of the said annual " farm of fifty and five pounds into our exchequer, have given and " granted, and by this our charter confirmed, for us and our heirs, to " the aforesaid burgesses and good men of the said town of *Great* " *Yarmouth*, and their heirs, successors, and burgesses of the same " town, for an aid, relief, and support of the town aforesaid, the aforesaid place of *Kirkley-Road*; and that place to the town aforesaid, " and the port of the same, we do annex and unite, to have and to " hold to the same burgesses and good men, and to their heirs and " successors, burgesses of the town aforesaid, of us and our heirs, to " the said town and ports annexed for ever. Willing and granting " for us and our heirs, to the same burgesses and good men, that they " and their heirs and successors aforesaid may for ever have in the " said place of *Kirkley-Road*, all and singular the liberties and quittances above written in the charters aforesaid expressed, as they " ought to have the same liberties and quittances, in the said town, " by virtue of the charters and confirmation aforesaid; and of all ships " and boats which shall happen to come to the same place of *Kirkley-Road*, and there in part or wholly unlade, may have and receive " the same customs, which they, according to the liberties aforesaid, " of the same ships and boats might have, if they at the said town " should arrive, and there in part or in the whole, in like manner " unlade. We have also granted, for us and our heirs, to the said " burgesses and good men, and for ever confirmed to the same, and to " their heirs and successors aforesaid, that no ship nor any boat be " hereafter laden or unladen, at any town or place upon the sea-coast,

" from the said town of *Great Yarmouth*, within seven leucas distance, " by any person whomsoever, of herrings, or of any other merchandizes, " except the ship or boat, and the herrings and other merchandizes, " be the same person's proper goods only and not any others, but at " the said town of *Great Yarmouth*, or in the port of the same, or at " the place of *Kirkley-Road* aforesaid. And also, that in the time of " the said fishings and fair of herrings, no fair be holden, nor any " selling or buying, for the sake of merchandizing, be transacted any " where within the space of seven leucas about the town aforesaid, " but only at the same town of *Great Yarmouth*, or in the port of the " same town, of herrings or other merchandizes whatever. And we " do strictly prohibit, for us and our heirs, that no one hereafter, " within the space aforesaid, of seven leucas, any ship or boat other " than his own proper ship or boat, and with his own proper herrings " and other merchandizes, in any place but only at the said town of " *Great Yarmouth*, or in the port of the same, or at the said place of " *Kirkley-Road*, do presume to lade or unlade, or in the time afore" said hold any fair, or make buying or selling, on pretence of mer" chandizing of herrings, or any other merchandizes, but only at the " said town of *Great Yarmouth*, or in the port of the same, upon " forfeiture of the ships and boats to be so laden or unladen; and " of the herrings or other merchandizes which shall happen to be so " laden or unladen; or in such fairs or else where, by way of mer" chandizing, to be put to sale, contrary to our said prohibition, to be " hereafter applied to the use of us or our heirs, of which said forfei" tures we do will and grant, for us and our heirs, that the bailiffs of " the said town of *Great Yarmouth*, who for the time shall be, from " time to time can and may enquire, and the same into our hand take " and safely for our use cause to be kept, and to us and our heirs " thereof, and of the said hundred shillings, over and above the said " old farm of fifty and five pounds, at the exchequer aforesaid, yearly, " at the terms of *Easter* and St. *Michael* shall make answer, according " to the force, form, and effect of the gifts, grants, and confirmations " of our said grandfather and us aforesaid, so to the aforesaid burgesses " and good men made, the repeals and annullings aforesaid notwith" standing. And we, of our abundant grace, whatever letters patent " of us and our said grandfather, made to the town of *Lowestoft*, or " the men of the same town, to the contrary of the gifts, grant, and " confirmations aforesaid, by the tenor of these presents, do utterly " repeal. So always that whosoever, as well strangers as all other our " liege people, who to the said town of *Great Yarmouth*, or the port " of the same, shall come to buy or sell herrings there, such herrings, " within the said town of *Great Yarmouth*, and port of the same, " during the fair there, may freely and peaceably buy and sell, and " from thence at their pleasure carry, without molestation or impe" diment whatsoever. Wherefore we do will and firmly command, " for us and our heirs, that the abovesaid burgesses and good men " of the said town of *Great Yarmouth*, may have and hold to them, " and their heirs and successors aforesaid, of us and our heirs afore" said, the said place called *Kirkley-Road*, to the said town of *Great* " *Yarmouth*, and the port of the same, annexed and united for ever; " and all and singular the liberties, quittances, and privileges above " written, according to the form and tenor of the donations, grants, "and confirmations aforesaid for ever. So always that whoever, as "well strangers as all other our liege people, who to the aforesaid town "of *Great Yarmouth*, or the port of the same, shall come to buy or "sell herrings there, such herrings within the said town of *Great* "*Yarmouth*, and the port of the same, during the fair there, may "freely and peaceably buy and sell, and from thence carry, without "molestation or impediment of any person soever, as is aforesaid. "These being witnesses: the reverend fathers, *William, Archbishop* "*of Canterbury*, primate of all *England*; *R. of London, W. of Winchester, Thomas of Ely*, our chancellor, *Thomas of Exeter, R. of* "*Salisbury, John of Hereford*, our treasurer, and *Thomas of Cirencester*, "bishops; *Edmund Duke of York*, and *Thomas Duke of Gloucester*, "our most dear uncles; *Richard Arundell, William de Montacute*, of "*Salisbury, Edward de Courtney*, of *Devonshire, Thomas Mowbray*, "of *Nottingham*, Marshal of *England*, and *Henry de Percy*, of *Northumberland*, Earls; *Nicholas Abbot*, of *Waltham, Roger de Clifford*, "*Reginald de Grey*, of *Ruthyn, Ralph Basset*, of *Drayton, John de* "*Cobham*, of *Kent, John Lovell, Richard Lestrope, John Devereux*, "*John de Waltham*, keeper of our privy seal, *John de Montacute*, "steward of our household, and others: dated by our hand, at *Westminster*, the twenty-eighth day of *November*, in the 10th year of "our reign."

This formal confirmation of the liberties of *Yarmouth*, seems to have given the decisive blow in this contest; for the burgesses after this collected their customs in *Kirkley-Road* as peaceably as in their own haven; and the *Lowestoft* people for some years after, farmed them of the burgesses. But about the beginning of the reign of *Henry* IV. several officers and others belonging to *Yarmouth* were indicted by the inhabitants of *Lowestoft*, on some occasion of collecting the customs, the suit was carried into chancery, and the difference at last settled by that King and his council, in the 2d year of his reign; after which, peace being again restored, the burgesses collected their customs there, as usual, without interruption.

OF THE VARIOUS SUITS AND CONTESTS, IN WHICH YARMOUTH HAS BEEN ENGAGED, RESPECTING THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE TOWN.

Prior to the charter granted by King *John*, we do not find that *Yarmouth* was of importance enough to be engaged in many suits about customs or revenues. It was then in the King's hand, as well as *Lothingland*; but, as soon as that charter had invested the burgesses with its numerous privileges, the town began to rear its head, and acquired a more respectable aspect; their trade and commerce wore a more flourishing appearance, and began to assume an importance which soon excited the jealousy of their neighbours. *Little Yarmouth*, consisting then of *West-town* and *North-town*, must have contained many inhabitants: and those joined to the people of *Gorleston*, equally envious of the good fortune of *Great Yarmouth*, and apprehensive of its future power and superiority, soon discoverd themselves to be no less formidable rivals than implacable enemies, and accordingly omitted no opportunity of attacking their privileges, and of endeavouring to turn some of their customs and franchises to their own account. We do not, however, find any material opposition till the 12th of *Henry* III. where *Roger Fitzlobert*, warden of *Lothingland* manor, took certain customs in the port of *Yarmouth* against the express liberties of the burgesses, which being represented to the King, he commissioned *Martin de Pateshall* and others, to enquire into, and ascertain what customs belonged to the burgesses, and what to his said manor of *Lothingland*. Whereupon an inquisition was taken at *Yarmouth*, the same year, upon the oaths of 22 knights and others of *Norfolk*, and 26 of *Suffolk*, when a verdict was found, that all wares ought to be sold and unladen at *Great Yarmouth*, and that all the haven belonged to the burgesses of that town; but that the lesser wares and victuals might be unladen at *Lothingland*, on the *Yarmouth* side, at the option of the owners or the importers thereof.

This determination, though much in favour of *Yarmouth*, did not prevent the burgesses from considering themselves as losers in the contest; since by that, ships might unlade with victuals on the *Lothingland* side, and as their chief trade was fishing, they found themselves considerably hurt in an article whence arose their greatest profits. In the 40th of that King, therefore, they petitioned for and obtained of him a new charter, "that all merchandizes and wares, as well of "fish as of other commodities, should be sold at *Yarmouth*, by the "hands of the importers of them into the haven, whether found in "ships or without; and that henceforth there be no brokers in the "aforesaid town of *Yarmouth*, by whom the buyers and sellers may "be impeded, to the detriment of the said town."

In the same year the burgesses obtained of that King a *Non arrestentur nisi*, or charter of debtor and creditor, by which it was ordained, "that they and their heirs, burgesses of the same town, through our "whole land and dominion, as well by sea as by land, shall have this "liberty; to wit, that they and their goods, in what place soever found "in our dominion, be not arrested for any debt, whereof they have "not been sureties, or principal debtors, except it happens the very "debtors be of their commonalty and government, having whereof "they may satisfy their debts wholly or in part, and the said burgesses "have in justice made default to the creditors of the same debtors, "and of this reasonable evidence shall appear."

Besides these contests, the burgesses were subject to many others; and in particular, on account of King *Henry's* exchanging the fee-farm of *Yarmouth* and *Lothingland*, with *John de Baliol* of *Bernard* castle, for certain lands in *Cheshire*.

The said *John de Baliol* dying in 1269, the fee-farm of *Yarmouth* and *Lothingland* became the possessions of *John de Baliol*, his son, King of the *Scots*; who, as well as his father, had for many years taken tolls and customs in the port of *Yarmouth*, contrary to the charter and injurious to the interest of the burgesses, who had suffered these invasions of their rights with impunity, from an apprehension of their inability to contend with such powerful adversaries. But after the said King of the *Scots* had renounced his homage to *Edward* I. King of *England*, and in consequence had forfeited all his *English* estates, this fee-farm of *Yarmouth* and hundred of *Lothingland* reverted to the Crown.

Hence, in the 34th of the said King *Edward*, the year in which that King gave all *Baliol's English* possession to *John de Britainy*, his nephew, the burgesses thought this the most eligible time to apply to that King for an explanation of *Henry* the Third's charter, which they alleged was couched in too vague and obscure terms, and solicited one that might be more explicit, by which their right and title to all customs in the port of *Yarmouth* might be rendered clear and indisputable. This the King, with the advice of his privy council, granted, in *Trinity* term, the same year, notwithstanding all the opposition made to it by the inhabitants of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston;* by which it was secured to them, "that whatsoever *merchandizes and* " *wares, whether they consist of fishes or other goods whatsoever,* which " within the port of the town aforesaid, or to the same town, by land " or by sea, on account of negociating the same there, shall happen " to be brought or carried, *shall be,* by the hands of the merchants " bringing those merchandizes and wares, and willing to sell there, or " of their servants, *freely and openly exposed to sale at the same town* " *of Great Yarmouth, and there sold and bought without any forestalling or brokerage, or other impediment whatsoever;* so that no forestaller, broker, or other whatsoever, shall meet the merchants with " fishes or other merchandizes, or other saleable goods *coming towards* " *the said town,* by land or water, to buy any thereof, or to make " forestallings, or brokerages thereof, *under forfeiture of the commodity* " *bought,* whereby the said burgesses or any merchants, bringing " thither such merchandizes and wares, may be in any manner hindered at their buyings and sellings, to the detriment of the town " aforesaid."

These privileges, ever since the making of that charter, the burgesses have enjoyed; and all ships bringing goods to the port of *Yarmouth,* whether they have belonged to the inhabitants of *Little Yarmouth,* or *Gorleston,* or elsewhere, have by virtue of the said charter, been unladen, and their cargoes exposed to sale and sold, in the said town of *Great Yarmouth.*

Notwithstanding which, there were afterwards frequent controversies between the burgesses and the inhabitants of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston,* who on many occasions continued their claim to, and did absolutely take some of those customs exclusively granted to *Great Yarmouth.* Moreover we find an inquisition taken in the 8th of *Edw.* II. about the rights of *John de Baliol,* in his hundred at *Lothingland,* and the towns of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston,* he having taken for every foreign ship 18*d.*—for every *English* ship 4*d. per annum*:--for every loaded cart or horse ½*d.*—for every last of herrings, by a foreign merchant, 4*d.* the payage belonging to him was valued at 4*d.*—he used to take attachments of every ship anchoring on the *Lothingland* side, as far as the file of the water.

Another dispute happened in the 19th of the aforesaid King, between the burgesses of *Yarmouth,* and the inhabitants of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston,* about certain liberties and privileges granted by that King's progenitors, when it was finally determined in favour of *Great Yarmouth.* But in the 2d of *Edward* III. *John de Britainy* Earl of *Richmond,* (to whom, we have before observed, King *Edward* I. gave the hundred of *Lothingland*) and his tenants of little *Yarmouth* and *Gorleston,* presented a petition to that King, claiming half the haven of great *Yarmouth*, as being an arm of the sea, and belonging to him and his predecessors, lords of *Lothingland*; alleging also, "that he ought to have, and his ancestors to have had, the arriving "discharging, and lading of ships, goods and merchandizes, coming "in and going out of the haven, and also a certain custom, as well "of the said ships, as of the goods and merchandizes so being laden "or discharged, together with a fair and market, and a free buying "and selling by the said men and tenants of *Little Yarmouth* and "*Gorleston*, with all the merchants and ships there arriving; and "further, that the said earl and his ancestors, and the said tenants "and their ancestors have had the continual possession of these things "until a charter thereof was made and granted by King *Henry* III. "unto the aforesaid burgesses and commonalty of *Great Yarmouth;* "and that the said charter was not rightly granted, because the king "was not then informed of the damage and hurt that might grow, by "reason of the granting of the said charter."

To this the burgesses pleaded their charter of the 34th of *Edward* I. which we have before mentioned, and exhibited another record of the 19th of *Edward* II. which is also mentioned above, by which it appeared, that a new controversy had arisen between the said burgesses and the inhabitants of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, before, the lord chancellor, and the king's justices and council, at *Norwich*, because of the men of *Little Yarmouth*, and *Gorleston*, having hindered and interrupted the said burgesses in their liberties granted to them by the aforesaid charter, and in such questions as were adjudged and decreed against them in the exchequer in the 34th of *Edward* I. but particularly on account of forestalling, as well of fish, as of other merchandizes coming within the said haven.

In answer, the men of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston* alleged, that they might lawfully do such things *by ancient prescription;* that the said half hundred (of *Lothingland)* is ancient domain of the crown, and that such things were done by the men of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston* in the time of *Canute* and *Harold*, and in other kings' days after them, being owners of the said half hundred; and also in the time of *Devergale*, of *Baliol*, and of *John* of *Baliol*, (king of *Scots)* also owners thereof; with many other reasons, to prove what they did to be *legal*, by prescription and possession, though in the very face of grant after grant, confirmed by different kings. The result was, therefore, an established decree in favor of the burgesses, that they should hold and enjoy the liberties granted to them by their said charters.

The burgesses also produced another record of the 34th of *Edward* I. wherein that king, by his letters patents, appoints five of his justices to make a special enquiry into, and determination upon such forestallments and abrochments made by the men of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, to the prejudice and hurt of the aforesaid burgesses, contrary to the tenors of their said charters; and the said men of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, being called before the commissioners and having produced their reasons and allegations, the said commissioners adjusted that the said burgesses should recover their damages, against the said men of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, for the forestallments and abrochments made as aforesaid.

To which the Earl of *Richmond* and his said tenants made answer, that these things, if any such were done, were not prejudicial to them, but that they ought to have and enjoy their ancient liberties and customs by prescription used; upon which the *Monday* in the second week of *Lent*, was fixed on anew for both parties to appear before the king and his council; and the burgesses had further orders to produce there, the said three records.

Accordingly all parties appeared, on that day, before the king and his council at *Leicester*, when, after long pleadings and process, the burgesses produced their charters, together with the aforesaid records, under the seal of the exchequer, and prayed a confirmation of their charters and liberties as therein set forth. But the said earl and his tenants alleged that they were then ready to inform the king of the damages and prejudices which have happened, especially to the king, since the grant of the said charter; and solicited that, notwithstanding the proceedings and matters of the aforesaid record, they might be permitted to set forth their reasons, and allegations for the revoking of the aforesaid charters; because they had petitioned against them to the king's parliament, from which their petition had been sent hither, for justice to be done.

The burgesses to this replied, that it was not in the power of the earl and his tenants, to cause the king to revoke the said charters and liberties, nor could they make themselves parties concerned; and therefore they demanded judgment to confirm their said charters and liberties, and that they might have justice impartially administered to them.

Hereupon the king sent his writ, containing all the circumstances of the controversy between the said parties, to the justices of the king's pleas, commanding them to hear the causes and determine upon them in right and justice; or if any extraordinary difficulty should arise, to send the whole process of the said controversy again before the king and his council to his parliament. At the same time also, the king issued his writ to the barons of the exchequer, to search amongst the records there, for any thing that could be found to set the matter of these controversies in a true light. The said barons, therefore, in return, certified to the king, that a record was found by which it appeared that the king's commission had been issued to *Solomon* of *Rolf, Walter* of *Hopton, Richard* of *Boyland, Robert Fuke, Thomas* of *Suddington*, and *Walter* of *Sturthesly*, the king's justices in *Eyre*, and that it was presented and found before the said commissioners, that *Gilbert Foderingay*, sometime bailiff of *Deverguld* of *Baliol*, did levy certain customs of ships at *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston* wrongfully, and that there ought to be neither fair nor market there; accordingly the said record was laid before the abovesaid justices of the king's pleas, before whom appeared the aforesaid earl and his tenants, as also the burgesses of *Great Yarmouth*, when the said causes were heard, but a final determination was not then put to them, on account of certain important matters, which the said justices deemed undeterminable at that time.

In the *Easter* term following, the king sent another writ from *Northampton*, to the said justices, containing again the whole processes, and commanding them again to hear and examine them, and to give judgment therein according to right; by virtue of which the said justices summoned before them, the said parties, and the matter was again heard without a determination; the said justices adjourning it to the *Midsummer* term, at *York,* when it was again heard and again left undecided. Whereupon the king issued out another writ to the said justices, commanding them to send all the whole matters and proceedings in the said controversies, to be laid before the king and his council at *York,* because the justices could not determine them; which being done, a day was fixed on which all parties were to appear before the king and his council; and the king issued out his proclamation for both parties to remain peaceable till matters could be legally determined; which however, had not the desired effect, as will afterwards appear.

At the day appointed, all parties met, but as another important circumstance was then brought to light, the king was forced to issue a new writ to adjourn the hearing of these causes to *Salisbury,* before the king and his parliament, and a day was again fixed for that purpose. New difficulties arising at *Salisbury,* the king was again obliged to adjourn the hearing to the next parliament.

The next parliament, which was at *Winchester,* in the 4th of king *Edward* III. met with new difficulties, and it was once more adjourned to the ensuing parliament, which was held at *Westminster,* the same year. Here all parties again appeared, when, amongst other things, the burgesses exhibited a certain record under the seal of the exchequer, whereby it appeared, that in the 12th of king *Henry* III. the king issued out his commission to *Martin* of *Pateshall* and others, (as before mentioned) by which a verdict was given, on the oaths of 48 of the principal gentlemen of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk,* that the haven did wholly belong to the burgesses of *Great Yarmouth,* and for other matters there agitated, did determine in favor of the said burgesses; to this the burgesses added all their charters and other records granted by the different kings, all which tended to confirm the said liberties and privileges.

All these did not appear conclusive to the earl of *Richmond* and his tenants, who solicited the king to order another commission, to enquire into the use of the said liberties, grants, rights, and privileges, in order to come to an investigation of the truth of these matters.

This the king granted, and assigned the bishop of *Winchester,* then lord chancellor of *England,* to go to *Norwich,* and there to make enquiry, upon the oaths of the best men of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk,* of the use of the said grants, and in whom these rights and privileges should be. At the same time, the king directed his writ to the sheriff of the said counties, requiring the bodies of 24 of the county of *Norfolk,* and 24 of the county of *Suffolk,* as well knights, as other good and able men, to enquire into the said matters, and to give their verdict before the said lord chancellor. This respectable jury being summoned, impannelled and sworn, upon hearing of the said matters, gave their verdict in favor of the burgesses, against the said earl of *Richmond* and his tenants, the men of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston,* as appears by the record, dated 23d of *June,* in the 5th of *Edward* III.

A new day was then fixed on for the said parties to appear in chancery, to hear judgment in the premises, and they meeting accordingly, the King moved the said parties to put all the said controversies to be heard and determined by such as he should appoint; which being agreed to, the King appointed the aforesaid Bishop of

Winchester, lord chancellor of *England,* the Lord *John Stoneherd,* and *John* of *Cambridge,* his justices, *Robert* of *Ufford* and *Oliver* of *Yngham,* and *Ralph Nevel,* steward of the King's household, to be arbitrators in the said controversies, and appointed them also to come to *Yarmouth,* to view the premises, whence arose these controversies, and to settle peace and good understanding between the said parties. Accordingly they came down, viewed the places, and heard the said causes and controversies, with the charters, records, and allegations of both parties; the result of which was, a final order and decree in behalf of the burgesses of *Great Yarmouth,* agreeable to their ancient grants and charters; which decree being certified to the King, he immediately granted the said burgesses a new charter, in full confirmation of their former rights and privileges; which is as follows;

" *Edward,* by the grace of God, King of *England,* Lord of *Ireland,* " and Duke of *Acquitain,* to all unto whom the present letters shall, " come, greeting. Know ye, that whereas Lord *Edward,* of famous " memory, late King, our grandfather, by his charter, which Lord " *Edward,* late King of *England,* our father, by his charter, and like" wise we, by our charter, have confirmed to our burgesses of our " town of *Great Yarmouth,* that all merchandizes and wares, whatso" ever they be, either of fish, or of other things whatsoever, which " within our haven of our said town of *Great Yarmouth,* shall hap" pen to be brought or carried in ships or boats, or other manner, " that the same may be there negociated, shall be lawfully and " openly, at the same town of *Great Yarmouth,* and not elsewhere " within the haven aforesaid, exposed to sale by the hands of the " persons bringing or carrying those merchandizes and wares, and " willing to sell them there, or by the hands of their servants, and " there shall be freely sold and bought to whomsoever they will, " without any forestalling, abrochment, or other impediment whatso" ever; so that no forestaller, broker, or other whosoever, shall meet " the merchants with fish, or other merchandizes, and goods saleable, " coming towards our aforesaid town, to buy any thereof, or to make " forestallings or abrochments thereof, in or without the said town, " under forfeiture of the thing bought, whereby the said burgesses, " or any merchants bringing thither such merchandizes and wares, " shall be in any wise obstructed in their buyings and sellings, to be " transacted in our said town of *Great Yarmouth,* to the detriment " of the said town, as is more fully contained in our charter afore" said.

" And a plea has been exhibited in diverse courts of ours, as well " parliaments as other, between *John de Bretagne,* Earl of *Richmond,* " and the men and his tenants of the towns of *Little Yarmouth* and " *Gorleston,* of the one part, and the commonalty of the said town " of *Great Yarmouth,* on the other, by reason of certain impediments " made by the aforesaid burgesses, under pretence of the charter of " our said grandfather, as was alleged to the same men and tenants " of the towns of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston,* about taking the " profits of lading and unlading of ships, willing to come to the same " towns of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston,* and about selling and buy" ing of commodities set to sale there; that in that plea between the " same parties, it has been considered by us and our council, that the " same Earl and his heirs, also the men and tenants of the said towns

" of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, their heirs and successors, may " lade and unlade their own proper ships, with things and merchandizes laden in the same ships, either of herring, or of other fishes, " things and merchandizes whatsoever, at the same towns of *Little* " *Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, and put to sale their own goods and merchandizes there, and otherwise make their own advantage thereof, " at their free will, paying thence there to them whom we or our " heirs shall depute to this office, the customs due and usual; a certain submission of some men and tenants of the said towns of " *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, and also of some burgesses of the " said town of *Great Yarmouth*, to some of our council deputed finally to determine the said business, between the aforesaid parties; " also a certain ordinance made thereupon by those of the same " council between the same parties, or the aforesaid charter of our " grandfather himself notwithstanding. In such manner, nevertheless, that their ships, with their wool, hides, and wool-felts, of which " great customs ought to be given, shall be laden in the same port, in " the place where our trone and our seal, which is called the *cocket*, " are, and no where else. And that it was our will, and the intention, " of us and our council, that the said charter of our said grandfather, " made to the aforesaid burgesses of the town of *Great Yarmouth*, as " is aforesaid, be in no wise restricted by this consideration in respect " to others, but that it have its place and effect in all things, and " towards all, both natives and aliens, except the same Earl, the men " and tenants of the said towns of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, " their heirs and successors, in form abovesaid; saving the right of " the citizens of *London*, *Norwich*, the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports*, " and of others whomsoever, if that they have any thing by charters " of a former date to the charter of our said grandfather, or in other " manner, in this behalf. And that it was decreed and inhibited by " us and our said council, to the aforenamed Earl, the men and tenants of the said towns of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, that " they attract not, in what manner soever, the ships of others to " the same towns of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, under our grievous forfeiture, nor exercise any merchandizes in the water of the " port aforesaid, with any persons by the aforesaid charter of our " said grandfather restrained, nor cause any impediment whereby " the same burgesses cannot use and exercise the said charter of him " our grandfather towards others, as is aforesaid, in all its articles, " according to the force and efficacy of the same. And that it was " ordered and inhibited, as well to the aforenamed commonalty, as to " the aforenamed men and tenants of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, " not to presume to attempt anything contrary to the said consideration and aforesaid inhibition, under the forfeiture abovesaid, as in the " record and process thence had, and in our chancery remaining, it " is more fully contained. We, lest the premises, which, for the " tranquillity and quiet of the parties aforesaid, and maintaining justice, have been so considered by us, and our aforenamed council, " in times to come, should be called in doubt, have thought proper " to testify them by the tenor of these precepts.

" In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made " patent. Witness Myself at *Woodstock*, the 10th day of *July*, in " the 6th year of our reign."

It was with much propriety this charter recommended, and endeavoured to enforce, *tranquillity and quiet*; for the inhabitants of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, in defiance of the King's proclamation, and other means used to restrain them, were guilty of the most daring insults to the burgesses of *Great Yarmouth*, raised mobs, and committed riot after riot; the consequence of which was, not only a deprivation of the rights and properties of the burgesses, but life itself, as appears by authentic records; and though they did find means to escape justice for several years, the greatest part of them were at last taken; some of whom were tried for murther, some committed to the *Marshalsea* prison, and some were submitted to the King's determination.

In the 3d of *Edward* III. six men of *Gorleston* were tried for taking away by force herrings, and other goods, to the amount of 20*l.* the property of *Richard Rose*, of *Great Yarmouth*; and the next year, the said *Richard Rose* again prosecuted five other men of *Gorleston*, for carrying away his vessel, by force and arms, value 10*l.*

In the same year, also, *Henry Randolph* impleaded 14 men of *Gorleston*, for taking away 30*l.* of his cash, and beating, wounding, imprisoning, and otherwise cruelly treating, *John Whynhowe*, his servant, so that he was deprived of his services for a long time.

In the 5th of that king, amongst other cases, *John Elys* impleaded 11 men of *Gorleston*, for a similar offence. And in the same year, many men of *Little Yarmouth* and *Gorleston* were judged, for murdering a man, in one of these riotous conflicts.

However, by the above charter, the rights of the burgesses being more clearly determined, and more solemnly raitfied, these daring assaults and contests in proportion subsided. And in that king's 7th year, he granted the burgesses an aid towards the payment of their fee-farm rent, by another charter, in which several liberties and privileges are confirmed to them and their successors, especially that they "shall ever have in their town aforesaid, the *tronage*, and shall receive "and have the profits thence arising, towards payment of their farm "of the town aforesaid; * * * * and that they shall be for ever quit "of toll, anchorage, pannage, passage, picage, murage, kayage, carriage, and rivage, through our whole kingdom and dominion, &c."

Thus matters continued, without any material interruption, till the 12th of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the Earl of *Richmond*, and his tenants of *South-Town*, or *Little Yarmouth*, raised a contest about the ground on the south side of the haven's mouth.

In the 13th of that Queen, by an order of Assembly, certain persons were appointed "To take all such horses as shall be ferried over "at *Gorleston*, upon *Yarmouth* common, and impound the same "horses; and to cause the owners thereof to replevy the same." This was in consequence of some disputes about the ferries, the bridge being then rebuilding.

Other differences arising from these, the whole matters in dispute were referred to the arbitration of Sir *Christopher Heydon* and Sir *Wm. Butts*, as appears by the following record:

In camera stellata, coram dom' regina, &c. i. e. "In the Star-Cham-"ber, before our Lady the *Queen* and her council there, on *Friday* "the 1st day of *February*, in the 14th year of the reign of our Lady "Queen *Elizabeth*.

"This day being appointed for the hearing of the matters of riot "betwixt the inhabitants of the towns of *Yarmouth* and *Gorleston*, "there was information given, before the court should enter to the "hearing thereof, of the whole state of the causes on both sides, and "the occasions shewed whereupon the riots grew; and so an humble "request was made to this honorable court, in respect of those great "and good considerations which thus were shewn, that the hearing "of these causes might be spared, and that it might please the court "rather to authorise some of worship beneath in the country, for "quietness sake, and for the avoiding of further expences, to have "the hearing of all causes in controversy betwixt them, and so to "make a final end of the same.

"The court being well advised of this information and request, "and having regard to the special points thereof, which appeared "very reasonable, together with the conformity of the parties on "either side, allowed together of the same, and so ordered by consent "of both sides, that all causes now in question betwixt them be com-"promitted to Sir *Henry Heydon* and Sir *William Butts*, knights, "whom this court doth earnestly require, calling the parties before "them, at their convenient leisure, to take some pains herein, and to "use all such good ways and means as they can, to make a perfect "end and agreement betwixt them, so as either side may not here-"after any more molest and trouble other their doings; whereas this "honorable court will well like and allow of. But if this be not done "by the second sitting of the next term, whereof this court would not "willingly hear, then the court meaneth that very day to proceed to "the hearing of the causes depending here, as they now intended; "upon which day the parties on both sides are then to give their "attendance, as the order is."

The Order and Decree, *made and set down by commission from the lords and others of her Majesty's council, directed out of the Star-Chamber, upon sundry controversies moved between the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Great Yarmouth, on the one part, and Sir Henry Jerningham, Knight, and his tenants and men of Gorleston, of the other part, exemplified under her Majesty's broad seal, as follows:*

"*Elizabeth*, by the grace of God, of *England* and *Ireland*, Queen, "Defender of the faith, &c. to all unto whom these present letters "shall come, greeting. We have perused a certain writ of *certiorari* "of ours, together with the return upon the said writ made unto our "well beloved and trusty *Thomas Marsh*, Esq. clerk of our council in "our Star-Chamber, directed, and in files of our Chancery remaining "of record, in these words: *Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen* "*of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c. to her* "*well beloved and trusty Thomas Marsh, Esq. clerk of our council in* "*the star chamber, greeting. We willing, for certain causes to be certi-*"*fied of, and upon a certain order and decree by us and our council, in* "*our court of Star-Chamber aforesaid, the 7th day of May, in the 14th* "*year of our reign, made to record or register a certain arbitrement,* "*or final determination, by Sir Christopher Heydon, Knight, and Sir*

“*Wm. Butts, Knight, made the 16th day of April in the 14th year of our reign, of, for, and concerning certain suits, quarrels, and controversies, between the inhabitants of the town of Great Yarmouth, and the inhabitants of the town of Gorleston, by virtue of our commission unto the said Sir Christopher and William, to hear, and finally determine the causes, quarrels, and controversies, between the parties afosesaid being directed. And we, willing to be certified of and upon the tenor of the same arbitrement, or final order or determination, by the aforesaid Sir Christopher and Sir William, made and set down by virtue of our commission aforesaid to them, as is aforesaid directed; which order or decree, before us and our council in our court aforesaid, together with the arbitrement and final order and determination aforesaid, do remain of record, and be registered as aforesaid, do command, that the tenors of the order or decree, and also of the arbitrement and final order and determination aforesaid, unto us into our chancery, under our seal, distinctly and openly you do send, together with this our writ. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 12th day of May, in the 14th year of our reign.*”

“*The execution of this writ doth appear in a certain schedule unto the same annexed.* MARSH.”

“We have also seen and perused the certification of the aforesaid *Thomas Marsh*, and also the aforesaid order or decree, by us and by our council, in the court of Star-Chamber aforesaid, to record or register the aforesaid arbitrement, or final order and determination, by the aforesaid Sir *Christopher Heydon* and Sir *William Butts*, Knights, by virtue of our commission aforesaid to them directed, made, and unto us into our Chancery aforesaid, by virtue of our writ aforesaid, sent, and in the files of our Chancery likewise remaining of record, in these words: *By virtue of the writ of our sovereign Lady, the Queen's Majesty, of* Certiorari, *unto we Thomas Marsh, from your majesty's council of your Highness's Star-Chamber, directed: I the said Thomas Marsh do certify unto your Majesty's honorable court of Chancery, that in searching the rolls and records of the aforesaid court of Star Chamber; amongst other things there, I found the tenor of a certain order or decree, by your Majesty and your council, in your said court of Star-Chamber, the 7th day of May, in the 14th year of your Majesty's reign, made to record and register a certain arbitrement, or final order and determination of Sir Christ. Heydon and Sir Wm. Butts, Knights, the 16th day of April in the 14th year of your Majesty's reign, of, for, and concerning suits, quarrels, and controversies, between the inhabitants of the town of Great Yarmouth, and the inhabitants of the town of Gorleston, by virtue of your Majesty's commission unto the said Sir Christopher and Sir William directed, to hear, and finally determine the causes, quarrels, and controversies aforesaid, between the said parties being made: And also the tenor of the same arbitrement, or final order and determination, by the aforesaid Sir Christopher and Sir William, by virtue of your Highness's commission aforesaid, to them directed, made, and ordered, the which tenors aforesaid, with all and singular the things touching or concerning the same, as I am commanded, together with your Majesty's writ of* Certiorari, *to those precincts being annexed, into your Majesty's court of Chancery aforesaid, in obedient manner. I do send, in manner and form hereafter following; that is to say:*

"*Whereas, upon humble request made unto this honorable court, the 1st day of February last, the Queen's Majesty's commission was directed unto Sir Christopher Heydon and Sir William Butts, Knights, whereby they were authorized to hear, and to end all matters then in controversy betwixt the inhabitants of the towns of Yarmouth and Gorleston, this day the court was informed, that the said commissioners had done accordingly, by the mutual consents of both sides; and the end and award which they had so made, was therewith shewed forth in writing, under their hands and seals, which award, for that it might bear the better credit at all times hereafter, humble request was also made, to have entered and registered of record here; unto which request, as unto a thing seeming very reasonable, the court then immediately consented, and ordered that it should so be, the tenor whereof followeth in these words; that is to say, Whereas lately a controversy was depending in the high court of Star-Chamber, between diverse of the inhabitants of Great Yarmouth, and diverse of the inhabitants of Gorleston, upon several riots growing upon diverse liberties and preheminences challenged and claimed by the corporation of the said town of Great Yarmouth, as well as touching or concerning the free fair holden at Great Yarmouth aforesaid, as also touching a parcel of waste ground lying next to the town of Gorleston, and some time between the old course of the haven, leading under the great sea-bank of Gorleston and the main sea, which waste ground is now, by reason that the haven hath a shorter neck or passage into the sea, left between the main sea and the said great bank, and directly south from the place where now the haven entereth into the main sea, made at the great costs and charges of the said town of Great Yarmouth. And for that Sir Henry Jernegan, Knight, is the owner not only of the said town of Gorleston, but also of the greatest part of Lothingland, within which the said town of Gorleston is standing, the said controversies on the behalf of Gorleston, do chiefly concern the inheritance of the said Sir Henry. All which controversies being considered by the said high court, were, as it thought fit, upon some indifferent view to be made of the places of the controversies, together with the sight of the evidences, and charters, and writings on each part, and upon hearing of the witnesses, at the places in controversy, to be decided and ended. And thereupon the said court of the Star-Chamber, have made choice of us, Sir Christopher Heydon and Sir William Butts, Knights, being both inhabitants within the county of Norfolk, wherein the said town of Great Yarmouth standeth, to take the charge of this business upon us; and accordingly have authorized us, by virtue of the Queen's Majesty's honorable commission, bearing date the 11th day of February, in this present 14th year of her highness's reign, at a day certain, personally to be at the said places of controversy, giving notice of the day and time to all and singular the said parties, and then and there, by all ways and means convenient to travel, to the best of our power, to compound not only the said controversies before remembered in part, but all other depending between the said parties. By virtue whereof, we, the said Sir Christ. Heydon and Sir William Butts, the 9th day of April last past, did meet at Great Yarmouth aforesaid, where and when, as well the said Sir Henry Jernegam, in proper person, as also the bailiffs and commonalty of the said town of Great Yarmouth, together with the chiefest of the said town of Gorleston, with their council*

" *learned on each part, and as many witnesses as they thought meet, on* " *either side, came before us, where, as well by view of the places need-* " *full, as also by examination of their witnesses, on both parties, and* " *sight of their ancient charters, evidences, and writings, with long de-* " *bate with their learned council, we spent two whole days, and in the* " *end, we, by the free and willing consent of every of the said parties,* " *arbitrated, and determined, all their controversies then offered before* " *us, according to the plain intent hereafter in certain articles set down,* " *and hereafter written, wherein, if any ambiguity or doubt shall here-* " *after arise, during our lives, or the longer liver of us, the said parties* " *are well contented and pleased, that we, or the survivor of us, shall* " *have the construction and explanation thereof; whereunto the said* " *parties, for their heirs and successors, have promised perpetually to* " *abide and obey.*

ARTICLE I.

" *Imprimis,* We the said Sir *Christopher Heydon* and Sir *William* " *Butts,* agreed to have certain stakes or dooles set, which we did see " set accordingly, in the place in controversy, nigh the haven of *Great* " *Yarmouth,* as it now is, and ordered, from henceforth, that the south " part thereof shall be to Sir *Henry Jernegam,* Knight, and to his " heirs for ever; and the north part unto the town of *Great Yarmouth* " in perpetuity. Provided always, that if the haven shall win, or run " in its former passage, and leave the same waste soil between the " haven and the sea, then this article to bind no longer any of the " parties.

II.

" *Item,* That *Gorleston,* and the inhabitants thereof, by whatsoever " name they are, and shall be called, whensoever they fish, shall and " may as lawfully sell and discharge their fish, out of their own bot-" toms, at their pleasure, and where they will, as heretofore they have " used, so as their order extend not to any stranger not inhabiting " there.

III.

" *Item,* That whensoever there shall happen any boat to be fastened " on *Gorleston* side, so that the same do not float to the nuisance of " the haven, or else drawn upon land on that side, that no bailiff or " other officer of *Yarmouth,* shall from henceforth any ways arrest, " attach, or take the same boat, during the time that the same remain " so fastened or drawn up. Provided that this article, or any part " thereof, shall not extend to the imbarring of the admiral-jurisdiction, " or any parcel of the same.

IV.

" *Item,* That all manner of suits now depending between the town " of *Great Yarmouth* and Sir *Henry Jernegam,* or between the same " town and the town of *Gorleston,* shall cease utterly.

V.

" *Item,* That during such time as the bridge, called *Yarmouth bridge,* " shall happen to be in decay, whereby it shall be needful to use fer-" riage for people over the water, that then, and so long until the " bridge be renewed, it shall be lawful for Sir *Henry Jernegam,* and " his heirs, to use and take the profit of the ferriage for all persons " coming towards *Yarmouth,* and likewise the town of *Great Yar-* " *mouth* to have like commodity of ferriage for all that shall pass over

" the water at *Yarmouth*. And that for the want of boats, on either " part, the one to supply, in the want or absence of the other, on " either side.

VI.

" *Item*, Sir *Henry*, and his heirs, shall enjoy their *foot-ferry* over " against *Gorleston*, for ever, as hath been used, and now is. [*N. B. This has continued to the present time.*]

VII.

" *Item*, At our request, Sir *Henry* is agreed that the town of *Yar-* " *mouth* shall from henceforth maintain their gate at the foot of the " bridge, as is also now.

VIII.

" *Item*, We further require at the hands of the township of *Yar-* " *mouth*, in the time of the fishing, or sea-fare, to demean all stran- " gers and their boats, with such reasonable consideration and curtesy, " as neither they, nor yet the country that require to be served, shall " have any further just cause to complain.

IX.

" If any question shall hereafter arise, touching any articles or " things contained in this our order, that, then, and so often we, " during our lives, shall have the construction thereof, because the " meaning of our own order is to us best known.

X.

" Also the inhabitants of *Yarmouth* desire that this our order shall " not be expounded to forbid them freely, and without impeachment, " to take their own boats and vessels, which hereafter shall happen, " by rage of weather and tides, to be driven on land on the other side " of the haven, which request we think meet to be ordered, accord- " ing to their motion, as heretofore it hath been used.

XI.

" *Item*, it is ordered that the inhabitants of *Yarmouth*, shall put " no cattle upon the ground now doled out, unless it be severed and " made fenceable; neither shall they interrupt the cattle of Sir " *Henry*, or of his tenants, coming thereupon, before severance and " fence be made.

XII.

" *Item*, that all the tenants of Sir *Henry* and his heirs, in *Lothing-* " land, shall be free from all charge to the town of *Yarmouth*, if their " boats or vessels happen to ground within the haven, and within the " lands doled, and set out for the town of *Great Yarmouth;* and like- " wise all *Yarmouth* boats and vessels to be as free, if they happen to " ground without the liberties of the town and without the ground " doled for them, between the town and *Newton-Cross*.

" *In witness whereof, we, the said Sir Christopher Heydon, and Sir* " *William Butts, have hereunto set our hands and seals, the* 16*th day of* " *the said month of April, in the said* 14*th year of the reign of our* " *sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France,* " *and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. Queen.*"

" We, therefore, the tenors of all and singular the premises, in " form aforesaid expressed and specified, at the request of the bai- " liffs and commonalty of the town of *Great Yarmouth*, have thought

" good to cause to be exemplified by these presents. In witness " whereof, these our letters we have caused to be made patent. Wit-" ness ourself at *Westminster*, the 19th day of *May*, in the 14th year " of our reign."

Thus this controversy, which might have been carried through all the tedious processes of their disputes with the Earl of *Richmond* and his tenants, was judiciously referred to two worthy knights, whose award, in a few plain articles, was more conclusive and satisfactory to both parties, than perhaps all the determinations of all the courts of justice they might have appealed to.

Notwithstanding this, about 6 years after, in the 21st of *Elizabeth*, when that Queen was at *Norwich*, upon a tour, an old dispute having been revived concerning the sale of " fish and other merchandizes at the town of *Gorleston*," the burgesses obtained a letter addressed to the sheriff and justices of *Suffolk*, from her Majesty's privy council, some of whom had viewed the premises, forbidding " such fair, mar-" ket, buying, selling, &c." Upon which the men of *Gorleston*, *Lowestoft*, *Alborough*, &c. petitioned for a repeal of that prohibition, which occasioned the burgesses again to produce their charters, &c. in their justification: and a decree was made by the lords of the privy council, " that the saide towne of *Greate Yermouthe*, and the bailiffs, " burgesses, and cominaltye thereof, shall stande possessed of, and " quietlie holde, and enjoye the said libertye by them cleymed, &c." dated the 24th of *February*, in the 21st of *Elizabeth*, 1578.

In 1616 the bailiffs petitioned for an extension of their privileges to the west side of the haven, but we do not meet with any instance of their power there, till the 20th of *Charles* II. when *South-Town* was incorporated with *Great Yarmouth*. This was in consequence of a bill brought into the house of commons by Sir *Robert Paston*, Knight, on behalf of himself and the men of *South-Town*, or *Little Yarmouth*, in the 16th of that King, but from the opposition of *Great Yarmouth*, the incorporation act did not take place till the 20th of that King, when the burgesses thought proper to make a virtue of necessity, as the bill had been already passed three years, and settled the terms of their incorporation, with Sir *Robert Paston*, when the two towns were accordingly incorporated. And in the 36th of that King a new charter, confirming the said incorporation, with an addition of privilege, was granted to *Great Yarmouth*; which being further strengthened by a charter afterwards from Queen *Anne*, the said town remains incorporated to this day.

But this union, had Sir *Robert's* scheme succeeded, would have proved the heaviest stroke the town ever received from any competitor; for as soon as *Little Yarmouth*, or *South-Town*, was entitled to the same privileges with *Great Yarmouth*, Sir *Robert* had printed proposals dispersed through the kingdom, for building a new town on the west side of the haven, and had caused maps and plans of the intended town to be made, with models of the houses intended to be built. In these proposals, Sir *Robert* expatiated largely on the conveniences of the situation, the advantages that were likely to be gained by the inhabitants, superior to those of *Yarmouth*, having the same privileges, without the inconveniences of that town.

Yet all this display of probable emolument, and apparent convenience, does not seem to have had any other effect than the disappoint ment of Sir *Robert's* hopes, and the disconcerting of his plan; for, whether the public had entertained an unfavourable idea of the situation, from the frequent quarrels of the two towns, or whether the advantages set forth in Sir *Robert's* proposals were viewed in a visionary light, it does not appear that any houses were built; so that *Little Yarmouth* is in much the same situation at present as it was at that time.

In the same year, (the 36th of *Charles* II.) the burgesses, at an assembly held the 21st of *March*, came to a resolution of formally surrendering to that King, all their charters, freedoms, liberties, and franchises, as a ratification of their professions of loyalty to him, and to wipe off the stain of their attachment to the parliament, which we have before had occasion to mention. This, however, was not done, without "the tender of their most humble duty to his Majesty, and assurance of their stedfast resolution to serve his Majesty with their lives and fortunes, *humbly praying his Majesty, that he would vouchsafe to regrant them such liberties, privileges, and franchises, as to him in his princely goodness should seem most fit.*"

This surrender had the desired effect; and a new charter, again incorporating *Great* and *Little Yarmouth*, confirming their old privileges, and investing them with new ones, was accordingly granted; by which the style of the corporation was changed from bailiffs, &c. to that of the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of the burgh of *Great Yarmouth*.

The obtaining of this charter was looked upon (as very well it might) in so important a light, that the day on which it was to be brought into the town, a grand cavalcade of three or four hundred horsemen, besides a number of coaches, and people on foot, met it on the road, and accompanied it into town, where it was delivered to the mayor elect, *George Ward*, Esq. amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants; when, after duly swearing in all the officers, &c. of the corporation, the whole company partook of a magnificent entertainment provided by the new mayor, where many loyal healths were drunk, accompanied by the ringing of bells, firing of guns, bonfires, music, &c. the whole of which was conducted and concluded with becoming decency and decorum.

This form of government, however, did not remain long to them; for King *James* II. in his 4th year, revoked their new charter, and put them, with all other towns in *England*, upon the same footing they were on in the reign of *Charles* II. before their surrender; but the incorporation of *Great* and *Little Yarmouth* still remained, which being confirmed by another charter from Queen *Anne*, and the title of mayor, aldermen, &c. being again restored, the same has continued ever since.

Hence a period was put to their numerous disputes and contentions; for as these chiefly originated from a desire of superiority, and a jealousy of each other's privileges and prerogatives, their liberties and franchises no sooner became common, than quarrels and controversies gave place to peace and unanimity.

But these contests we have been treating of, were not the only ones the town was engaged in; *Castor*, in *Flegg* hundred was frequently an object of their contention, and embroiled them in litigious disputes.

The origin of these seems to have been *Grub's Haven*, or *Cockle-Water*, which had been a haven in *Edward* the Confessor's time, and was then esteemed the boundary between *armonth* and *Castor;* but afterwards it was choaked up with sand and gravel, rendered unnavigable, and became at last pasture land. In process of time, scarce any vestiges of this haven being left, many disputes arose, in either town, concerning the ascertaining their true boundaries.

In the 28th of *Edward* I. many inhabitants of *Yarmouth* were attached to shew cause, why they had taken away goods and chattels, found at *Castor*, to the value of 40*l.* belonging to *Hugh Bardolf*, then lord of one of the manors of *Castor*, and others at *Castor;* and though the issue of this suit does nor appear, yet it is presumed, from several circumstances, that *Yarmouth* obtained a verdict, and that this determination reconciled, for a time, all similar disputes.

But in the time of *Richard* II. we find several amercements of the men of *Castor*, for driving off *Yarmouth* common, and impounding at *Castor*, several beasts, &c. And in the 12th of that King, it appears that " *Godfrey Harvy* and *John Berd*, of *Castor*, have found a " piece of wax, worth ten marks, within the liberty, cast ashore by the " sea, as wreck, and carried it with them out of the liberty, to the " town of *Castor*, and not delivered it to the bailiffs, &c." Upon which the finders were held to bail, and a suit commenced; but how it was determined does not appear.

Several similar contests happened in the reigns of *Henry* IV. and *Henry* VIII. on which Mr. *Manship* says, " Many suits, and troubles, " were moved by either party in the vehementest manner that might " be, each chasing and impounding the other's cattle, as extremities " of law would permit them; *Yarmouth* not sparing the very bailiffs " themselves, if at any time, they were remiss in maintaining their " liberties." And indeed we find the bailiffs have been amerced, for not making their annual perambulations, in order to commemorate, by marks, &c. the true limits of the town, by land and water. This necessary memento, however, had been so long neglected, that in the 15th of Henry VIII. the inhabitants of *Castor* (at the instance of Sir *Wm. Paston*, then lord of both the manors) were emboldened to enter and take possession of this disputable piece of ground containing about 400 acres, situated between *Grub's Haven* on the north side, and the stone cross on the south. This they did on the 20th of *January;* and on the 27th of the next month thirty or forty people came and carried off from the same ground, several pieces of ordnance, which were wrecked at sea; a privilege which *Yarmouth* had before claimed and enjoyed. Other instances of this nature occur, the determinations of which disputes do not appear, both parties continuing equally firm in the support of their separate claims, till the 36th of that king, when the burgesses made application to the duke of *Norfolk*, then on a commission to survey the fortifications of *Yarmouth*, who promised his intercession with the King, that this point might be settled. Accordingly, a commission was ordered, the next year, the result of which was, a tripartite indenture, dated the 30th of *April*, in the 38th year of the said king, by which it was concluded, That the boundaries of the two towns should be ascertained by rails and a ditch, to be made twelve feet wide, in the middle between the cross and *Grub's Haven;* for which purpose, two men of *Yarmouth*, and two of *Castor* were to extend a line from one to the other; and that *Yarmouth* should maintain the east, and *Castor* the west part, for ever. This work the burgesses began on the 12th of *May* in the same year, and completed it in eight days, when a cross was dug on the common, on either side of the fence, which crosses were to be kept open as marks of their separate boundaries, and actually continued till the making the present road between *Yarmouth* and *Castor*, in 1712.

Thus this disagreeable controversy was decided equitably, and to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, who were now no longer liable to violent outrages and vexatious ligitations, in order to determine what was and was not their property, their limits being now fixed beyond dispute; and that they might not find a bone of contention in the boundary itself, the decree ordains the ditch to be kept in repair by *Sir William Paston*, the rails by the burgesses.

Besides these disputes we have been treating of, it appears that in the 12th of *Henry* VI. the burgesses were engaged in a contest with the citizens of *Norwich*, concerning a demand of cranage from the said citizens, on the exporting and importing their goods, which they refused to pay, and thereupon brought a writ out of Chancery alledging the illegality of the demand; upon which a return was made to the disadvantage of the citizens. But though they failed in their principal object, they obtained a verdict against the burgesses with respect to a new crane they had then erected, and obliged them to remove it to a more convenient place.

It may not be improper to close this chapter with an observation on the cause and origin of many of these controversies, which seem to have owed their rise to the many grants and indulgencies claimed by individuals and communities on several accounts. The tenants of lands held in demean of the crown, claimed a general exemption, and of course refused to pay the tolls demanded here for their goods, exported or imported. Another cause of contention arose from privileges and franchises granted to different communities, by charters of later date than that of king *John*, with which they very frequently clashed, as it often happened that the liberties granted by one charter, to one community, were incompatable with, and contradicted those of another charter, claimed by another community. And here priority of date does not always seem to have been regarded by the parties concerned, who were generally so attached to the letter of their grants, that there appeared no other probable means of settling their disputes, than by referring them to others, and deciding them by arbitration.

OF THE MAGISTRATES AND GOVERNMENT OF GREAT YARMOUTH.

Having in the first chapter endeavoured to convey some idea of the origin and ancient situation of *Yarmouth*, in which some account of the havens was necessarily introduced, we have been ordinarily impelled to treat more at large on that subject, in the succeeding chapters. We shall, therefore, in this, recur back to that period from which we set out, and endeavour to trace the *government* of the town, from its first formation down to its present state.

To do this we must recall to mind what has been before insinuated, that the site of *Great Yarmouth* was originally a sand in the sea; that some time before the landing of *Cerdick*, in the year 495, it began by degrees to lift its head above water, and was at length out of the reach of the tides.

At this time the fishermen of the Cinque Ports, who were the principal fishermen of the kingdom, resorted hither, with others from *France, Flanders*, and the *Netherlands*, annually, from about *Michaelmas* to *Martinmas*, in order to catch herrings, with which the sea at that season generally abounds. The inducements for their making use of this particular spot were many. It was a place newly emerged, as it were, from the sea; and as nobody thought it worth claiming, it was consequently unoccupied; finding it, therefore, so convenient a situation both for the landing and preparing the fish, the drying of their nets, and the enjoying of a temporary residence, they erected booths or tents to suit their present occasions, in defending them from the weather, and exposing their fish to sale; whither they were soon resorted to by the merchants of *London, Norwich*, and other places, and as soon as their business was done, they struck their tents and returned to their several habitations. But finding it at length a place very commodious for a longer residence than the fishing season required, they began to form themselves into societies, and to build houses, which, in process of time, increasing in number, and being formed into regular streets, acquired a respectable aspect, and grew into a flourishing town. Here, then, we are to look for the origin of the government of *Yarmouth*.

As the herring fishery had drawn hither such numbers of natives and foreigners, for the purposes of catching and selling of fish, as well as others who came to purchase, and all limited, by the nature of things, to about six weeks time, it may naturally be supposed the concourse of people must have been considerable. Such a mixed multitude, too, could not be supposed to preserve any order or regularity, without some chief, or superintendant, nor would it have been prudent to have made the experiment. The barons of the Cinque ports, therefore, wisely considering these circumstances, deputed several officers, called *bailiffs*, to superintend and govern this fair or mart, from *Michaelmas* to *Martinmas* day. In these bailiffs, then, we are to view the first magistrates, and thence derive the idea of the first mode of government of *Yarmouth*.

The precise time of these commissioned officers being first sent to their temporary government, does not appear; but it is generally believed to have been long before the Conquest: for it is certain, that, as soon as the fishery was so firmly established, and the situation found to be so convenient for its several purposes, as to induce them to build houses, an association was immediately formed, for their mutual defence and support, and a *burgh* founded, in consequence, agreeable to the custom of those days. This burgh was at first governed by *Reves*, then by *Provosts*, elected by the King, afterwards by *Bailiffs*, and at last by *Mayors*, as at present; and was so increased at the grand survey of the Conqueror, that it appears then to have contained 70 burgesses, as we have before observed in Chap. I.

Hence it is evident that the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports were the principal founders and first magistrates of *Yarmouth*; and it appears that they continued their prerogative, during the annual free fair, long after the founding of the burgh, their bailiffs being admitted into court, to hear and determine causes, in conjunction with the magistrates of *Yarmouth*.

The reason of their founding a burgh here, seems to have been this: the situation they had made choice of, though convenient for the purposes of trade, was too much exposed to the depredations of pirates and other free-booters, to admit of certain security of their property, without some kind of fortification or defence, which the word *burgh*, according to Sir *Henry Spelman*, seems to imply; for he says, *Nus-*
" *quam occurrit appellatio* BURGI, *nihil innuens antiqui muniminis*, &c.
" Whenever the term *burgh* occurs, it signifies an ancient fortress;
" such as a city, castle, tower, trench, or rampire; but most commonly,
" as we apprehend it, a castle, town, or city." And it is most probable that *Yarmouth* was at first fortified with a trench, perhaps with a wall, as the old wall is frequently mentioned at the building of the new one, and is said to have furnished part of the materials of the new wall.

The first buildings are supposed to have been on or near a place called *Fuller's Hill*, so called from one *Fuller*, as is reported, who was principally concerned in founding them. These buildings afterwards extended northerly, for the convenience of being near the north haven, then their principal haven, which seems to account for Bishop *Herbert's* having built the chapel so far north of the present town, then probably the most populous part; as Sir *Henry Spelman* says, *Capellam in hâc arenâ condidit, pro salute animarum illic appellentium;* " he
" built a chapel on this sand, for the salvation of souls arriving there." But about the Conquest, the southern channel becoming the principal, the town began to stretch to the south, and the northern buildings were deserted, and fell into decay. Bishop *Herbert* then, being enjoined to build a church here, and considering the ease and advantage of the inhabitants, founded one near *Fuller's Hill*, which he dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, the patron of fishermen; *ecclesiam perillustrem* (says Sir *Henry*) *S. Nicolao dicatam, piscatorum vero ditatam oblationibus et dotatam;* i. e. " A very famous church, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*,
" enriched and endowed with the offerings of the fishermen.

However, the north channel being at last entirely stopped up, the inhabitants kept building so fast to the south, that had not the town been walled in, when they thought proper just to include the church, it is more than probable that St. *Nicholas's* church had been left standing alone, as well as the chapel. But to return to the magistrates.

We have before mentioned the government of *Yarmouth* by *Reves*, who seem to have been only a kind of vice-governors; for it appears that the Kings of *England* had usually granted this burgh to some Earl, who constantly deputed a *Reve*, or *Portreve*, to collect the customs, determine controversies, and administer justice to the burgesses, agreeable to the custom of ancient burghs. But these reves, from the nature of their office, had but limited prerogatives in comparison of the officers appointed immediately by the King. The first of these that we meet with, is in the 9th of *Henry* I. when, on account of the vast increase of the inhabitants, in fishermen, merchants, and traders, as well from *Flanders* and *Normandy*, as from many parts of this kingdom, that King was pleased to make a formal appointment of a proper magistrate, to reside in and govern the town, by the title of *Præpositus*, as they termed him in *Latin; Le Provost*, according to the *Norman* dialect, at that time much used; and called at present, from the latter language, *The Provost.*

The office, and probably the residence, of this magistrate, was in or near the *Conge*, which at that time was the principal place of trade, and so continued as long as *Grub's Haven* was navigable to the sea. And the key opposite to the *Conge*, sometimes called the *King's Conge*, was denominated the Lord's *Conge*, which title it first acquired when the burgh was under the Earl, and retained it for many centuries after.

This mode of government continued for a hundred years, when King *John*, amongst other towns incorporated by him, granted the burgesses a charter, in his 9th year, (as has been already observed) by which this was created a free burgh, and many liberties and immunities invested in the burgesses, who were to hold the town in fee-farm for ever, paying to him and his heirs an annual rent of *55l.* which they were to raise by the customs arising out of the port, and not by any goods sold on shore, in their market, as appears by the subjoined translation of the charter; the original of which (in *Latin*) is still carefully preserved in the *Guildhall*, and is for the most part yet legible.

KING JOHN'S CHARTER.

“ JOHN, by the grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, provosts, and to all bailiffs, and other his faithful subjects, greeting. Know ye that we[5] have granted, and by our present charter confirmed, to our burgesses of *Yarmouth*, that they hold the burgh of *Yarmouth* in fee-farm for ever, and that the burgh be a free burgh for ever; and have *soc* and *sac*,[6] *tol* and *theam*, and *infangenthief* and *outfangenthief*. And that the same burgesses through our whole land, and through all the sea-ports, be quit of *toll, lastage, passage, paage, pontage*, and of *leve*, and of *Danegeld*, and every other custom, saving the liberty of the city of *London;* and that they do no suit of counties or hundreds for tenures, within the burgh of *Yarmouth.*

“ We have also granted to the same burgesses, and by this our charter have confirmed, that none of them plead out of the burgh of *Yarmouth*, in any plea, except the pleas of outward tenures.[7] We have also granted to them acquittance of murder[8] within the burgh of *Yarmouth;* and that none of them shall *fight the combat.* And that they may try the pleas of the crown amongst themselves,

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[5] It is observable that King John was the first of our Kings that used the plural number in his grants, for the singular, which has continued ever since.

[6] For an explanation of these, and some other antique terms to be met with in this history, see the Glossary.

[7] That is, no burgess should be forced to answer to any action concerning lands or tenements holden by him in Yarmouth or to any personal action arising in the said burgh, but in the court of Yarmouth only; except in outward tenures; i. e. tenures holden by any burgess out of the precincts of Yarmouth; in which case he was to answer to them in the county or place where such tenures were situated.

[8] That is, they should be quit of the pecuniary consequences of escaping after murder; such as fines and amerciaments.

" according to the law and custom of *Oxford*. And that within the " burgh aforesaid, none shall take quarters by force,[9] or by assignment " of the marshals. And that in that burgh there shall be no plea " *of miskenning;* and that be holden but once a week. We have also " granted to them a *merchant guild;* and that they shall justly have " their lands and tenures, their securities, and all their debts which " any one shall owe them. And concerning their lands and tenures, " which are within the burgh aforesaid, according to the law and " custom of the burgh of *Oxford:* and concerning all their debts, " which shall be contracted at *Yarmouth*, and securities made there, " the pleas shall be held at *Yarmouth*. And if any one in all *England*, shall take tolls or custom from the burgesses of *Yarmouth*, " except, as above, the said city of *London*, and afterwards that person shall fail to assert his right, the provost of *Yarmouth* shall take " out the writ of *Naam* at *Yarmouth*.

" Moreover, for the amendment of the said burgh of *Yarmouth*, we " have granted, that whatever merchants shall come to the burgh of "*Yarmouth* with their wares, of whatever place they shall be, whether " foreigners, or others,[1] who are at peace with us, or by our permission shall come into our land, they may come, stay, and depart in " our safe peace, on paying the right customs of that burgh. We " also prohibit that no one injure, or damage, or molest the aforesaid " burgesses, upon forfeiture of ten pounds.

" Wherefore we will and strictly command, that the aforesaid burgesses of *Yarmouth*, and their heirs, have and hold for ever all the " franchises aforesaid, hereditarily, truly, and peaceably, freely, quietly, " and wholly, fully and honorably, on paying thereout annually fifty " and five pounds by tale, by the hand of the provost of *Yarmouth*, " into our Exchequer, at the term of St. *Michael's*.

" And the burgesses of *Yarmouth* shall yearly chuse such provosts " out of themselves as shall be agreeable to us and them.[2]

" Witness, *Lord Peter of Winchester, Lord John of Norwich, Lord* " *S. of Salisbury*, bishops; *J. Fitz Peter; William Marshal, Earl of* " *Pembroke; William*, our brother, *Earl of Salisbury; William Earl* " *of Ferrars: Peter Fitz-Herbert, W. Brewer, Hugh de Nevill,* " *Adam de Port, Garin Fitz Gerald, William de Cantilupe, John de* " *Bassing, Jeffrey Lutterell, Thomas Fitz-Adam.* Dated by the hand " of *H. de Wells*, archdeacon of *Wells*, at *Marleborough*, the 18th day " of *March*, in the ninth year of our reign."

By this charter it is observable that the town was still to be governed by a provost, and so probably continued till the reign of *Henry* III. in whose 56th year we find the burgesses laid before that King, under their common seal, a set of articles, or bye laws, by which they solicited to be governed, and which he confirmed, by his letters patent, dated the 26th day of *October*, in the said year.

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[9] That is, no purveyor of the King should forcibly take any thing for his use out of this burgh, a custom frequently practised in other places.

[1] It appears, by some ancient statutes, that foreign merchants were only suffered to come into this kingdom during the time of a public fair, and then the time of their remaining here was limited to 40 days.

[2] Though the burgesses are hereby permitted to chuse their own magistrate, the principal advantage to them seems to be the power of electing one of their own body, (which was not always the case when they were appointed by the King) for there appears to be a reservation in idonei nobis, " agreeable to us," which is somewhat equivocal.

By these articles they were to elect for their first magistrates, *four wise men* of the town; or, in other words, *four bailiffs*, as appears by the 6th article; though it is certain they had been governed by four bailiffs, before the said year, as will be seen in the list of bailiffs.

"It is ordained, that all the merchants of the town shall well and "truly pay for the merchandizes, according to their bargain and "covenant made in the buying, if the merchandizes be found true "and good; and if they be found otherwise, that then it be ruled "and warded by *four wise men* of the town, *chosen by the town*, that "can skill of the merchandizes, and if the buyer will not so, and "complaint thereof be made unto the *bailiffs, then wise men of the* "*town*, they shall justify and compel him, by his goods and chattels, "to do that thing; and if he agree not within three days next after, "that then his aforesaid goods be sold, by sight of the *wise men*, to "content the party; and if his goods will not suffice to content the "party, that then his lands, rents, and housings shall be delivered into "the hand of the merchant, by estimation of good folk, untill the "time that the remnant of the debt be fully contented and paid, "saving unto the chief lords of the fee, the rents thereof due and accustomed, and saving also the reparation of the said houses."

These four wise men, or bailiffs, were to be assisted by *twenty four jurats*, (called afterwards *aldermen*) as is set forth in the 8th of the said articles.

"To inforce and strengthen our bailiffs to sustain and perform the "articles aforesaid, whe have purveyed *twenty four wise men* of the "town, so that being chosen and sworn, in this form, that none of "the *twenty four* do surcease the summons of the bailiffs, or of other "that be assigned by the twenty four to make their appearance, "under pain to pay for every default half a mark, to the common "profit of the town, and that money shall be levied on the next "morrow following, without any delay, or without any manner of "pardon. And if the bailiffs of the town fail therein, or be negligent "to perform the said things, they shall pay to the common profit of "the town four pounds sterling, and if the said *twenty-four* do not "maintain strictly the peace, according to their power, or do not "lawfully perform the said articles, and thereof they be attainted, "they shall give unto the King forty marks. And if there be any "evil-doer, or sustainer of them that have done, that will not be justified by the said jurats, and thereof be attainted, he shall give to "the King forty marks, if he have thereof, and if he have not, he "shall lie in prison a year and a day."

Hence we may form some idea of the origin of these officers, the nature of their office, and the fines for neglect of their duty.

The jurats, or aldermen, were annually chosen by the commonalty, and the bailiffs were elected by the jurats. The 6th article, above quoted, says "chosen by the town," which means no other than the jurats, who were indeed *the town*, by delegation and representation, which is also confirmed by an ordinance of the corporation, made in the 10th year of *Richard* II. in which it is said, "wee have chosen 24 men, - - - - sworne to susteyne, doo, and performe all the seid "articles, and all thyngs conteined in the seid charter, (of *Henry* III.

"abovementioned) and for to ordeigne and make all other things "touching the seid comonns, that may turn to profyght and amendment of the seid comonalte, and salvacion of the fraunchise; and "wee wull and graunte, for us and oure successours to holde ferme "and stabill all that ever the seid 24 shall, in these premisses, doo. "And if any of the 24 die within the terme aboveseid, or for a cause "be removed, that thanne *the other that abyden shall chose other in* "*their stede.* And that the seid 24 shall *chose the officers belongying* "*to the seid comonalte,* &c."

These officers were the bailiffs, chamberlains, churchwardens, &c. as appears by the following oath, that was administered to the jurats, previous to the election.

"*Thus here, yee bailies, and all good men, that I A.B. shall weell* "*and indifferently, and according to the ordenances of this town, make* "*trewe election of the best and most discrete men of this town of Grett* "*Yermouth, to exercise and occupy the office of bailies of this town for* "*the yeer next comyng. And also I shall chose and make trewe and* "*indifferent eleccion, according to the same ordenances, of all other* "*officers; that is to say,* ii *chamberleyns,* ii *chirche-wardeyns,* ii *muragers,* viii *wardours of heryng,* ii *collectors for the half dolys, and* iiii "*auditours. And I shall not fail thus to doo, not levying for fer, fraude,* "*collusion, affeccion, or favour of any persone. So God me helpe at* "*the holy dome and by this book.*"

In consequence of repeated confirmations of the abovementioned articles, under the great seal of *England*, the 24 jurats, in the reign of King *Edward* I. compiled a code of laws and customs of *Yarmouth*, the original of which is now lost, but a translation is still extant, entitled, "The Copy of the olde boke of the lawes and customes of *Yermouth*, "translated out of *Frenssh* and *Englissh*, by *Thomas Banyard*, Styward ther, the year of our Lord God MCCCCLXXXXI. in the "time of *Christofer Moy* and *John Bedingham*, bailies."

In the same year (1491) the burgesses first made an ordinance to prohibit the re-election of the same bailiffs, without an intermediate space of time from their last serving the office, to their being again eligible; as the electors had frequently, before this, chosen the same gentlemen for two, and sometimes three successive years. But by the 3d article of this, "it is ordeynyd and establyshyd, that from hens "forward he that is balye one yere shal not be balye tyl V yer aftyr "be fully ronne and complete."

The election of four bailiffs ceased in the 4th of *Henry* VI. when *Robert Elys* and *Wm. Oxneye* were elected the two bailiffs for the year ensuing, and the town continued under the government of two bailiffs, 24 aldermen, and 48 common-council-men till the 36th year of *Charles* II. as will afterwards appear.

In the 2d year of *Charles* I. a formal complaint was made, at a corporation assembly, holden the 17th of *July*, that several of their society had projected a scheme for altering the mode of government, from the choosing of two bailiffs to that of a mayor, &c. But on a motion being made, the majority appeared against the intended alteration, and a resolution was accordingly agreed to, "that if any one of that society "should for the future presume to present any such project, or have "any hand therein, he should be immedially dismissed out of the "said society, as one adjudged to be an unworthy member thereof."

This occasioned a division in the corporation, and a dismission of several of their members. Amongst these was Mr. *Jeffrey Neve*, alderman, who was expelled at a full assembly, holden the 22d of *September*, in the same year, and *Tho. Green* chosen in his stead. Which being represented to the King, he addressed his letter "*to the bailiffs and* "*aldermen*," dated the 19th of *July*, in his 3d year, informing them that, "Our will and pleasure is that forthwith, upon the receipt of "these our letters, you restore the said *Neve* unto his former place, "and remove that person so irregularly chosen in his room, and suffer "the said *Neve* to exercise and perform the duties appertaining to the "place of alderman, as formerly he hath done. And of the per-"formance of this our commandment, we require you to send an ac-"count unto one of our principal secretaries of state, to acquaint us "therewith, &c." The party, therefore, that espoused the proposed alterations, dismissed *Green* and replaced *Neve;* but being only a smaller part of the body, this was not esteemed a corporation act, and the opposite party strongly remonstrated against it; producing, in their answer to the King, many allegations to prove the rectitude of their conduct, in *Neves's* dismission, and representing him as a designing, unprincipled, litigious person, and so profligate a spendthrift, that he had brought many persons to poverty and ruin, who had been credulous enough to trust him; soliciting, at the same time, that the King would grant a re-examination before "some gentlemen of trust;" for that the case of *Neve* had been much misrepresented to him, through the partiality of those employed in laying it before his Majesty, who had only examined such witnesses as favoured the cause they had embarked in.

Thus the matter was laid before the lords of the privy-council, who referred it to a committee, the result of whose enquiry, and re-examination of the premises, was an order of privy-council, in which it is said that "Since the said bailiffs petitioning his Majesty, and "alledging divers misdemeanors of the said *Neve*, his Majesty was "pleased to refer the same to the lords of his privy-council, who "thereupon thought good to refer the same to some gentleman of that "county, to examine again the said business, and certify their opinions "therein; as by an order of the board, bearing date the 7th of *No-"vember* last, may appear. Now forasmuch as their lordships are "well satisfied, by the certificate returned by the said gentlemen, "concerning the dismission of the said *Neve*, and his unfittingness "for that place of alderman, have thought fit that the said bailiffs and "aldermen be no further troubled for the receiving in of the said "*Neve*, but do leave the business to be ordered by them, according "to the orders and constitutions of the place." Upon which the dismission of *Neve*, after some opposition from his party, was confirmed, at an assembly holden on the 29th of *February* 1628, and *Green*, of consequence, was declared duly elected.

The whole of this business, and Mr. *Neve's* expulsion, appears to have originated rather on account of his being one of the projectors of the new mode of government, than from any demerit of his, in his official capacity, though that was a pretext urged with much plausibility.

The scheme of choosing a *mayor*, &c. instead of two bailiffs, had been some time in agitation, but the party that favoured it had not had an opportunity of bringing it to maturity, till some time after it had been formally complained of in a corporation assembly, as before mentioned; and it is very probable that the rigorous methods pursued by the majorityof the corporation against Mr. *Neve*, and others of that party, did not a little contribute to spirit them on in their favourite project, which had succeeded, but for the violent opposition of the other party.

In the 4th of the said King, therefore (1628), at an assembly holden the 30th of *December*, it was " *Ordered*, That Mr. *John Dasset* (being " a free burgess of this burgh, and sworn to maintain the franchises, " the good customs, usages, and ordinances thereof) shall within five " days now next ensuing, bring and deliver unto Mr. *Bailiff Buttolph*, " a true and full copy of the petition which is reported he exhibited " unto his Majesty, against or concerning the town, without the con- " sent of this house; which if he shall refuse to do accordingly, (having " notice given thereof) it is thought fit that all such as be of this so- " ciety, and have subscribed their names to the certificate, which is " said to be only for the alteration of the manner now, and time out " of mind, used, in the choosing of bailiffs for this burgh, should dis- " claim what they had so done and subscribed unto." Instead of a compliance with this order, Mr. *Dasset*, and others, on the 27th of *January* following, preferred a complaint to the King of the disorderly and factious government of the town, which his Majesty referred to the lords of his council, who sent a letter to Mr. *Bailiff Cooper*, requiring that the assembly books, and the chamberlain's books should be sent up to them; which letter, together with a copy of the petition and complaint, was laid before a public assembly, holden the 2d of *February*, when Mr. *Bailiff Cooper* demanding the delivery of the said books, agreeable to the request of the lords, they were accordingly delivered to him, and by him and Mr. *Hardware*, were taken to *London*, they having previously procured a certificate from under the hands of many of the corporation, by means of which they artfully intended to promote their main purpose, though they had insinuated that their intention was only to procure an established succession of the senior aldermen to be bailiffs, when in fact they made it the foundation of their petition to the King in favour of their grand scheme.

The corporation having information of this, at an assembly holden the 18th of *March* following, ordered that " *Henry Davy*, *Thomas* " *Johnson*, and *Robert Norgate*, or any of them, should be appointed " and authorized to exhibit a petition, in the name of this house, to " the Right Honourable the lord keeper of the great seal of *England*, " or any other, shewing that the said Mr. *Cooper* and Mr. *Hardware* " had not any authority or consent from this house to do any thing " wherein they have intermeddled, and that the town do utterly dis- " approve and condemn all their proceedings. And also to petition " his Majesty, if need require, that the truth to his Majesty may more " fully appear; and also to signify to the lord keeper, that whereas " Mr. *Cooper* did send up a certificate under the town seal of admi- " ralty, which was shewed in chancery against the town, that it was " altogether without the consent, knowledge, or approbation of this " house, (he having the sole custody of that seal, and only used in " maritime causes, and not otherwise) and so abused that honourable " court, and also this town, &c."

Upon this dispute the bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty were subpœna'd, in the penalty of £100. each, by a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought against the town, to appear in the court of King's Bench, or in the crown office, to make answer before Sir *Robert Heathe*, Attorney General, upon such matters as he should object against them on his Majesty's behalf.

Hence an order was made, to depute Mr. bailiff *Buttolph*, Sir *John Wentworth*, *Miles Corbett*, Esq. and alderman *Johnson*, or either of them, to appear and defend the town, by every eligible means. And on the 25th of *May* following Mr. *Buttolph* made his report concerning the obstacles that had been thrown in his way, on his appearance to answer the said writ. The substance of which was, that Mr. *Cooper* and Mr. *Dasset* having made a formal acknowledgment of the forfeiture of the town's charters, and submitting, in the name of the town, to the king's mercy, the king's attorney had demanded the seizure of the charters, and for want of authority under the town's seal, no attorney of the crown office dared appear for the town; but that on consulting council, it was found that a warrant under the passport seal was sufficient authority, and that the delivering up of the charters had been refused, and a day fixed on for the town to give in their answer.

A subscription was now set on foot, in the town, for the support of the cause, and the defence of their charters. And on the 11th of *June*, Mr. *George Hardware*, alderman, was disfranchised and deprived of his office, for supporting the new form of government, as an enemy to "the public good of the town, and tending to the seizure "of all the rights, privileges, customs, liberties, and charters of the "town," and Mr. *Thomas Crane* was elected in his stead.

As this dispute was still depending, and the time of electing new bailiffs drew near, the king, by his letter dated the 10th of *July*, in his fifth year, interfered in their choice: "insomuch as our good "intentions for the rectifying of the government there, and for the "establishing and confirming of their former liberties, customs, and "franchises, (which is all we aim at) cannot take place so soon as we "desired, and the necessity of the good and prosperity of that town "required. We, therefore, for the present and speedy reformation of "those abuses, and for the continuance of peaceable government "there, in the mean time, do straightly will and require you that there "be no proceeding to election of new bailiffs for the year to come, "until we be at first made acquainted therewith. And that you "send unto us the names of all your aldermen, and out of those, that "you make choice of eight of those aldermen, who by order, and "course, and otherwise are fittest for the place of bailiffs (of which "eight we will that the present bailiffs be two) out of which we pro"pose to recommend unto you two of them to be your bailiffs for this "present year ensuing, or untill, for the better government of the "town, we shall otherwise order the same."

At an assembly holden the 29th of August following, this letter was read with another, dated the 23rd of August, in which reference was made to an order of council, dated 29th of *July*, touching the dismission of Mr. *Hardware*, and in which the opposite party were much reprehended; "Their lordships having heard at large that "which he (Mr. *Buttolph*, the town's agent) could say, both by him-

"self and his council, and that which was alleged by the other party, "of whom some also were present, did finally order, that whereas the "said *George Hardware* had by his means been disfranchised, he "shall be forthwith restored, and redintegrated, and be every way, in "regard of his place, *statu quo prius.* And likewise that he, the said "*William Buttolph,* and his associates, and also those of the other "party, and generally all other of the aforesaid town, shall from "henceforth forbear all traducing, reproaching, and factious proceedings, and live together quietly and peaceably, attending the issue "of that course which his majesty hath been graciously pleased to "appoint for the redress of the aforesaid disorders."

His Majesty's letter, also, in which this order is mentioned, points out the two aldermen to be elected bailiffs. "Mean while, to remove "such disputes and differences as may arise betwixt you, about nomi-"nation of persons in the election of new bailiffs, we allow you the "wonted day of election, because we will not cross or contrary the "custom of your corporation, do recommend unto you, for this year, "two aldermen which are eligible for bailiffs, *Thomas Medowe* and "*Robert Norgate,* of whose ability we are well informed," &c.

In consequence of these letters, the corporation thought proper to restore Mr. *Hardware,* and to elect the two aldermen for bailiffs recommended by his majesty, though one of them (Mr. *Norgate*) was then ineligible, on account of his having served the office in 1625, when there had been a standing order of the corporation, for many years past, that there should be eight years between any person's going out of that office and the time of his being again eligible. This order, however, as well as the privilege of choice in the election of bailiffs, the corporation ordered to be *suspended* for one year, not daring to contend with so powerful an adversary as the king. They nevertheless petitioned the privy council, on the behalf of Mr. *Crane,* (elected alderman on Mr. *Hardware's* dismission, and displaced on his restoration) who, on considering the matter, permitted the corporation "that the said *Thomas Crane* (notwithstanding his dismission "from the place of alderman) may continue and sit in his seat in the "church, and be restored to the next place of alderman when it shall "become vacant."

Thus the matter rested till the corporation elected (the 30th of *November* 1629) the Earl of *Dorset,* then one of the lords of the privy council, to be High Steward of *Yarmouth,* who being much pleased with the office, and wishing to ingratiate himself with the leading people, did all in his power to set this affair of the projected change of government in a clear light, which had hitherto been artfully conducted by its abettors, and which, by his means, was afterwards laid open to the town.

It appears that Mr. *Cooper* and his associates had so far succeeded in their plan, that in the beginning of the next year, 1630, the charter was drawn up and lay ready for passing the great seal, which occasioned Mr. *Buttolph,* in the town's name, to prefer a petition to Lord *Dorset,* another to the keeper of the great seal, and another to the king, praying to postpone the passing of the said charter, which they obtained, and the king referred the matter to the enquiry of the lord keeper, the lord treasurer, Lord *Dorset,* Viscount *Dorchester,* and the bishop of *London,* to shew the reasons for the proposed alteration, and their authority for soliciting it. The result of this enquiry was, that the attorney general had drawn up the charter,[1] at the instance of Mr. *Cooper*, but it appearing contrary to the sentiments of the majority of the body corporate, it was set aside; and the corporation, to punish Mr. *Cooper* for his opposition, dismissed him from their body; but on his representation of it to the privy council, they were commanded to restore him, and received a severe reprimand for their conduct. " We find, say the council, that you have presumed *(pendente lite,* " whilst the cause was in agitation before us undetermined) to displace " *Benjamin Cooper*, whom you well know to solicit and prosecute " that cause, from being an alderman of that town and choosing " another in his room, without acquainting us at all with the causes " thereof, which in discretion and duty you ought to have done. We " let you to know that this misdemeanor, however, (in that the honor " of the board is therein not a little concerned) hath deserved a more " severe proceeding against such as were chief actors thereof, yet for " the present we have been contented to forbear the same; but do " nevertheless require and charge you forthwith upon the receipt of " these our letters, to restore the said *Benjamin Cooper* to his place " of alderman, and to remove *John Lucas*, or any other so unduly " put in his room."

This the town endeavoured to evade, but to no purpose, and they were at length obliged to restore him.

Thus ended this contest, in which the town was then, and had been for some time, torn to pieces by the violence of the two parties; and though the prosecution of the *Quo Warranto* and the new charter continued some years after this, the opposing party at last got the better, and preserved their ancient form of government.

This, however, did not continue above fifty years; for King *Charles* II. in his 36th year, 1684, granted them a new charter, and incorporated them by the name of the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of the burgh of *Great Yarmouth*, being modelled nearly upon the plan of that contended for, in the reign of *Charles* I. and was to consist of a mayor, eighteen aldermen, and thirty-six common-council-men; but this mode continued a very short time, the ancient form of government being restored, four years after, by a general proclamation of king *James* II. in his 4th year.

But as soon as Queen *Anne* came to the crown, the corporation was as anxious to change their bailiffs, for a mayor, &c. as they had been before violent in opposing it. A committee of nine persons was, therefore, appointed, " To consider of methods to be used for petitioning the queen's majesty for a new charter to be granted by her " majesty, to create and erect this corporation a body politique and " corporate, by the name of mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty, in lieu of the present name of incorporation, with a grant " of all the ancient and present customs, prescriptions, rights and " privileges, to this burgh and corporation pertaining, and to propose " such matters to be inserted in the new charter, as to them shall " seem meet."

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[1] By this new charter it was intended that there should be a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty four common-council men; a sword-bearer and two serjeants at mace, to go before the mayor, and other officers as before.

After several meetings of this committee, they came to a resolution to present a petition to the queen; which being prepared, and agreed to, was accordingly presented, and was as follows:

" *To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.*

" The humble petition of your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, " the bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of the burgh of " *Great Yarmouth*, in the county of *Norfolk*, comprizing therein the " said town of *Great Yarmouth*, and the town of *Southstone*, alias " *Little Yarmouth*, in the county of *Suffolk*,

" Most humbly sheweth,

" That the government of the said corporation hath always been " subject to several inconveniences, through defect in their charters, " and that there are not resident in the said burgh, persons of sufficient ability, qualified by law, to support their present constitution, consisting of two bailiffs, two and twenty other aldermen, and " eight and forty common-council-men; and that by reason of the " great charges of the government, and the avocations thereby from " their private affairs, not only considerable persons, intituled to " freedom in the said burgh, refuse to be admitted thereto, but also " divers late aldermen, and common-council-men, (otherwise well " affected to your Majesty by your government) have designedly incapacitated themselves for holding their said offices, whose places " cannot be supplied by persons of ability and legal qualifications, to " the prejudice and interruption of the government of the said burgh. " Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly beseech, that your sacred " Majesty will graciously vouchsafe to create the said towns, by " your Majesty's charter, a body politique and corporate, by the " name of *Mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of the " burgh of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk*, in lieu of our " present name of incorporation; and to consist of eighteen aldermen, and six and thirty common-council-men, with a confirmation " of our present and ancient rights, and privileges, as to your Majesty in your great wisdom, shall seem meet."

Upon the reception of this petition, the queen referred the matter, by an order of council, dated at *St. James's* the 3rd of *December* 1702, to Mr. *Attorney General*, and Mr. *Solicitor General*, to examine the matter of the said petition, and to report to the council the result of their examination, together with their opinion thereon.

Accordingly the committee attended the attorney and solicitor general, who, on a due representation of the matter, agreed that a new charter should be made out, upon certain heads, the propriety of which being admitted by the said committee, they were formally settled, and produced the following charter, which, as it established the form of government at this time existing, we shall give the reader at large.

The Charter for creating the Burgh of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, and the Town of Little Yarmouth, in Suffolk, a body politic and corporate, by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Burgh of *Great Yarmouth.*

Anne, by the grace of God, of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and " *Ireland*, Queen, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom these our " present letters shall come greeting.

" Whereas our late most dearly beloved uncle, King *Charles* II. by " his letters patent made under his great seal of *England*, bearing " date at *Westminster* the 8th day of *January*, in the fifteenth year of " his reign, for himself, his heirs, and executors, ordained constituted, " and confirmed, that his burgh of *Great Yarmouth*, in his county of " *Norfolk*, should be, and remain from thence for ever, a free burgh " of itself, and that the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the " burgh aforesaid, and their successors from thenceforth for ever, " should be and remain, by force of the aforesaid letters patent, one " body corporate, and politic, in matter, fact, and name, by the name " of *bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of the burgh of* " *Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk*; and them and their " successors by the name of bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses, and com" monalty of the burgh of *Great Yarmouth*, in the county of *Nor*" *folk*, one body corporate and politic, in matter, fact, and name, " really and perfectly, for himself, his heirs and successors, erected, " made, ordained, constituted, declared, aud confirmed, by the letters " patent aforesaid, and that by the same name they should have " perpetual succession,

" And further did grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, aldermen, burges" ses, and commonality of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, " that from thenceforth for ever afterwards, there should be and " remain in the burgh aforesaid twenty four good and discreet men " who should be and should be called aldermen of the said burgh, and " should be of the common-council of the same burgh.

" And further did nominate and confirm two men, in the aforesaid " letters patent nominated, to be and remain bailiffs of the same " burgh; and did also nominate and confirm forty eight men, in the " same letters patent nominated, to be and remain of the common " council of the same burgh, as by the aforesaid letters patent, and by " divers others letters patent (amongst several liberties, grants, privi" leges, powers, and authorities) in the same letters patent respectively " granted and mentioned is more fully manifest, and doth appear.

" And whereas the aforesaid late king *Charles* II. by his letters " patent, under his great seal of *England* made, bearing date at " *Westminster* the 10th day of *February*, in the twentieth year of his " reign, for himself, his heirs, and successors, united and incorporated, " the men and inhabitants of *Little Yarmouth*, being near *Great* " *Yarmouth* aforesaid, to and with the aforesaid bailiffs, aldermen, " burgesses, and commonalty of the same burgh of *Great Yarmouth* " aforesaid, to and with the aforesaid incorporation of that burgh; " and willed, and by the same letters patent, for himself, his heirs, " and successors, granted and ordained, that the men and inhabitants

" of *Little Yarmouth* aforesaid, then, and for the time being, to and " with the bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty of the burgh " of *Great Yarmouth* aforesaid, then and for the time being; and " the same bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty of the same " burgh, then, and for the time being, to and with the said men and " inhabitants of *Little Yarmouth*, then, and for the time being, " should be firmly united, and from thenceforth afterwards should " be and remain one body corporate and politic, according to the " true intention of an act of parliament in the same letters patent " mentioned, and of the provision in the same act mentioned.

" And further, for himself, his heirs, and successors, willed, or- " dained, constituted, granted and confirmed, that the bailiffs, alder- " men, burgesses, and commonalty, of the burgh of *Great Yarmouth* " aforesaid, und the men and inhabitants of *Little Yarmouth* aforesaid, " in form aforesaid, united, and their successors, from thenceforth " afterwards for ever, should be and remain, by force of the aforesaid " letters patent, one body corporate and politic, in matter fact, and " name, by the name of bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty, " of the burgh of *Great Yarmouth* in the county of *Norfolk*; and " them and their successors by the name of bailiffs, aldermen, bur- " gesses and commonalty, of the burgh of *Great Yarmouth*, in the " county of *Norfolk*, one body corporate and politic, in matter, fact, " and name, really and fully, for himself, his heirs, and successors, " erected, made, ordained, constituted, declared and confirmed, by " the same letters patent, as by the aforesaid letters patent last recited, " amongst other things in the same contained, is more fully evident " and doth appear.

" And whereas the said bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses and common- " alty, of the burgh of *Great Yarmouth* in the county of *Norfolk*, " have most humbly represented to us, that it will be to the profit and " benefit and for the better government of the inhabitants of the burgh " of *Great Yarmouth*, and the town of *Little Yarmouth*, if we should " grant that there might hereafter be in the burgh aforesaid, one man " who shall be, and shall be called *the Mayor* of the burgh aforesaid " in lieu of the said two bailiffs of the burgh aforesaid: and further, " that the inhabitants of the town and burgh aforesaid, might be by " us incorporated by the name of *mayor, aldermen, burgesses and* " *commonalty of the burgh of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Nor-* " *folk*; also that the aforesaid number of *twenty four* aldermen, of " the burgh aforesaid, may be reduced to the number of *eighteen* only, " as soon as by death, or the removal of any of the present aldermen " of the same burgh, *eighteen* only of the same shall be surviving, or " remaining in the office of aldermen of the burgh aforesaid; and " further, that in the very like manner, the aforesaid number of *forty* " *eight* of the common-council of the same burgh, be reduced to the " number of *thirty six* only, as soon as any twelve of them shall die, " or be removed from the office of common-council aforesaid; and " also, that all other alterations, additions, powers and authorities, might " be as are afterward in these presents granted, made, and declared.

" Now know ye, that we, graciously affecting the better of our " burgh of *Great Jernemouth*, otherwise *Jernemutha*, otherwise *Yar-* " *mouth*, in our county of *Norfolk*, and the town or burgh of *Little* " *Jernemouth*, otherwise *Jernemutha*, otherwise *Yarmouth*, otherwise

" *South-town,* in our county of *Suffolk,* and willing that from hence-" forth for ever, there may be had one certain and undoubted manner " in that burgh, of and for the keeping of our peace, and the good " rule of government of the burgh aforesaid, and our people there " dwelling, and others thither resorting, and the said burgh and town, " in all times to come, may be and remain a burgh of peace and " tranquillity, to the fear and terror of the evil, and the reward of the " good; and that our peace, and other acts of justice and good " government, may be there better kept and done; and hoping, that " if the said inhabitants of the burgh aforesaid, can enjoy more " ample liberties and privileges by our grant, then they may think " themselves more speedily and strongly obliged to perform and " exhibit to us, our heirs and successors, what services they can, of " our special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere notion " have ordained, constituted, granted and declared, and by these " presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do ordain, constitute, " grant and declare, that our said burgh of *Great Jernemouth,* other-" wise *Jernemutha,* otherwise *Yarmouth,* in our county of *Norfolk* " aforesaid; also the town or burgh of *Little Jernemouth,* otherwise " *Jernemutha,* otherwise *Yarmouth,* otherwise *South-town,* in our " county of *Suffolk* aforesaid, may be and remain, hereafter for ever, " a free burgh of itself, and that the inhabitants of the burgh of *Great* " *Jernemouth,* otherwise *Jernemutha,* otherwise *Yarmouth,* and of the " town or burgh of *Little Jernemouth,* otherwise *Jernemutha,* otherwise " *Yarmouth,* otherwise *South-town* aforesaid, hereafter for ever may " and shall be, by force of these presents, one body corporate and " politic, in matter, fact, and name, by the name of the *mayor, alder-" men, burgesses and commonalty of the burgh of Great Yarmouth, in* " *the county of Norfolk;* and them, and their successors, by the name " of mayor, aldermen, burgesses and commonelty, of the burgh of " *Great Yarmouth,* in the county of *Norfolk,* one body corporate and " politic, in matter, fact, and name, really and fully, for us, our heirs " and successors, we do erect, make, ordain, constitute and declare, " by these presents, and that by the same name, they have perpetual " succession, and that they and their successors by the name of the " mayor, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty, of the burgh of *Great* " *Yarmouth,* in the county of *Norfolk,* may and shall be, at all times " hereafter, persons able and capable in law, to have, purchase, re-" ceive and possess manors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, " privileges, rights, jurisdictions and hereditaments whatsoever, to " them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, for term of life, lives, " or years, or otherwise, in what lawful manner soever; and also goods " and chattels, and all other things, of what kind, nature, species, or " quality soever they shall be; also to give, grant, demise, and assign, " the same manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods " and chattels, and to do and execute all other acts and things by " the name aforesaid.

" And that by the name of mayor, aldermen, burgesses and com-" monalty of the burgh of *Great Yarmouth,* in the county of *Norfolk,* " they may and can plead, and be impleaded, answer and be answered, " defend and be defended, in what courts or places soever, and before " what judges and justices, and other persons and officers soever, of " us, our heirs, or successors, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits,

" plaints, causes, matters and demands whatsoever, of what kind, " nature or species soever they may be, in the same manner and form " as any, our liege people of this our kingdom of *England*, persons " able and capable in law, or any other body corporate and politic, " within this our kingdom of *England*, may and can have, purchase, " receive, possess, give, grant and demise, and plead and be impleaded, " answer and be answered, defend and be defended; and that the " mayor, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, " and their successors, may have for ever a common seal, to serve for " the causes and business whatsoever of them and their successors to " be done, and that it may and shall well be lawful for the mayor, " aldermen, burgessess, and commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, and " their successors, the said seal at their pleasure, from time to time, " to break, change and new make, as to them it shall seem best to " be done and to be.

" And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and " successors, do grant and ordain, that from henceforth for ever, there " may and shall be in the burgh aforesaid, one of the best and most " discreet aldermen of the said burgh, for the time being, to be elected " and constituted, in form hereafter in these presents mentioned, in " place of the bailiffs of the burgh aforesaid, who shall be, and shall " be nominated, the *mayor* of the burgh aforesaid; and for the better " execution of our will in this behalf, we have assigned, nominated, " constituted and made, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and " successors, do assign, nominate, constitute and make, our beloved " *Benjamin Engle*, Esq. to be and remain the first, and modern mayor " of the burgh aforesaid, willing that the same *Benjamin Engle* shall " continue in the office of mayor of the burgh aforesaid, from the " date of these presents, until the feast of St. *Michael* the archangel " next ensuing, and from thenceforth until one other of the aldermen " of the burgh aforesaid, shall in due manner be elected, preferred, " and sworn to that office, according to the ordinances and constitu- " tions hereafter in these presents declared, if the same *Benjamin* " *Engle* shall so long live.

" And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and " successors, do grant to the aforesaid mayor, aldermen, burgesses and " commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, that every " mayor of the burgh aforesaid, hereafter to be elected, nominated, " or constituted, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall " be annually elected and nominated out of the aldermen of the burgh " aforesaid, for the time being, by such persons, at such days and times, " and in such manner, as the bailiffs of the same burgh, before this, " were elected, nominated and constituted; and that the aforesaid " *Benjamin Engle*, and every mayor of the said burgh, for the time " being, from henceforth for ever, may have, hold, enjoy and exercise, " and may and can have, hold, enjoy and exercise, so many, so great, " such, the same, such like, and the very like courts, powers, privileges, " authorities, fees, rights, jurisdictions, perquisites and profits, to all " intents and purposes whatsoever, as, and which the bailiffs of the " said burgh jointly and severally heretofore, in any manner, have " had, holden, enjoyed or exercised, or could or ought to have, hold, " enjoy or exercise.

" And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and "successors, of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and "mere motion, do grant to the mayor, aldermen, burgesses and com- "monalty, of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, that as soon "as the aforesaid number of *twenty four* aldermen of the burgh "aforesaid shall be reduced to the number of *eighteen* only, by death, "resignation, removal, or otherwise, there may and shall be, from "thenceforth for ever afterwards, within the burgh aforesaid, eigh- "teen good and discreet men only, who shall be, and shall be called "*aldermen* of the burgh aforesaid, and *no more*, and who shall be of "the common-council of the said burgh.

"Moreover we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and "successors, do grant to the mayor, aldermen, burgesses and com- "monalty, of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, that as soon "as the aforesaid number of *forty and eight* common-council men of "the burgh aforesaid, shall be reduced to the number of *thirty-six* "only, by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, there may and "shall be, from thenceforth afterwards, for ever, within the burgh "aforesaid, thirty six *only*, of the better and more discreet burgesses "of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, and *no more*, who shall "be, and shall be called *the common-council men*, of that burgh, and "shall be of the common-council of that burgh, besides the said "mayor and aldermen of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being.

"We will also, and by these presents for us, our heirs and succes- "sors, do grant to the mayor, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty "of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, that henceforth for "ever, there may and shall be, within the burgh aforesaid, one good "and discreet man, learned in the laws of *England*, and who hath "been a barrister by the space of five years, who shall be, and shall "be called the *sub-steward* of the burgh aforesaid, and for the better "execution of our will in this behalf, we have assigned, nominated, "constituted and made, our beloved and faithful subject *Francis* "*Long*, Esq. to be and remain the first and modern sub-steward of "the burgh aforesaid, and in the same office to be continued as long "as he shall behave himself well in the execution thereof.

"We will also, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and succes- "sors, do grant to the mayor, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty "of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, that if it shall happen "that the aforesaid *Benjamin Engle*, above by these presents, nomi- "nated to be the mayor of the burgh aforesaid, or any other future "mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, die or be removed "from that office, during the time of his mayoralty, or if it should "happen that any election of the mayor of the burgh aforesaid here- "after be frustrated, for the incapacity or renunciation of him who "shall be elected to the office of mayor of the burgh aforesaid, or for "any other cause whatsoever, that then, and so often as the case "shall so happen, it may and shall be lawful for the senior alderman "of the burgh aforesaid, or in his absence or refusal, for any other of "the aldermen of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, who at "that time shall be a justice for the peace of the burgh aforesaid, "and therefore capable immediately to call a common-council of the "burgh aforesaid, notice thereof, by the space of three days, being "first given to all the common council within the same burgh then "resident, and to proceed to the election of one of the aldermen of

" the same burgh, into the office of mayor of the burgh aforesaid, as " is aforesaid.

" And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and " successors, do grant to the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and com- " monalty, of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, that so often " as, and whensoever it shall happen, that any high steward, re- " corder, or sub-steward, of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, " die, or from his or their office or offices be removed, or relinquish, " that then, and in every such case, other fit person or persons, from " time to time, to and in that office respectively shall in due manner " be elected by the mayor, aldermen and common-council men of " the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, in common-council assem- " bled, or by the greater part of the same so assembled; and shall " respectively exercise and enjoy their offices, to which they have " been so respectively elected, so long as they shall well behave them- " selves respectively in the execution thereof.

" And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and " successors, do grant to the mayor, aldermen, burgesses and com- " monalty, of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, that the con- " stitution, election and nomination of all other officers and ministers " whomsoever, in the burgh aforesaid, eligible to be nominated and " elected, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, may be, shall " be, and shall be made, in the same manner and form, and by such " persons, as it heretofore has been used and accustomed within the " burgh aforesaid.

" And further, that the mayor, by these presents nominated, and " constituted, and every future mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for the " time being, may have, hold and enjoy, in all elections of officers, " justices of peace, and ministers of the burgh aforesaid, hereafter to " be elected and nominated, and in all courts within the burgh afore- " said so many, such, and all, and such like suffrages, powers, autho- " rities and privileges, as and which the late bailiffs of the burgh " aforesaid, ever lawfully have had, exercised or enjoyed, or ought or " could have, exercise, or enjoy.

" And whereas, the late King *Henry* VII. by his letters patent, " under his great seal of *England* made, bearing date at *Westminster*, " the 16th day of *May*, in the ninth year of his reign, among other " things, granted for him and his heirs, to the bailiffs and burgesses " of the burgh aforesaid and town of *Great Yarmouth*, and their suc- " cessors, that the bailiffs of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, " might elect to themselves every year, in the feast of St. *Michael* the " archangel, for ever, two learned in the law, and four burgesses of " the same burgh, and that the said bailiffs for the time being, the " aforesaid learned in the law, and the aforesaid four burgesses, so " by the same bailiffs, for the time being, to be elected hereafter, " for the year from thence next ensuing, should be for ever, jointly " and severally, keepers of the peace of the same late king, and his " heirs; and that they six, five, four, three, or two of them (of whom " a learned in the law should be one) shall execute all things which " belong to a justice of peace, arising, to be enquired, heard, and de- " termined, within the precinct of the burgh, or town aforesaid, in as " ample manner and form as other justices of the peace, in any " county in the Kingdom of *England*, had power, or have been ac-

"customed to do, or had, or have been their duty to do, as by the "same letters patent, amongst other things, it does more fully appear.

"And whereas the late Queen *Elizabeth*, by her letters patent, "under her great seal of *England*, bearing date at *Westminster*, the "26th day of *May*, in the first year of her reign, willed, and for her, "her heirs and successors, as much as in her was, granted to the "aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty of the burgh and town "of *Great Yarmouth* aforesaid, and their successors, that as often as "and whensoever it should happen, at any time from thence after-"wards, that either of the aforesaid learned in the law, who shall be "elected a justice of the peace of the same Queen, her heirs, and suc-"cessors, within the burgh and town aforesaid, and the liberties and "precincts of the same, die, during the time wherein he should be a "justice of the peace, that then and so often it should be well and "lawful for the bailiffs of the same town for the time being, from "hence, from time to time for ever, as and when it should please and "seem expedient to them, immediately after such casualty of death, "to nominate and elect to themselves, another learned in the law, to "be and remain a justice of the peace of the said Queen, her heirs "and successors, in the place of him so dying.

"And further willed, and by the same letters patent, for herself, "her heirs and successors, granted to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses "and commonalty of the town aforesaid, that as often as, and when-"ever it should happen, at any time from thence, that any of the "aforesaid four burgesses, by the aforesaid bailiffs, to be elected a "justice of the peace, of her, her heirs and successors, within the "burgh and town aforesaid, die, during the time wherein he should "be a justice of the peace, that then and so often as it should well be "lawful for the bailiffs of the same burgh, for the time being, from "thence, from time to time for ever, as, and when it should please "and seem expedient to them to nominate and elect to themselves "one and more of the burgesses then inhabitants of the same burgh, "and then being burgesses of that burgh, or town, to be and remain "a justice or justices of the peace within the burgh and town aforesaid.

"And further willed, and, by the same letters patent, granted to "the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty, and their succes-"sors, that every person, so as is aforesaid to be elected, and nomi-"nated for a justice of the peace, within the burgh and town afore-"said, by the aforesaid bailiffs, from thence may and shall be a jus-"tice of the peace, within the aforesaid burgh and town and the "liberties and precincts of the same, until the feast of St. *Michael* "the Archangel then next ensuing, in manner and form above ex-"pressed and mentioned, as by the same letters patent, amongst other "things in the same contained, is more fully manifest and doth appear.

"Know ye now, that we, for the better government of the inhabi-"tants of the burgh and town aforesaid, by these presents incorpo-"rated, and that our peace and other acts of justice, within the burgh "and town aforesaid, may be the better kept and done, of our "more abundant special grace, and of our certain knowledge and "mere motion have granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs "and successors, do grant to the aforesaid mayor, aldermen, burges-"ses and commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, "that in the places of the aforesaid justices, the aforesaid *Benjamin*

" *Engle*, and every mayor of the burgh aforesaid, at his entrance into
" that office, and during his mayoralty, and from thence during the
" time wherein he afterwards shall be alderman of the burgh aforesaid,
" also the high steward, recorder, sub-steward of the burgh aforesaid,
" now, and for the time being, during their continuance in their afore-
" said respective offices, also *Benjamin England, Peter Caulier, Sa-
" muel Fuller, Nathaniel Symonds, Thomas Godfrey, Anthony Ellys
" Senior, and Gabriel Ward*, Esqrs. (now the seven senior aldermen
" of the burgh aforesaid) as long as they shall continue respectively
" in the said office of aldermen of the burgh aforesaid, hereafter for
" ever, may and shall be, and every of them, may and shall be a jus-
" tice and justices of us, our heirs and successors, to conserve and keep
" and caused to be conserved and kept, the peace of us, our heirs and
" successors, within the burgh and town aforesaid, incorporated as is
" aforesaid, and the limits and precincts thereof, and to keep and
" cause to be kept, all the statutes, ordinances, and institutes made
" for the good of our peace, and the government of the people of us,
" our heirs and successors, in all their articles, in the burgh aforesaid,
" the liberties and precincts thereof, by the justices of the peace of us,
" our heirs and successors, to be done according to the force, form,
" and effect of the same, and to chastise and punish all those whom,
" against the form of the said ordinances and statutes, or any of them,
" in the burgh aforesaid, the liberties and precincts thereof, they shall
" find offending as according to the form of the said ordinances and
" statutes, shall be to be done: and to cause all them to come before
" them, who shall threaten any of the people of us, our heirs and suc-
" cessors, concerning their bodies, or the burning of their houses, or
" find sufficient security of the peace, and their good behaviour
" towards us, and the people of us, our heirs and successors; and if
" such security they shall refuse, then to cause them to be safely kept
" in the prison of us, our heirs and successors, within the burgh afore-
" said, until such security they shall find.

" And besides, that the aforesaid justices, by these presents nomi-
" nated and constituted, or any three or more of them (of whom we
" will that any two, the mayor, recorder, sub-steward and deputy of
" the mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, be two: and
" of those two we will that the said mayor, or deputy mayor of the
" burgh aforesaid, for the time being, be one) from henceforth here-
" after for ever, shall be justices of us, our heirs and successors, to en-
" quire, by the oath of good and lawful men of the burgh aforesaid,
" the liberties and precincts thereof, by whom the truth of the matter
" may be better known, of all, and all manner of felonies, trespasses,
" forestallings, regratings, extortions, and other misdeeds, within the
" burgh and town aforesaid, the limits and precincts thereof, as well
" upon the haven and waters, as upon the land, within the burgh, town,
" and liberties and precincts aforesaid, by whomsoever, and in what
" manner soever done or perpetrated, and which there from this time
" shall happen to be done: and also of all and singular other deeds
" and things within the burgh and town aforesaid, the liberties and
" precincts thereof, after what manner soever done, attempted or per-
" petrated, or which shall hereafter happen there to be done, attempted,
" or perpetrated; and also to enquire, hear, and determine, all and
" all manner of felonies, trespasses and misdeeds whatsoever, and all

" matters, plaints, defaults, causes and other things whatsoever, within " the burgh aforesaid, the liberties and precincts thereof, heretofore " or hereafter done, attempted, committed, arising or happening, as " fully freely and wholly, as the keepers of the peace of us, our " heirs and successors, to conserve the peace in any county of our " kingdom of *England;* and also to hear and determine diverse felo- " nies, trespasses and other misdeeds, in any county of *England* per- " petrated: of such felonies, trespasses, and misdeeds, and other the " premises, in any county of the kingdom of *England* of us, our heirs " and successors, by virtue of the ordinances and statutes before these " times made, or assigned, or to be made or assigned, according to the " force, form and effect of the letters patent of us, or our predecessors, " to them thereof made and to be made, it ought, useth, and shall be " due to enquire, and to discuss and determine, all and singular other " the premises whatsoever, within the burgh, town, limits and precincts " aforesaid, done, attempted, or perpetrated, or from henceforth to be " done, attempted, or perpetrated, which, by such keepers of the peace " of us, our heirs and successors, assigned or to be assigned; to hear " and determine such felonies, trespasses, and misdeeds, in any county " aforesaid, by virtue of the ordinances, and statutes aforesaid, and " our letters patent aforesaid, ought and use, and shall be due to be " discussed, and determined, by the said justices by these presents " constituted, and the justices of the burgh aforesaid, for the time " being, or any two of them, as is aforesaid, shall be heard and deter- " mined, according to the law and custom of our kingdom of *England,* " and the form of the ordinances and statutes aforesaid.

" And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and " successors, do grant to the mayor, aldermen, burgesses and com- " monalty, of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, that the " aforesaid justices of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, or any " two or more of them (of whom we will that the mayor, or recorder, " or sub-steward, or deputy mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for the time " being be one) may and shall have full power and authority to con- " voke, hold, and adjourn from time to time, sessions of the peace " within the burgh aforesaid.

" And further we will, and bv these presents, for us, our heirs and " succesors, do charge and command, that all writs, precepts, and " other warrants, for the premises aforesaid, and every of them, to be " made, shall be directed to the ministers of the burgh aforesaid, and " by them may be executed without any writ, precept, or warrant from " the sheriff, coroner of our county of *Norfolk,* or our county of *Suf- " folk,* or either of them therefore in any wise to be directed.

" And also we will and command, that the keepers of the peace of " us, our heirs and successors, and such justices of us, our heirs and " successors, assigned, or to be assigned to hear, and determine such " felonies, trespasses, and misdeeds, in the county of *Norfolk,* or *Suf- " folk* aforesaid, done or perpetrated, to be done, or to be perpetrated, " within the town or burgh of *Little Jernemouth,* otherwise *Yarmouth,* " the liberties and precincts thereof, to do any thing, which to the " keepers of the peace, or such justices there doth belong, shall not " enter, nor any of them shall enter, nor in any wise intermeddle, nor " any of them intermeddle.

" And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and

" successors, do confirm and constitute, all and singular the modern " officers, and ministers of the burgh aforesaid, in their respective " offices (the aforesaid late bailiffs and justices of our peace excepted) " to be continued in the same offices, according to the use and custom of the burgh aforesaid, and in as ample manner and form, as if " they in these presents, by their respective proper names, had been " nominated, constituted and confirmed,

" And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and " successors, do grant to the aforesaid mayor, aldermen, burgesses " and commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, that " it shall and may be lawful for the mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for " the time being, or in case of absence, or sickness of the said mayor, " it may and shall be lawful for the deputy mayor of the burgh " aforesaid, to summon and call together, the aldermen and common-" council men of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, in the " *Guild-hall*, or the *Tollhouse-hall*, or other place convenient within " the burgh aforesaid, as in times past, within the said burgh it has " been used; which said mayor, or the deputy mayor, aldermen and " common-council men of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, or " the major part of them so assembled and gathered together (of " whom we will, that the mayor, or deputy mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, be one) may and shall be for ever, the " common-council of the burgh aforesaid, and may and shall have " so many, so great, such, all, and the very like liberties, rights, jurisdictions, powers, authorities and privileges, as the common-" council of the burgh aforesaid heretofore ever, in any manner, " lawfully have had, exercised, or enjoyed, or could or ought to have, " enjoy, or exercise, as well as to constitute, ordain, make, and establish laws, statutes, constitutions and ordinances, as otherwise, or " in any manner whatsoever.

" We will also, that the aforesaid *Benjamin Engle*, above in these " presents nominated to be the first and modern mayor of the burgh " aforesaid, before he be admitted to execute the office of mayor, " and trust of a justice of the peace of the burgh aforesaid, shall take " a corporal oath, to execute that office, in and by all things well " and faithfully; also the oath by the laws and statutes of this our " Kingdom of *England*, by justices of the peace required to be taken " before the aforesaid *Benjamin England*, *Peter Caulier*, *Samuel* " *Fuller*, *Nathaniel Symonds*, *Thomas Godfrey*, *Anthony Ellys* senior, " and *Gabriel Ward*, or any two or more of them, to which said persons, or any two or more of them, we do give and grant full power " and authority, by these presents, of giving and administering, such " oaths to the aforesaid *Benjamin Engle*, without any other warrant, " from us, our heirs or successors, in that behalf to be procured or " obtained.

" And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and " successors, do grant to the aforesaid mayor, aldermen, burgesses " and commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, that " it may and shall be lawful for the mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for " the time being, at his pleasure to elect, make and constitute, from " time to time, one of the aldermen, then being a justice for the peace " within the burgh aforesaid, to be and remain a deputy of the said " mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, which deputy

" may and shall have full power and authority, to summon a common-council of the burgh aforesaid, from time to time, also to do " and execute all and singular other things, which to the office of " the mayor of the burgh aforesaid, do, or ought to belong, during " the absence or sickness of the mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for the " time being, as fully, freely, and wholly, as the mayor of the burgh " aforesaid, if he were present, may and can do and execute.

" Provided always, and we will that the said deputy mayor of the " burgh aforesaid, shall take a corporal oath before the mayor of the " burgh aforesaid, for the time being, well and faithfully to execute " the office aforesaid, before he intermeddle in the office of deputy " mayor of the burgh aforesaid, and so often as the case shall so happen; to which said mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for the time " being, we do, by these presents, give and grant full power and authority of giving and administering such oaths.

" We will also, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do command and ordain to all and singular the persons aforesaid, who before in these presents, are nominated and constituted " justices of the peace of the burgh aforesaid, before they, or any of " them be admitted to execute the trust of a justice of the peace " within the burgh aforesaid, shall take and every of them shall take " their corporal oaths in that behalf by the laws of the statutes of this " our Kingdom of *England* provided, required to be taken by justices " of the peace, before the aforesaid *Benjamin Engle*, by these presents constituted mayor of the burgh aforesaid, or his deputy " mayor; to which said *Benjamin Engle*, or his deputy mayor, for " the time being, we do give and grant, by these presents, full power " and authority of requiring, giving, and administering such oaths to " the justices aforesaid.

" And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and " successors, do command and ordain, that the aforesaid *Francis* " *Long*, above in these presents nominated and constituted sub-steward in the burgh aforesaid, also every sub-steward of the burgh " aforesaid hereafter to be elected, also every mayor of the burgh " aforesaid hereafter to be elected, before they, or either of them be " admitted to the execution of their offices respectively, shall respectively take their corporal oaths upon the holy Evangelists of God, " respectively to execute their offices aforesaid, before the justices of " the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, or any two or more of them, " (of whom we will that the mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for the " time being, if he shall be living, and present in the burgh aforesaid, " be one) to which said justices, or any two of them, as is aforesaid, " we do, for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant, by these " presents, full power and authority of giving and administering such " oaths.

" And furthermore, that all and singular other officers and ministers of the burgh aforesaid, hereafter to be elected, before they, or " any of them be respectively admitted to the execution of their offices, shall take, and every of them shall take their corporal oaths, " upon the holy Evangelists of God, well and faithfully to execute " their offices respectively, before the mayor and justices of the burgh " aforesaid, for the time being, or any two of them, to which mayor " and justices, or any two of them, as is aforesaid, we do, for us, our "heirs and successors, give and grant, by these presents, full power "and authority of giving and administering such oaths to all future "officers and ministers of the burgh aforesaid, as is aforesaid.

"And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and "successors, do grant that it may and shall be lawful for every mayor "of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being, to elect and take to him- "self, from time to time, one officer, who shall be, and shall be called "*Ensifer*, in *English*, the *Sword-bearer*, of the burgh aforesaid, which "said office called the sword-bearer, one sword in a scabbard every "where within the burgh aforesaid, the liberties and precincts thereof, "before the mayor of the burgh aforesaid, or his deputy for the time "being, shall carry and bear, and may and can carry and bear, and "shall continue in his office, aforesaid, during the good pleasure of "the mayor of the burgh aforesaid, for the time being.

"Moreover, we have given and granted, confirmed and ratified, "and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give, "grant, confirm and ratify, to the aforesaid mayor, aldermen, bur- "gesses and commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, "all and singular so many, so great, such, the same, such like, and "the very like courts of record, and other courts, jurisdictions, lands, "tenements, messuages, escheats, goods and chattels, *deodands*, *trea- "sure-trove*, wrecks of the sea, *flotson*, *jetson*, *legan*, liberties privileges, "franchises, quittances, powers, authorities, immunities, customs, "constitutions, court-leets, *views of frank pledge*, fines, issues, amer- "ciaments, recognizances, customs, *murage*, *tronage*, measurage, "groundage, *saccage*, anchorage, pierage, keyage, pilotage, *driage*, bal- "lastage, profits, commodities, emoluments, forfeitures, fairs, markets, "exemptions, rights and liberties, by land, sea, ports, and fresh rivers, "approvements, goods, chattels, things, hereditaments, reversions, "remainders, interests, and demands, whatsoever, as and which the "bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty of the burgh afore- "said, lately lawfully had, held, used, and enjoyed, or which any of "them, or their predecessors, by whatsoever name or names, or by "whatsoever incorporation, or by the pretext of what incorporation "soever, before this time, have lawfully had, used, or enjoyed, or "ought to have, hold, use, or enjoy, by reason or pretext of any "charters, or letters patent, by any of our progenitors or ancestors, "late Kings or Queens of *England*, by what lawful means soever, "before this time granted, made, or confirmed, or by what other "lawful means, right, title, use, custom, or prescription soever, here- "tofore used, had, or accustomed, and which, in or by these presents, "are not altered or changed, to have, hold and enjoy, to the aforesaid "mayor, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, "and their successors for ever.

"Wherefore we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and "successors, firmly enjoining, do command that the mayor, alder- "men, burgesses and commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, and their "successors, may have, hold, use, and enjoy, and may and can be "able to have, hold, use, and enjoy, for ever, all the liberties, autho- "rities, jurisdictions, franchises, exemptions, and quittances aforesaid, "and all and singular the premises, by these presents, as is aforesaid, "granted or confirmed, or mentioned, to be granted or confirmed, "according to the tenor and effect of these our letters patent, without

" occasion or impediment of us, our heirs and successors, the justices, " sheriffs, escheators, or other the bailiffs or ministers of us, our heirs, " or successors, whomsoever, willing that the same mayor, aldermen, " burgesses and commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, or any of them, " by reason of the premises, or any of them, by us, our heirs and suc- " cessors, the justices, sheriffs, or other the bailiffs or ministers of us, " our heirs or successors, whomsoever, may not be thereof occasioned, " molested, grieved, or in any wise disturbed.

" Lastly we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and suc- " cessors, do grant to the aforesaid mayor, aldermen, burgesses and " commonalty of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, that these " our letters patent, and all and singular things in the same contained, " from time to time, may and shall be good, sufficient valid, and " effectual in law, according, to the true intent of the same in all " things, and shall be most beneficially and liberally expounded and " construed by all things, for the greatest commodity, profit, and " advantage of the said mayar, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty " of the burgh aforesaid, and their successors, notwithstanding in the " not nominating, or not certainly or rightly nominating the afore- " said premises, or any parcel thereof, in their proper natures, kinds, " species, quantities, or qualities, and notwithstanding, in the not re- " citing, or not rightly fully, or certeinly reciting the charters and let- " ters patent aforementioned, of our ancestors or progenitors, late " kings or queens of *England*, or in the not nominating, or not truly " or badly nominating the several dates of the same several charters " and letters patent, or the several articles or clauses in the same, or " in any of them, contained; and notwithstanding in the not nomi- " nating or not reciting any other charters or letters patent of our " ancestors, late kings or queens of *England*, granted to the afore- " said late bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty of the burgh " aforesaid, or in the not nominating, or not truly or certainly nomi- " nating the name or names of the body politic, and incorporation ot " the town and burgh aforesaid, or either of them; and notwith- " standing, in the not nominating, or not confirming the modern " officers, or ministers of the burgh aforesaid, or any of them, by their " respective proper names or sirnames; or by any other defect, in- " certitude, or other imperfection, in these presents, or any other " thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, notwithstanding.

" In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made " patent. Witness Myself, at *Westminster*, the eleventh day of " *March*, in the second year of our reign.

" By writ of privy seal.

" COCKS."

" *The fine of our Lady the queen, in her hanaper to be paid, is taxed* " *at ten marks sterling.*

" N. WRIGHT, C. S,"

By this charter, as we have before observed, the town received its present form of government, the expenses in procuring which, amounted to four hundred and twelve pounds nine shillings and ten-pence.

We shall conclude this chapter with an authentic list of the bailiffs and mayors of *Yarmouth*, from the 53d of *Henry* III. (1269) to the present year, 1775.

A LIST OF BAILIFFS AND MAYORS OF YARMOUTH.

REIGN OF HENRY III.

A.D.	A.R.	
1269	53	Thomas de Horseye. Oliver Wyth, Thomas Thurkyld, Will. de la Mawe
1270	54	Roger Talebot, William Alleyn, Robert Thurkyld, Richard Randolf
1271	55	William Gerbergh, John de Goseford, Henry Alleyn, John Beneyt
1272	56	Iidem.

EDWARD I.

1273	1	John Beneyt, John Brumnan, Richard Randolf, William de Acle
1274	2	Iidem.
1275	3	William de la Mawe, William Aleyn, John Beneyt, John Goseford
1276	4	Rob. Vyth, Wil. Gerbergh, *clerk*, Richard de Beverle, Nich. Monesle
1277	5	William de la Mawe, John Beneyt, John de Goseford—*three only!*
1278	6	Iidem
1279	7	Iidem
1280	8	John Beneyt, Nicholas de Monesle, William de Acle, Alexander Fastolf
1281	9	William de la Mawe, John Beneyt, Wil. Gerbergh, *clerk*, Will. Fastolf
1282	10	Idem,——Henry Randolf, John Fastolf, William Gerbergh, *clerk*,
1283	11	Idem, —— William Gerbergh, John Fastolf, John Gerbergh
1284	12	Nicholas de Monesle, Wil. de Drayton, John Wyth, Richard de Drayton
1285	13	Alexander Fastolf, John Wyth, Henry Randolf, Stephen de Ho
1286	14	— — — — —
1287	15	— — — — —
1288	16	William Gerbergh, John Wyth, Alexander Fastolf, Henry de la Mawe
1289	17	Alex. Fastolf, Richard de Beverle, John de Fordele, Henry de Drayton
1290	18	William de Drayton, John Wyth, John Fastolf, Richard Randolf
1291	19	Richard de Monesle, Alex. Fastolf, John de Fordele, Thomas Fastolf
1292	20	John Wyth, John Fastolf, John Gerberge, William de la Mawe
1293	21	Alex. Fastolf, Henry de Drayton, John de Fordele, Henry de la Mawe
1294	22	John Wyth, Thomas Clericus, Nicholas le Peter, William de Goseford
1295	23	Tho. Fastolf, Eustace Batalle, Laurence de Monesle, Wil. de Carleton
1296	24	Alex. Fastolf, John de Fordele, William de la Mawe, Will. Science
1297	25	Robert Wyth, John Fastolf, John Rose, Henry de Drayton
1298	26	John Wyth, Thomas Fastolf, John Alleyn, John de Fordele
1299	27	Henry Rose, Hen. de Somerleton, *clerk*, Step. de Goseford, N. Ashman
1300	28	John Wyth, Henry de Drayton, Oliver de la Mawe, Robert de Fordele
1301	29	Henry Rose, John de Fordele, Richard Randolf, Eustace Batalle
1302	30	Idem —— William Fastolf, John Fastolf, senr. Robert de Beverle
1303	31	William de la Mawe, Eustace Batalle, Nich. le Potter, Richard Fastolf
1304	32	John Fastolf, senr. Richard Randolf, John de Fordele, William Science
1305	33	Henry Rose, William Fastolf, Thomas Fastolf, Roger Gavel
1306	34	Idem —— Henry de Drayton, William de Goseford, Rob. de Fordele

EDWARD II.

1307	1	H. Rose, R. Randolf, jun Rob. de Fordele (or Rob. Elys de Fordele) Nicholas Ashman
1308	2	John Fastolf, jun. John de Fordele, Eustace Batalle, Thomas Fastolf
1309	3	Henry Rose, Henry de Drayton, Robert de Drayton, Roger Gravel
1310	4	Richard Randolf, Richard Fastolf, Will. le Potter, Roger de Thurnton
1311	5	Eustace Batalle, Oliver de la Mawe, Seman de la Sond, Wil. de Monesle
1312	6	Robert de Fordele, R. Randolf, Rog. de Thurnton, John de Perebrown
1313	7	Idem —— Oliver de la Mawe, John Perebrown, Simon de Dighton
1314	8	Will. de la Mawe, Rog. de Thurnton, Jeff. de Drayton, Mat. de Redeham
1315	9	Rob. de Fordele, Richard Randolf, Robert de Drayton, Seman atte Sond
1316	10	Robert de Fordele, William Thurkeld, Farman Alberd, Robert Ashman
1317	11	Idem, —— Roger de Thurnton, John Perebrown, Alex. Fastolf
1318	12	Henry Rose, William de la Mawe, Roger de Gavel, John de Acle

A.D.	A.R.	
1319	13	Rog. de Gavel, John Perebrown, Barth. de Thorp, Anselem de Fordele
1320	14	Iidem
1321	15	Robert de Drayton, John Perebrown, Step. de Catfield Wil. de Lincoln
1322	16	Rob. de Fordele, Jeff. de Drayton, Rob. Ashman, Rob. de Gimingham
1323	17	Henry Rose, Roger de Gavel, Roger de Drayton, Anselm de Fordele
1324	18	John Perebrown, Barth. de Thorp, Alex. Fastolf, Robert Ashman
1325	19	Idem, ——— Edmund Gerberge, John de Acle, Farman Alberd
1326	20	Rob. de Drayton, John Perebrown, Anselm de Fordele, Walt. atte Sond

Edward III.

1327	1	Barth. de Thorp, John de Acle, Walter atte Sond, Robert Ashman
1328	2	John Perebrown, Rob. de Drayton, Step. de Catfield, Rob. de Fordele
1329	3	Jeff. de Drayton, Steph. de Catfield, Barth. de Thorp, Walter atte Sond
1330	4	Robert de Drayton, John Perebrown, Alex. Fastolf, Rob. de Fordele
1331	5	John Perebrown, Richard Fastolf, Walter atte Sond, John Chyld
1332	6	Idem, ——— Alexander Fastolf, Robert Elys, Thomas de Drayton
1333	7	Barth. de Thorp, Anselm de Fordele, Wil. de Monesle, Hen. Randolf
1334	8	John Perebrown, Richard Fastolf, Thomas de Drayton, Robert Elys
1335	9	Alexander Fastolf, Thomas de Draytou, Walter atte Sond, John Elys
1336	10	Jeffrey de Stalham, Nicholas Fastolf, Tho. de Drayton, Barth. de Thorp
1337	11	Walter atte Sond, Anselm de Fordele, Robert de St. Botolph, Rich. de Wymondham
1338	12	Barth. de Thorp, Walt. atte Sond, Richard de Beketon, Wil. de Mott
1339	13	John Perebrown, Alex. Fastolf, Thomas de Drayton, Steph. de Catfield
1340	14	Thomas de Drayton, Barth. de Thorp, Jeffrey de Stalham, Jeffrey Trote
1341	15	Barth. de Thorp, Edmund Gerberge, Richard Latoner, Peter Cressy
1342	16	Iidem
1343	17	Iidem
1344	18	Richard de Beketon, Edm. Gerberge, Richard Latoner, R. de Broxton
1345	19	Jeffrey de Stalham, William Motte, Jeffrey Elys, Richard de Walsham
1346	20	R. de Beketon, Rog. de Broxton, Richard Latoner, R. de Wymondham
1347	21	Jeff. Elys, Jeff. de Stalham, Richard de Wramplyngham, John le Neve
1348	22	Richard de Beketon Robert Ashman, Simon de Halle, Jeff. de Fordele
1349	23	Idem ——— Rog. de Broxton, Jeffrey de Fordele, Thomas Cobald
1350	24	Idem ——— Jeffrey Elys, William Oxney, John Lawes
1351	25	Peter Cressy, Alexander de Beverle, Wm. de Fordele, John Kilham
1352	26	Jeff. Elys, Peter Cressy, Jeff. de Drayton, Jeffrey de Fordele
1253	27	Alexander de Beverle, Tho. Cobald, Step. de Stalham, John de Thorp
1354	28	Hugh Fastolf, William atte Mawe, John de Wytton, John Cok
1355	29	Tho. de Drayton, Peter Cressy, William atte Mawe, Step. de Stalham
1356	30	Iidem
1357	31	Peter Cressy, Jeffrey de Fordele, Steph. de Stalham, Robert Elys
1358	32	Alex. de Beverle, John de Drayton, John de Thorp, John de Kilham
1359	33	Peter Cressy, Jeffrey de Fordele, William Elys, John de Halle
1360	34	Hugh Fastolf, Stephen de Stalham, Robert Elys, Peter atte Fen
1361	35	Idem —— Idem —— Idem, ——— William de Halle.
1362	36	Alex de Beverle, John de Halle, John de Halle, John de Beverle, John de Riston
1363	37	Hugh Fastolf, John de Belaugh, Simon atte Gappe, Reginald Lawes
1364	38	— — — — — —
1365	39	William Elys, John de Beverle, William Faderman, John de Reppes
1366	40	Hugh Fastolf, Rob. Elys, William de Halle, Edmund Oudolf
1367	41	Idem, ——— Alexander de Beverle, John Wykes, John de Stalham
1368	42	John de Beverle, Will. atte Gappe, ohn de Ristou John atte Fen
1369	43	Simon atte Gappe, John de Reppes, Edmund Sylke, Warin Lucas
1370	44	Alexander de Beverle, John de Halle, John de Stalham, Richard Spicer
1371	45	John de Beverle, Barth. Noggan, Regd. Lawes, Simon de Wroxham
1372	46	Idem, ——— William Elys, John de Drayton, John de Reppes
1373	47	Hugh Fastolf, Simon atte Gappe, John de Stalham, John atte Fen
1374	48	Hugh Fastolf, William Elys, John Reppes, Edmund Oudolf
1375	49	Idem, ——— Idem, —— John de Beverle, John de Reppes
1376	50	William atte Gappe, Roger de Drayton, William Oxneye, John de Halle

Richard II.

A.D.	A.R.	
1377	1	Simon atte Gappe, John atte Fen, John Elys, Nicholas de Drayton
1378	2	William Elys, William Oxneye, Robert atte Gappe, William de Stalham
1379	3	Idem, ——— Barth. Noggan, Roger de Drayton, Edmund Oudolf
1380	4	Barth. Noggan, John de Reppes, Nicholas de Drayton, Peter Beneyt
1381	5	John de Beverle, John Elys, William Oxneye, Robert atte Gappe
1382	6	William atte Gappe, Edm. Oudolf, Will. de Stalham, John de Rollesby
1383	7	John Elys, William de Oxneye, Nicholas Wildgoose, Hugh atte Fen
1384	8	John de Beverle, Roger de Drayton, Alexander Fastolf, John Hakon
1385	9	Nicholas de Drayton, Warin Lucas, Ralph Ramseye, Adam Hayson
1386	10	William atte Gappe, Edmund Oudolf, Richard Elys, Edmund Bie
1387	11	John Elys, William Oxneye, Robert Howlyn, John de Martham
1388	12	John de Beverle, Robert atte Gappe, Barth. de Drayton
1389	13	Ralph Ramseye, Roger Drayton, Hugh atte Fen, Thomas Marche
1390	14	William atte Gappe, Alexander Fastolf, Nicholas de Drayton, John Hakon
1391	15	John Elys, William de Oxneye, Barth. Elys, Robert Howlyn
1392	16	John de Beverle, John Elys, jun. John Hughesson, William Eccles
1393	17	Ralph Ramseye, John de Beketon, Hugh atte Fen, Barth. de Drayton
1394	18	Thomas Marche, John atte Gappe, William Savage, Edmund Wyth
1395	19	John Elys, sen. William Oxneye, John Hakon, Richard Claye
1396	20	Ralph Ramseye, Hugh atte Fen, Barth. Elys, Barth. de Drayton
1397	21	John Beketon, William Oxneye, Thomas Marche, Thomas Halle
1398	22	Ralph Ramseye, Hugh atte Fen, John atte Gappe, Richard Claye.

Henry IV.

1399	1	John Elys, William Oxneye, Barth. de Drayton, Robert atte Fen
1400	2	Hugh atte Fen, John Hughesson, Edmund Wyth, Thomas Carter
1401	3	William Oxneye, John Beketon, Richard Claye, Roger Adams
1402	4	Hugh atte Fenne, John atte Gappe, Barth. Elys, William Savage
1403	5	John Beketon, William Oxneye, Richard Claye, Alexander atte Gappe
1404	6	John atte Gappe, John Hughson, William Savage, Thomas White
1405	7	Hugh atte Fen, William Oxneye, Barth. Elys, Barth. de Drayton
1406	8	John atte Gappe, Richard Claye, Jeffrey Pampyng, Henry Rafman
1407	9	Hugh atte Fen, John Hughson, Thomas Redberd, John Spitlyng
1408	10	William Oxneye, Barth. Elys, Robert Elys, Thomas Glaveyn
1409	11	Henry Rafman, Edmund Wyth, Alexander atte Gappe, Ralph Leffyn
1410	12	John Hughson, Jeffrey Pampyng, John Freeman, Thomas Conehithe
1411	13	Richard Claye, Thomas White, Nicholas Cates, John Cranelee
1412	14	William Oxneye, jun. Robert Elys, Thomas Clabeyn, John Soterton

Henry V.

1413	1	Jeffrey Pampyng, Robert Elys, jun. Thomas Conehithe, Will. Colkirke
1414	2	Barth. Elys, Richard Claye, Peter Savage, John Fen
1415	3	Edmund Wyth, Thomas White, Ralph Leffyng, Henry Spitlyng
1416	4	Robert Elys, jun. John Spitlyng, Thomas Conehithe, Barth. Oxneye
1417	5	Barth. Elys, John Fenn, John Hastyng, John Soterton
1418	6	Thomas Dengayne, Jeffrey Pampyng, Thomas White, Richard Elys
1419	7	Alexander atte Gappe, John Spitlyng, Thomas Conehithe, Robert Cupper
1420	8	John Leveryth, John Hastyng, John Snelling, Thomas Eyr
1421	9	Bartholomew Elys, John Cranelee, Roger Hoddes, Ralph Wevan

Henry VI.

1422	1	Robert Elys, William Oxneye, Robert Cupper, William atte Fen
1423	2	Richard Elys, Thomas Conehithe, Thomas White, William atte Gappe
1424	3	Thomas Dengayne, Esq. John Hastyng, John Spitlyng, John Pynne
1425	4	Robert Cupper, Roger Hoddes, Thomas Eyr, Richard Flicke

The annual Election of four Bailiffs ends here.

A.D.	A.R.	
1426	5	Robert Elys, William Oxneye
1427	6	Richard Elys, John Manning
1428	7	Thomas Dengayne, Thomas White
1429	8	Robert Elys, Thomas Eyr
1430	9	Richard Elys, John Pynne
1431	10	Idem.
1432	11	Robert Elys, Thomas atte Fenn
1433	12	Idem —— John Hastyng
1434	13	Robert Hoddes, John Philip
1435	14	John Widwell, John Chapman
1436	15	John Pynne, John Phelysson
1437	16	Robert Elys, Thomas Humphrey
1438	17	William atte Gappe, Thomas Martyn
1439	18	Robert Pynne, John Auncel
1440	19	Thomas Fenn, Simon Folsham
1441	20	Roger Hoddes, Thomas Hall
1442	21	Robert Elys, John Chapman
1443	22	John Pynne, Peter Dowe
1444	23	Ralph Lampet, William atte Gappe
1445	24	Haman Pulham, John Auncel
1446	25	Robert Martyn, Simon Folsham
1447	26	Thomas Fenn, Robert Pynne
1448	27	Thomas Hylls, John Swoll
1449	28	John Chapman, Peter Dowe
1450	29	Ralph Lampet, Haman Pulham
1451	30	Robert Pynne, Edmund Wydewell
1452	31	Thomas Martyn, John Westgate
1453	32	Thomas Fenn, John Alman
1454	33	Ralph Lampet, Hamon Pulham
1455	34	Peter Dowe, Thomas Kysse
1456	35	Edmund Wydewell, Alexander Brygate
1457	36	Thomas Fenn, John Pynne
1458	37	Robert Pynne, John Alman
1459	38	Hamon Pulham, John Codlyng
1460	39	William Julles, Thomas Thorp, Esqrs.

EDWARD IV.

1461	1	Ralph Lampet, Thomas Iryng
1462	2	Edmund Wydewell, Thomas Pond
1463	3	Idem, ——— John Peers
1464	4	Idem, John Pynne
1465	5	Haman Pulham, John Alman,
1466	6	John Russ, William Baldock
1467	7	John Peers, John Russe
1468	8	Edmund Wydewell, Robert Redhood
1469	9	Robert Basset, William Aldryche
1470	10	John Russe, Roger Crowmer
1471	11	Idem
1472	12	John Peers, Thomas Pond
1473	13	John Alman, John Mowe
1474	14	Edmund Wydewell, Thomas Thorysby

A.D.	A.R.	
1475	15	John Russe, William Aldryche
1476	16	Idem —— John Cofeld
1477	17	Idem —— and John Peers, Esq. elected on Cofeld's death.
1478	18	Edmund Thorysby, Thomas Gloys
1479	19	Robert Crowmer, Robert Mychell
1480	20	John Peers, John Frank
1481	21	Robert Crowmer, John Tanne
1482	22	Iidem —— Esqrs.

RICHARD III.

1483	1	Robert Crowmer, John Holme
1484	2	Robert Mychell, Robert Eston, Esqrs.

HENRY VII.

1485	1	John Russe, John Wagstaffe
1486	2	William Aldrych, William Watson
1487	3	John Peers, William Albon
1488	4	John Tanne, Robert Barrett
1489	5	Robert Crowmer, Robert Ashton
1490	6	Idem —— John Wagstaffe
1491	7	Christopher Moye, John Bedingham
1492	8	Thomas Bloys, John Borell
1493	9	William Albon, John Holme
1494	10	John Tanne, sen. William Patynson
1495	11	Robert Ashton, William Watson
1496	12	Robert Barett, sen. Robert Albon
1497	13	Robert Crowmer, John Eton
1498	14	John Bedyngham, Robert Tasburgh
1499	15	Christopher Moye, Edmund Cooper
1500	16	William Patenson, John Wacy
1501	17	Richard Hosteler, Henry Bemond
1502	18	Jeffrey Davy, John Lovegold
1503	19	John Borell, Robert Albon
1504	20	John Eton, Robert Tasburgh
1505	21	Edmund Cooper, Stephen Watson
1506	22	Thomas Banyard, William Aldrych
1507	23	Robert Byshop, John Doubleday
1508	24	John James, Henry Plumstead, Esqrs.

HENRY VIII.

1509	1	Henry Bemond, John Garton
1510	2	Thomas Ufforth, Richard Palmer
1511	3	Edmund Cooper, William Backton
1512	4	John Lavyle, Richard Byshop
1513	5	John Doubleday, Robert Edmunds
1514	6	Henry Ilberd, William Byshop
1515	7	Simon Oldryng, Thomas Betts
1516	8	John Palmer, William Smyth
1517	9	John Garton, Ralph Dene
1518	10	William Backton, William Shave

A.D.	A.R.	
1519	11	John Lovegold, Richard Byshop
1520	12	William Byshop, Robert Alysaunder
1521	13	John Lavyle, John Doubleday
1522	14	Henry Ilberd, Thomas Betts
1523	15	John Palmer, Thomas Garton
1524	16	John Ladde, Thomas Glaydon
1525	17	Simon Oldryng, William Wellys
1526	18	Ralph Denne, William Burgh
1527	19	William Byshop, William Shave
1528	20	Robert Alysaunder, Robert Peers
1529	21	Robert Tasburgh, John Kent
1530	22	John Lavyle, John Stevynson
1531	23	Samuel Richman, Henry Firmage
1532	24	Thomas Betts, Richard Firmage
1533	25	John Palmer, Richard Buck
1534	26	Philip Barnard, Miles Kene
1535	27	William Burgh, Richard Rotherham
1536	28	Ralph Denne, William Welles
1537	29	Henry Firmage, Thomas Echard
1538	30	William Shave, Ralph Ashley
1539	31	Simon Richman, William Byshop
1540	32	Thomas Betts, William Stylyard
1541	33	Christopher Heylett, Simon Moore
1542	34	Gilbert Gryce, William Denne
1543	35	John Lavyle, Richard Buck
1544	36	William Burgh, Thomas Echard
1545	37	Ralph Ashley, William Woolhouse
1546	38	Cornelius Bright, John Canon, Esqrs.

EDWARD VI.

1547	1	William Welles, John Crowe
1548	2	William Byshop, Simon Moore
1549	3	John Myllicent, Nicholas Fenn
1550	4	Thomas Betts, William Garton
1551	5	William Mahowe, Nicholas Firmage
1552	6	Christopher Heylott, John Echard, Esqrs.

QUEEN MARY.

1553	1	William Denne, Thomas Hunt
1554	2	Robert Eyre, John Crowe
1555	3	Thomas Gardiner, Robert Drawer
1556	4	Cornelius Bright, William Harbrown
1557	5	Richard Oldryng, Matthew Wytt
1558	6	Thomas Nicholson, Ralph Woolhouse, Esqrs.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1559	1	Thomas Garton, Allen Couldham
1560	2	William Garton, Edmund Moon
1561	3	Simon Moor, John Parfey

A.D.	A.R.	
1562	4	Anthony Loveday, John Gross
1563	5	Nicholas Fenn, Nicholas Kene
1564	6	Cornelius Bright, Augustine Peers
1565	7	John Echard, John Ladd
1566	8	Christopher Sylles, Benedt. Cubitt
1567	9	Ralph Woodhouse, Thomas Betts
1568	10	Thomas Garton, John Wakeman
1569	11	John Ufford, Amb. Bullward
1570	12	Edmund Baldrey, Thomas Smyth
1571	13	John Grosse, Thomas Smyth, sen.
1572	14	William Harebrown, Ralph Thompson
1573	15	John Bacon, George Meeke
1574	16	John Echard, John Harding
1575	17	John Gostling, William Lister
1576	18	Augustine Peers, Thomas Echard, and on the death of the latter, John Felton elected.
1577	19	John Wakeman, Thomas Damett
1578	20	Bened. Cubitt, John Couldham
1579	21	Ralph Woolhouse, John Gyles
1580	22	John Grosse, John Bradish
1581	23	Thomas Harris, John Harbottle
1582	24	John Bartlemews, John Thrower
1583	25	Christopher Dewe, Henry Stanton
1584	26	Roger Drury, William Musgrave
1585	27	John Felton, Jeffrey Ponyett
1586	28	John Wakeman, John Greenwood
1587	29	John Couldham, John Yonges
1588	30	Augustine Peers, Benedt. Cubitt
1589	31	James Johnson, John Wheeler
1590	32	Ralph Woolhouse, John Harris
1591	33	John Thrower, Gregory Goose
1592	34	Thomas Damett, Thomas Foster
1593	35	Roger Drury, Thomas Mortimer
1594	36	Henry Stanton, William Crowe
1595	37	John Bartlemews, William Yonges, and on the death of the latter, Jeffrey Ponyett elected.
1596	38	John Couldham, Henry Ebbotts
1597	39	John Yonges, Richard Moodyng
1598	40	John Wheeler, Thomas Buttolphe
1599	41	John Felton, Thomas Manfield
1600	42	John Thrower, Isaac Cooper
1601	43	Thomas Foster, John Bennett
1602	44	Thomas Damett, Thomas Cotty, Esqrs.

JAMES I.

1603	1	Henry Stanton, John Gyles
1604	2	Jeffrey Ponyett, William Graye
1605	3	Thomas Mortymer, William Younges
1606	4	William Crowe, John Crowland
1607	5	John Couldham, Gregory Goose
1608	6	Thomas Buttolph, Thomas Gyles

A.D.	A.R.	
1609	7	John Wheeler, Benjamin Cooper
1610	8	Isaac Cooper, Augustine Yonges
1611	9	Robert Scarth, Robert Robins
1612	10	John Greenwood, George Hardware
1613	11	John Geyes, Nicholas Bright
1614	12	Thomas Thompson, Titus Hardwarde
1615	13	John Echard, John Warren
1616	14	Edmund Grosse, Edmund Owner
1617	15	William Graye, Thomas Meadows
1618	16	Benjamin Cooper, Godfrey Wilgres
1619	17	Isaac Cooper, Nicholas Cuttinge
1620	18	Jeffrey Neve, Ezekias Harrys
1621	19	George Hardware, Robert Stevenson
1622	20	John Gyles, John Rowe
1623	21	Thomas Thompson, Leond. Holmes
1624	22	John Trendle, Thomas Johnson, Esqrs.

CHARLES I.

1625	1	Edmund Owner, Robert Norgate
1626	2	John Echard, Robert Sayer
1627	3	John Warren, Henry Davy
1628	4	Benjamin Cooper, William Buttolph
1629	5	Robert Norgate, Thomas Meadowe
1630	6	Nicholas Cuttinges, John Stephenson
1631	7	Ezekias Harris, Thomas Green
1632	8	Thomas Thompson, Gyles Call
1633	9	Godfrey Wilgres, Thomas Crane
1634	10	Edward Owner, Leond. Holmes
1635	11	Thomas Johnson, Robert Sayer
1636	12	John Warren, John Lucas
1637	13	Henry Davy, John Robins
1638	14	Thomas Medowe, Thomas Manthorpe
1639	15	Robert Norgate, Anthony Speck
1640	16	Thomas Green, Robert Wakeman
1641	17	John Carter, Robert Gower
1642	18	Gyles Call, John Symonds
1643	19	Thomas Crane, Robert Ferrier
1644	20	Thomas Johnson, Thomas Gooch
1645	21	John Rowe, Nicholas Cuttinge
1646	22	Edward Owner, Charles Gooch
1647	23	Thomas Manthorpe, Israel Ingram
1648	24	Thomas Medowe, William Lucas, Esqrs.

CHARLES II.

Including the time in which *Oliver Cromwell* was declared Protector of the Commonwealth

1649	1	Thomas Felstead, William Burton
1650	2	Jeffrey Ward, Augustine Thrower
1651	3	John Carter, George Spilman
1652	4	Robert Harmer, John Arnold

A.D.	A.R.	
1653	5	Nathaniel Ashby, Isaac Preston
1654	6	John Harmer, Christopher Steygold
1655	7	Robert Robins, John Albertson
1656	8	Thomas Gooch, Thomas Bendish
1657	9	George England, John Cooper
1658	10	Thomas Lucas, John Woodroffe
1659	11	William Burton, William Emperor
1660	12	Nicholas Cutting, James Symonds
1661	13	Jeffrey Ward, Abr. Castell, Esqrs. and on the former being degraded by act of parliament, Thomas Tilyard elected.
1662	14	Sir Thomas Medowe, Knt. Arth. Bacon
1663	15	John Hall, Richard Jermyn
1664	16	Thomas Pupplett, John Cubitt, and on the latter's death, Nath. Ashbye elected.
1665	17	Robert Mychelson, William Bateman
1666	18	Edmund Thaxter, Richard Huntingdon
1667	19	George England, Michael Tills
1668	20	John Woodroffe, Thomas Dunn
1669	21	John Rowe, Peter Caulier
1670	22	Henry Church, Mitchel Mew, Esqrs.
1671	23	Sir Thomas Medowe, Knt. Geo. Ward
1672	24	Abr. Castell, Samuel Fenn
1673	25	John Hall, Abr. Castell, Jun.
1674	26	Thomas Gooch, Thomas England
1675	27	Edmund Thaxter, Thomas Bradford
1676	28	Richard Huntington, Benjamin England
1677	29	John Woodroffe, Nicholas Cuttinge
1678	30	John Caulier, John Robins
1679	31	William Cosh, Samuel Fuller
1680	32	Jeffrey Ward, John Ferrier
1681	33	Mitchel Mew, Thomas Gooch, Esqrs.
1682	34	Sir Thomas Medowe, Knt. Nath. Symonds
1683	35	George Ward, Thomas Godfrey, Esqrs.

A Mayor, by charter, instead of *two Bailiffs.*

1684	36	Sir Thomas Medowe, Knight.

JAMES II.

MAYORS CONTINUED.

1685	1	Thomas Bradford
1686	2	Samuel Fenn
1687	3	Mitchel Mew
1688	4	John Albertson, Esqrs.

BAILIFFS AGAIN BY GENERAL PROCLAMATION

To November 8, 1688 George Ward, Thomas Godfrey, Esqrs. thence
To September 29, 1689 Benjamin England, John Gayford, Esqrs.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689	1	Thomas England, Gabriel Ward
1690	2	John Andrews, Anthony Ellys
1691	3	Richard Ferrier, Robert Bernard

A.D.	A.R.	
1692	4	John Robins, Thomas Lovell
1693	5	Nathaniel Symonds, Benjamin Engle
1694	6	Joseph Cotman, John Carlowe
1695	7	Anthony Elys, jun. George Spilman, jun.
1696	8	Thomas Godfrey, Richard Ferrier
1697	9	Benjamin England, Thomas Artis
1698	10	Samuel Fuller, John Spurgeon
1699	11	Anthony Elys, William Spooner
1700	12	Gabriel Ward, James Artis
1701	13	William Brown, Henry Barret, Esqrs.

QUEEN ANNE.

1702	1	Benjamin Engle, John Davison, Esqrs.

MAYORS AGAIN, BY CHARTER

Benjamin Engle, Esq. this year, to September 29.

1703	2	Benjamin England
1704	3	Joseph Cotman
1705	4	Anthony Elys, jun.
1706	5	Richard Ferrier
1707	6	Samuel Fuller.
1708	7	Anthony Elys
1709	8	William Browne
1710	9	James Artis
1711	10	Henry Borrett, and on his death, Sam. Wakeman
1712	11	John Spurgeon
1713	12	William Spooner, Esqrs.

GEORGE I.

1714	1	Andrew Bracey
1715	2	George England
1716	3	John Ireland
1717	4	Thomas le Grice
1718	5	Jonathan Pue
1719	6	Anthony Elys
1720	7	Richard Ferrier
1721	8	Christopher Brightin
1722	9	William Pacey
1723	10	John Pearson
1724	11	Richard Ferrier, jun.
1725	12	Henry Lombe
1726	13	Nath. Simonds, Esqrs.

GEORGE II.

1727	1	Samuel Artis
1728	2	George Ward
1729	3	Robert Ward
1730	4	John Bird
1731	5	Anthony Taylor
1732	6	Thomas Cooke
1733	7	William Brown
1734	8	Barry Love
1735	9	Samuel Wakeman
1736	10	John Parson
1737	11	Thomas Milles
1738	12	Thomas Horsley
1739	13	Thomas Ellys
1740	14	Christ. Bernard, and on his death, Geo. Ward
1741	15	William Harmer
1742	16	John Cotman
1743	17	Joseph Neech
1744	18	Wm. Browne, sen.
1745	19	Joseph Cotman
1746	20	Samuel Killett
1747	21	Thomas Martin
1748	22	William Browne
1749	23	Robert Abbon
1750	24	Robert Ferrier
1751	25	James Ward
1752	26	Christ. Taylor, & on his death, Giles Wakeman
1753	27	Wm. Butcher
1754	28	Richard Baker

A.D.	A.R.	
1755	29	John Cotman
1756	30	William Browne
1757	31	Joseph Cotman
1758	32	Giles Wakeman
1759	33	Joseph Cotman
1760	34	John Ramey, Esqrs.

GEORGE III.

1761	1	Thomas Martin
1762	2	John Barnby
1763	3	John Goslin Love
1764	4	Richard Moyse
1765	5	John Narfor
1766	6	William Fisher
1767	7	John Fisher
1768	8	Robert Lancaster
1769	9	Richard Baker
1770	10	Colman Manclarke
1771	11	Anthony Taylor
1772	12	Henry Gooch
1773	13	John Ramey
1774	14	James Fisher, Esqrs.

Of certain ancient Usages and Customs of the Burgh of Yarmouth, observed and kept by the Burgesses time immemorial.

These articles, extracted from the ancient records of the burgh, appear to be founded on the particular grants to, and privileges of the burgesses, who are strictly enjoined to as inviolable an observance of them, in every respect, as of any of the articles of their charters, without connivance or partiality to any person whatsoever.

ARTICLE I.

Deeds enrolled in the court-roll of the burgh, to be valid, the same as if enrolled in any of the king's courts at Westminster.

" That every deed made and sealed for the conveyance and assurance of any houses, lands, or tenements lying with that burgh, by al and every person or persons having right and lawful interest to convey and assure the same, being of the full age of twenty-one years, with state and seisin executed by force thereof, and every bargain by indenture, with state and seisin so executed, the which shall afterwards be acknowledged by the parties, donors, or feoffors, before the bailiffs of the said burgh, for the time being, or before one of them, and this matter of acknowledgment shall appear of record, to be enrolled in the court roll of the said burgh, either with recital of such knowledge, made before one or both bailiffs, that every such deed and indenture so acknowledged and enrolled, shall be a good and perfect assurance in law, to the use expressed therein, and as strong and effectual in the donees and feoffees, as if the same had been done by deed acknowledged and enrolled in any of the king's courts at *Westminster*.

" And although the same deed or indenture be not afterwards extant, to be shewed forth, but be either burnt or lost, yet nevertheless the record of the said deed or indenture, in the said court-rolls, shall be accepted, and taken as good and perfect assurance in law, to the donees and feoffees, and their heirs, to the uses therein mentioned against the donor or feoffor, and their heirs, by the custom of the said burgh, for ever. And the use of the deed or indenture enrolled, shall be preferred before that which is not enrolled."

II.

Examination of married women before one or both bailiffs, upon transferring their right.

"That every woman covert, having an estate of inheritance, or interest, for term of life, or in fee simple, either in her own right alone, or jointly with her husband, or with any other person or persons, in or to any houses, lands, or tenements, being within the burgh aforesaid, who shall pass a deed thereof, with her said husband, unto any manner of person or persons whatsoever, either with livery and seisin thereupon executed, or without livery and seisin; if that afterward the said woman covert, with her husband, shall come before the bailiffs of the said burgh, for the time being, or before one of them, and shall acknowledge the same to be their deed. And the said woman covert thereupon, being solely examined by the said bailiffs, or one of them, and that this matter of knowledge and examination taken, shall appear of record, to be enrolled in the court-rolls of the said burgh, either with recital of such knowledge and examination to have been taken before one bailiff or before both bailiffs, then by the custom of this burgh, if the husband and wife be of full age, the said record and enrollment shall be a good and perfect assurance in the law, for the parties, donees, and feoffees, and their heirs, to the uses expressed in the said deed and enrollment for ever. And that as well the said woman covert and her heirs; as her said husband and his heirs, shall from henceforth, by force of the said record and enrollment, be utterly excluded and debarred of all manner of interest, right, and title, of in and to the said lands, houses and tenements, and every parcel of them, by custom of the burgh, for ever. And this custom has always been used in the nature of a fine at common law."

III.

Releases enrolled debar the releasor.

"That every release of houses or tenements, being within that burgh, made by every person or persons being men or women unmarried, and being of full age, acknowledged and enrolled in such manner, and form as is above declared, shall be of the same force and effet in law, for debarring the right and title of the releasors and of their heirs, as the said deed enrolled, and the record thereof, by custom of the burgh, for ever."

IV.

A woman's release of dower &c. enrolled, debars her for ever.

"Every woman covert, having only her title of dower in any houses, lands, or tenements, within the said burgh, who shall come with her husband, in his lifetime, before the bailiffs of the said burgh or, before one of them, and shall make her release of in and to the said houses, lands, or tenements, either by writing sealed, or without writing, so as the same release, solely examined, before the bailiffs, for the time being, or before one of them; and that this matter and act shall afterwards be enrolled in the court-rolls of the said burgh; then this said woman shall from henceforth be utterly excluded and debarred by the said record, to have her said title of dower therein for ever. Yea, although at the time of such examination taken, she be not of the age of 21 years, by the ancient custom of this burgh.

"And Moreover the custom is, that if a woman, being a widow, only for her title of dower, shall in her widowhood come before the bailiffs, for the time being, or before one of them, and shall make her release of any lands or tenements within the said burgh, wherein she claimeth only by force of her dower, and this act of hers being enrolled of record in the court-rolls of the said burgh, although at the time of her making her release, as aforesaid, she be not of the age of 21 years, yet in this case, for her said dower, she shall be utterly excluded and debarred from all interest and title to be claimed for ever, by force of the said record and enrollment."

V.

A wife to have her thirds, enfeoffed in houses, &c. by her husband, if not released.

"By the custom of this burgh, although the wife before her marriage be enfeoffed in any houses, lands, or tenements, by the husband, or that after the marriage between them, the husband doth purchase any houses, lands, or tenements, and cause the same to be assured to him and his wife jointly, or to his wife and others; yet notwithstanding feoffments or assurances whatsoever; if the wife outlive her said husband, she shall not be barred by reason of any such feoffments or assurances, to claim and recover the third part of any other lands, houses, or tenements within the said burgh, whereof her husband was sole seized in his demesne, as of fee, during the time of her marriage between them. Provided always that for so many thereof as the wife, by examination taken before the bailiffs, for the time being, or before one of them, has released to any other person or persons, the same matter remaining of record, to be seen in the court-rolls of the said burgh; that then she shall be utterly debarred, and excluded of her said title of dower therein, by the custom of this burgh for ever."

VI.

A will enrolled within a year and a day is a good title to all the claimants, the widow having her dower.

"The custom of this burgh hath of so long continuance been, that every person being sole seized of any houses, lands, or tenements, within the burgh, by an estate in fee simple, may, by his testament and last will, give and devise the same, he being of full age and perfect memory at the time of making the same testament and last will. And moreover, the custom of the burgh is, that if such a testament and last will be, within one year next after the death of the testator, brought before the bailiffs, by the executor, or by any other creditable person, which shall have such testament and last will in keeping, and it be required of the bailiffs that the said testament and last will may be enrolled of record in the court-roll of the said burgh, that then the said bailiffs shall, upon the oaths of two creditable witnesses, to the said testament and last will, at the least, cause the said testament and last will, to be enrolled by the steward amongst the court-rolls of the said burgh, together with the testimony of the witnesses to the said will to be produced before them; and that by force of the said testament and last will, enrolled and recorded, as is abovementioned in the said testament and last will, shall be used, enjoyed, possessed, and recovered, according to such uses and intents, as are mentioned and expressed in the said testament and last will, according to the true meaning of the testator. And further, that the said testament and last will, being recorded and enrolled in manner and form aforesaid, shall be a good and lawful assurance to all persons claiming by the same, for the possessing and enjoying of all the houses, lands, and tenements, lying within the said burgh, according to the true meaning of the said testator, by the custom of this burgh, for ever, saving always to the wife, after the death of her husband, her title of dower of and in the same, except she hath released the same before, or until she shall release the same."

VII.

Eldest son to be heir, or daughters coheirs, if no son.

"The custom of this burgh is, that the eldest son shall inherit the houses, lands, and tenements within the said burgh, whereof the father died sole seized in fee-simple, at the time of his death, if he hath not declared and made his will of the same. But if he hath no sons, but daughters, then his daughters shall be coheirs unto their father, in such cases, saving to the wife the third part thereof, for her dower, unless she hath before released therein, or afterwards shall release the same."

VIII.

A woman may sue for dower in the burgh court.

"In case where the woman claimeth her dower in any houses, lands or tenements, within this burgh, after the death of her husband, which are kept from her possession, by the custom of this burgh, she may bring her action by writ of dower in the burgh court, before the bailiffs, and shall have trial, recovery, and assignment thereof, by such manner of plea, process, and judgment, as in such cases are used for recovery of dower at the common law, and those processes shall be returned by the serjeants at mace, or by one of them, into the court before the bailiffs, there to remain of record, by the custom of the said burgh, for ever."

IX.

Burgh-court to be kept once a week, and adjourned at the bailiff's will.

"As well by the custom of this burgh, as also by point of charter, the court called the *burgh-court,* is to be holden and kept before the bailiffs, for the time being, only once in every week, or at their pleasure to be adjourned from week to week, for a further time, upon any occasion. In which court are holden all manner of pleas of land, debt, detinue, covenant-broken, trespass, and trespasses upon the case,[+] and all other actions whatsoever they be between party and

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[+] Trespass upon the case, differs from a common trespass, in that it is only the consequential injury of a legal action; as where a man, in diverting a course of water from flooding his own land, does thereby overflow that of his neighbour, &c. whence the ground of an action on the case.

party, according to the order and proceedings of the common laws of this realm."

X.

The bailiffs in court may take recognizances for debt from one person to another.

"The ancient custom of this burgh is, and hath been, that the bailiffs, for the time being, in open court, may take cognizance for the payment of debts due from one burgh or inhabitant there, to another burgh or inhabitant there, or from a burgess or inhabitant to a stranger, which recognizance, being so acknowledged by the debtors to the use of the debtees, the said bailiffs shall cause to be recorded in the court-rolls of the said burgh. And if the debtor do make default of payment, at the day mentioned in the record, then, upon complaint of the said debtees, or his executors, unto the bailiffs, for the time being, they shall award against the debtor a *scire facias*, returnable the next court day, and if the debtor come not into the court the next court day, and plead good matter of discharge and payment of the said debt, then the bailiffs at the request of the debtee, shall give judgment for the debt, and award a *scire facias* against the goods and chattels of the debtor. And if the process, at the suit of the debtor, be returned, that the debtor hath not goods and chattels within the burgh, then, at the charge of the debtee, he may have *a capias ad satisfaciendum* against the body of the debtor, to satisfy the mere debt and costs of suit, to be adjudged by the bailiffs."

XI.

Upon action for debt, judgment to be for the debt only, and 12*d. per pound to the town.*

"The custom of this burgh is, and always has been, that upon any bond, or bill of debt, entered for the payment of any debt, upon which action is brought within this burgh and court, before the bailiffs, that judgment shall be given, and execution for the mere debt only, and not for the forfeiture of any such bond, or bill, although by the law, the plaint must be entered by and upon the penalty. And further, the custom is, that in every action of debt, upon bond or bill, or without, the with-draft of 12*d.* in the pound shall be paid to the town, of the mere debt only, by those who shall be overthrown in any such action or actions, or by their pledges and sureties in those actions, provided that the attorney for the defendant, by plea, desires that the mere debt be enquired of by the country, according to the customs of this burgh.

XII.

Of the Foreign court.

"By the custom of this burgh, there is a court called a *foreign court,* appertaining to this corporation, for speedy expedition and dispatch of merchants and other strangers coming to the said burgh, for the recovery of debts, promises, bargains, and contracts, which court hath always been holden, and is to be holden before the bailiffs of the said burgh for the time being, from day to day, or otherwise, at the will of the said bailiffs, having respect to the equity and truth of the case, in this manner and form; *viz.* that is to say, after that upon the arrest and attachment made, and that the action and matter be first entered of record in the court called the burgh court; and after the declaration be put into that court by the plaintiff, against the defendant, if that the defendant will, upon the demand of the foreign court aforesaid, confess that action so entered and declared against him in the burgh court, that no such foreign court shall be granted unto any such plaintiff, but the bailiffs shall proceed to grant judgment and execution in that action. But if the defendant shall seek to use delays against the plaintiff, in that action and suit, and will not confess the same, then the bailiffs, upon request and payment for the same court, shall grant such foreign court against the defendant in every action aforesaid, which court is to be holden before them *de die in diem* (from day to day) at the discretion of the said bailiffs, or else to be adjourned by them untill some longer time, either for knowledge of the truth, or to be advised and resolved in matters doubtful. And so the action and cause shall proceed in that court, untill the same be determined in due form of law. Now, by the ancient custom of this burgh, a free burgess may have this court granted against a stranger, or merchant, being no free burgess. And the same also may be granted between two strangers, or more, being plaintiffs or defendants. But the custom of this burgh always hath been, and still is, that this court shall not be granted between two burgesses, or freemen of the burgh, for any manner of cause. And moreover the custom of this burgh always hath been, and yet is, that no writ of *certiorari, habeas corpus*, or writ of error, will lie in this court, to be allowed, to the lett or hindrance of justice, execution to be done, according to the judgment given."

XIII.

Of the declaration, condemnation, appraisement, disposal, &c. of goods attached.

"The ancient custom of this burgh is, and always hath been, that upon all manner of actions brought within the burgh, attachment shall be made of all manner of goods and chattels, upon pleas of debt, detinue, covenant-broken, trespass upon the case, and all other pleas determinable at the common law, at the suit of all manner of plaintiffs which shall require the same. And this attachment shall be made, of all such goods and chattels whereof the possession may be lawfully taken and obtained within the burgh, or within the liberties of the same, in this form following; that is to say, that the four serjeants at the mace, upon warrant given unto them, shall make such attachment upon the land, within the liberties thereof, as the officer, called the water-bailiff, shall do the like upon the waters, from the mouth of the haven, as far as the liberties do extend; that is to say, as far as St. *Olave's-bridge, Hardly-cross*, and *Weybridge*, and that after attachment made of any manner of goods and chattels, as is aforesaid, the same shall remain under the attachment, in the custody and safe-keeping of the officers who shall so make the said attachment, which officer then at the next court following, upon entering of the action or actions, shall present and give in an inventory of all and singular the said goods and chattels into the court, before the bailiffs, there to remain of record, to the intent that every part and parcel of the said goods may be forthcoming, to satisfy the debt and damages which shall be adjudged by the court, in every such action brought by the said attachment or else the plaintiff, having no good cause of action, that upon trial thereof, the owners may be restored again to the possession of their said goods and chattels, whereupon such attachments were made. And the custom is, that if attachment be made, and the action entered, and declaration be put into the court, that then, if none do appear for the defendant, there shall be awarded four several defaults, upon four several court-days, upon the said attachment; and if within these four court-days, there come not any in for the defendant, that the bailiffs shall award judgment and condemnation against those goods and chattels on the behalf of the plaintiff, and thereupon, at their discretions, shall appoint and assign two, three, or four honest burgesses, by their oaths, to make appraisement of the said goods and chattels attached in manner and form aforesaid, which appraisement so made, the said burgesses shall certify unto the court before the bailiffs, there to remain of record. And if the defendant come not to make satisfaction to the plaintiff of the debt and damages demanded and adjudged, that then, at some other court-day, at the request of the plaintiff, the bailiffs shall award out of the court, a *venditioni exponas*,[5] to be directed to the officer or officers who made such attachment, to sell the said goods and chattels so attached or condemned, to the utmost value; and the money thereof coming, to bring into the next court before them, to make satisfaction to the parties, plaintiffs, of the debt and damages recovered and adjudged, if so be that the goods attached amount to that value. And if so be that the goods attached will not amount to the value of the debt and damages recovered, then no further than the value of the goods shall be liable to the parties, plaintiffs, by that action or actions, for appraising, and also the charges of suit, and withdrafts of the court. But if the goods and chattels attached, as is aforesaid, shall by the said appraisement and sale, amount to a more sum than the debt and damage recovered and adjudged, that then the residue of the money proceeding of the said goods and chattels, by the said appraisement and sale, after satisfaction made to the party, plaintiff, for his debt and damages, with costs of suit, and withdrafts of the court, shall remain in the custody of the said bailiffs, to the use of the parties defendants, or any other person or persons having rightful and lawful authority to demand the same. And whereas, divers times many goods and chattels being attached are supposed to be the goods and chattels of others, and not of those parties upon whose names the actions are entered in the court, as defendants. In those cases, the party or parties, which claimeth to have property to those goods and chattels, to defeat the attachment made, and the actions and recoveries had by force thereof, if he be present in the court, shall there in open court, before the bailiffs be sworn, that the property which he or they so claim, in and to the said goods attached, is only upon good cause and consideration, without fraud, covin, or deceit. And further, the bailiffs shall cause the same party claiming such property, to put in his plea into the court, that at the time of the attachment made, the goods were not the goods and chattels of the defendants, but did belong to him at that time, as his proper goods. Upon which plea, if the parties who caused the attachment to be made, will not be satisfied and discharge their actions, then these same parties, plaintiffs in that attachment, shall join issues upon the said plea of claim, that the said goods and chattels, at the time of the attachment made, were the proper goods and chattels of the supposed defendant in those attachments; whereupon a jury shall be then returned and impannelled, against the next court, or at some other court, at the discretion of the said bailiffs, upon their oaths, to enquire and try the property aforesaid, according to the proofs on either part. And if it be found, by the verdict of the said jury, that the property of the said goods, at the time of the attachment made, was in him or them so claiming the same, according to his or their plea, put into the court, then those goods and chattels shall be released of those attachments, and re-delivered up to him or them, that be so found to be the right owners thereof. Provided alalways, that if the party claiming be not present in court, to be sworn in manner and form aforesaid, yet nevertheless his attorney shall be received to put into the court his plea of claiming property, to be tried by the verdict of the jury, in manner and form aforesaid. And if it be found by the verdict of the said jury, that the property of the said goods and chattels attached, at the time of the attachment made, was in him or them, supposed to be defendants, in the action or actions brought and entered upon the said attachments, and not in him or them so making claim thereto; that then those goods and chattels so attached, shall remain liable for the satisfaction of the debt and damages of the plaintiff which caused the said attachment to be made. And the custom of this burgh is, that if a stranger to the attachment and action, being no party therein, shall be supposed owners of the goods and chattels attached, if so be, he comes not by himself, or by his attorney, into the court, and maketh his claim and trial unto the said goods and chattels attached, in manner and form aforesaid, within one year and a day next after the making of the said attachment, or next after judgment given upon the fourth default at the furthest, that then every such proprietor or owner, and his executors, to be utterly excluded and debarred from having or claiming any right or interest in or to the said goods and chattels attached, or in or to any parcel thereof, by custom, for ever. And moreover, the custom of this burgh is, and hath been, that if any goods or chattels be attached and condemned by four several defaults made upon any action brought against their goods and chattels, as the proper goods and chattels of the supposed defendants in those actions, so as by the judment of the court, those goods and chattels are to be delivered to the plaintiffs in satisfaction of the debt and damages recovered and adjudged, that although no title of property or right be supposed in any other persons, but only for the defendants to those actions, yet nevertheless for equity and justice to be done, the bailiffs shall bind the plaintiffs in those actions, to whom those goods and chattels are delivered, as is aforesaid, with two sufficient sureties, being freemen of the burgh, to deliver the goods and chattels aforesaid, into the court, or the value of them, according to the appraisement thereof made and certified into the court, if that any other persons, other than the supposed defendants in the action or actions upon the attachment aforesaid, shall come into the court, within the year and a day aforesaid, and there shall make his claim and lawful trial, to have just and true property in and to the said goods and chattels, in such manner and form as is afore declared, according to the custom of this burgh.

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[5] A writ to authorise the sale of goods.

"And the custom of this burgh is, that whereas attachments are made in one man's name, or more, as defendants in any action brought, and others do claim to be owners of the goods and chattels attached; if that this case be informed to the bailiffs, and that great loss may grow, being no parties to those actions, and that this information shall, in the judgment of the bailiffs, appear to be true, without any deceit or fraud to be supposed in the persons so claiming, being no parties to the said action or actions; that then the bailiffs, by their discretion, may receive the said party, with two sufficient freemen to be bound by recognizance in the court, before them, to try his property of and in the said goods and chattels attached, within certain time to be limited unto him, by the discretion of the said bailiffs, in manner and form as afore declared, for trying property in goods attached, or else that in default of making trial of the said property, by the time limited, the said two freemen shall, by their recognizances, stand and become bound, as sureties and pledges to the action or actions, whereupon the said attachment was made; and then the bailiffs, having regard unto the loss that may grow upon the goods attached by their discretions, upou the recognizance aforesaid, may cause the same goods to be released of and from the said attachment, and delivered unto the supposed owner thereof. But this manner of trying property is not generally to be used upon any attachment, but only by the discretion of the said bailiffs, in such case where great loss is like to grow to the persons being no parties to the actions, whose property is supposed to be without fraud or covin; for the custom of this burgh is, when goods be attached upon any action, which do appear to be the goods of the parties defendants to those actions, those goods shall remain under attachment liable to those actions, and shall not be released without two sufficient sureties or pledges to the action or actions, being freemen; for default of such sureties to be put in, those goods attached shall proceed to condemnation by judgment of the court, in manner and form as is above declared. Nevertheless, if the party defendant, who owneth the goods, be present, having his goods attached, called in default, and if he be not able to put in sureties to the action or actions, according to the custom aforesaid, and if he shall alledge in court before the bailiffs, that the parties, plaintiffs, have no cause of such action or actions against his said goods; then the bailiffs shall receive him by himself, or by his attorney, to plead and join issue with the plaintiff, and then, according to the verdict given up by the jury, if the plaintiff have no cause or action, those goods shall be released and delivered to the defendant; otherwise the same goods shall be liable to the satisfaction of the debt and damages of the plaintiff in that action or actions, according to the judgment to be given. Also by the custom of this burgh, all attachments of goods and chattels whatsoever, by virtue of any action made as aforesaid, shall upon recognizance of two freemen of this burgh, acknowledged before the bailiffs, or one of them, to become sureties and pledges to those actions presently before the fourth default, entered against those goods, be released and discharged; and the said pledges shall be recorded in court, to be answerable to the said actions, whereupon the said actions were made; but after the fourth default entered, no sureties shall be received."

XIV.

Strangers being masters or owners of vessels trading here, if they contract a debt with a towns-man, and it be not discharged on the bailiffs application to the magistrates of the place where the vessel belongs, the next vessel from thence may be seized.

"Also the custom of this burgh is, that if any freeman or inhabitant within this burgh, shall deliver to any stranger dwelling in *France*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, or in any other parts beyond the sea, being owners or part owners of any ship or vessel or master thereof, any manner of victuals, ropes, cables, anchors, or other necessaries for the said ship or vessel, making a bill of debt between them, or taking the hand or mark of the said owner, or master, or of both, to his book, or else making tallies between them, for the knowledging the receipt of such things. In this case, if the said freeman or inhabitant shall come before the bailiffs, and make his complaints, that he is unpaid for the things delivered, according as was promised and agreed between them, and shall, by his corporal oath before the bailiffs, avow this to be true; then the bailiffs, at the charge of the complainant, shall write their letters, under the town seal, unto the magistrates, or headofficer of that city, town, or place, where the said debtor or debtors do dwell, that order may be taken for the payment and satisfaction of the debt aforesaid. And that if reasonable answer be not made unto the said bailiffs within three months next after the delivery of the said letters, whereby the parties complainants shall stand contented, then the bailiffs shall in like manner write their second letter, for satisfaction to be made of and for the debt, if the debtors be able to pay it, then to do justice upon their bodies and goods, according to law and equity, so as if their goods be not sufficient, that their bodies be committed to prison, to answer the said debt; and if that the magistrates and head-officers shall fail in the doing thereof, according to the contents of the said letters, and that complaint be again made to the said bailiffs, by the said freeman or inhabitant, that the said debt is yet unpaid, and this being avowed by their corporal oaths to be true, that then the bailiffs shall, at the suit of the said parties complainants, award an attachment to be made against the next ship and goods of any inhabitant of that city, town, or place, to which the said letters were directed, that shall come next within the liberties of this burgh, for satisfaction to be made of the said debt. And the said bailiffs, having the said attachment returned into the court before them, shall proceed to judgment condemnation, and appraisement of the said ship and goods, according to the custom of this burgh, for the satisfaction of the debt aforesaid."

XV.

For making and revoking bye-laws, ordinances, &c. and for the observance and penalties for non-observance thereof. Also what constitutes a common council and assembly.

"The custom of this burgh is, and time out of mind hath been, that the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of this burgh, in their common-council and assemblies, may from time to time make ordinances, laws, and constitutions for the common weal of the said corporation; and again may revoke and repeal any such ordinances, laws, and constitutions made at their pleasures, if the same be found hurtful to the state and common weal of the said corporation; and according to the time, upon consideration, may revive and renew any of the said ordinances, laws, and constitutions.

"And the custom of this burgh hath always been, ever since it was made and incorporated to be a free burgh, that not only all and singular the freemen of the said burgh, but all and singular the inhabitants within the said burgh, ought to maintain, keep, uphold, and obey all such ordinances, laws, orders, and constitutions, as from time to time have been, be, or at any time hereafter shall be made, ordained, and established, by the common-council of the said burgh, under the pains and penalties limited and appointed by the said laws, orders and constitutions. And that all the said freemen and inhabitants, being the breakers and disobeyers of the said laws, ordinances, and constitutions, or any of them, have always been, and may be, and ought to be committed unto the gaol or prison of the said burgh, by the bailiffs of the said burgh, for the time being, or by one of them, there to remain and abide, until they have paid the penalties and forfeitures of all such laws, ordinances, and constitutions, as by them have been broken and disobeyed. For which imprisonment, in manner and form aforesaid, none of the freemen or inhabitants of the said burgh, shall at any time after be allowed or received to have any action, actions, suit or suits, within the said corporation, against the bailiffs, or against any of them that did so commit the said freemen or inhabitants, to ward or prison, as is abovesaid."

"Also, the custom of this burgh is, and always hath been, that no manner of law, ordinances, order, or constitution, which is made, ordained, or established by any common council or assembly, that the same shall not be revoked or repealed, but by another common-council or assembly called and convened: which common-council consisteth, by the ancient custom of this burgh, upon the two bailiffs, or one of them, at the least, and their two and twenty brethren, being termed by the name of the *four and twenties,* or of the greater part of them, and also of the *eight and forties*, or the more part of them. In which common-council consisteth the whole body and state of the whole corporation of the burgh, that is incorporated by the name of the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the burgh and town of *Great Yarmouth;* the representation thereof is in the bailiffs, or one of them, for the bailiffs; in the four and twenties, for the burgessses; and the eight and forties, for the whole commonalty of the said town. The meeting or appearance of whom, or the more part of them, in manner and form aforesaid, maketh and establisheth a common council and assembly, so as one of the bailiffs, for the time being, be always present. And then whatsoever ordinances, laws, orders, and constitutions, are in such manner made and ordained, established and agreed unto, and every of them being written and recorded by the clerk of the assembly, are to be observed and put in execution; and the offenders against the same, are to be punished according to the same, without any manner of favor or affection, by custom of this burgh for ever."

On these articles we shall only remark, that the 14th is the only one which has entirely grown into disuse. The custom there claimed is certainly very extraordinary, and subject to many objections, with respect to the eligibility of such foreign claims, and the difficulties the town might possibly have been embroiled in by such as might be refractory, and refuse an implicit obedience to their privilege, which on a deliberate view, seems to be not altogether unnecessary to its being enforced, in some circumstances. However, the burgesses found their end in it, and did frequently put it in execution, as appears by the court rolls.

In the reign of *Edward* I. *Edward* II. *Edward* III. &c. we find it in use. In the 26th of the former, there is a roll, intitled *Rotolus de diversis literis directis, &c. &c. missis sub sigillo ballivorum*; from which it is to be observed, that the bailiffs were sometimes obliged to write a third and fourth letter, ere the desired effect was produced. Amongst these we find a first letter sent to *Berwick*, *Colchester*, *Dort*, *Middleburgh*, *Husflet*, *Sangate*, *Calais*, &c. a second to *Ardenburgh*, *Colchester*, and *Flixing*; a third to *Ardenburgh*, and *Flssing*; a fourth to *Dort*, &c.

Sometimes copies of these letters (which were written in Latin) were inserted at large in the court-rolls, and sometimes only the purport was entered, as under:

Litera directa ballivis et schabinis de Munke-rode, ad justificand' Cleys Betteson ad reddend' Thome le Nurthern viii*li.* iiis. vid. *quos ei deb' pro sale per duas tall' et similiter* xii*li. quos ei debet pro pisce sine tall.*"

"A Letter directed to the bailiffs and schabins (chief magistrates) of Monk-road, to justify *Cleys Bettson* to pay unto *Thomas le Northern* £8. 3*s.* 6*d.* which he owes him for salt, by two tallies; and also 12*l.* which he owes him for fish without tallies."

Such bills or acknowledgments of debts as were entered in court, before the bailiffs, had generally annexed a clause, empowering the bailiffs to levy the debt upon the goods and chattels of the debtor, if the conditions of those obligations were not performed. The clause ran in this manner; "*Et nisi fecerit, concedit quod ballivi Jernemuthæ fieri faciant predictum debitum de bonis et catallis suis, &c.*" (i. e.) And unless he perform the agreement, he grants that the bailiffs of *Yarmouth* do cause the aforesaid debt to be levied of his goods and chattels, &c.

An instance of the execution of this article, we find in a memorandum in the 12th of *Edward* I.

"*Johannes Gerberge attach, fecit homines de Ostend, pro defectu justic. in partibus illis de quodam debito* &c." i. e. "*John Gerberge* caused to be arrested the men of *Ostend*, for a default of justice in those parts, for a debt of £4. 1*s.* in which debt *Hankyn Tallard* and

William his brother, and others, were bound to him, for which some of that society, and of those parts, entered into payment of the said debt; viz, *Boyding Kelyng* for 3s. *Bondyn Fitz Havyn* for 3s. *Walter Noy* for 3s. *John Wynkard* for 3s. *Williard Hawke* for 3s. *John Walke* for 3s. *Lambkin Ermund* for 3s. *Walter Peridan* for 3s. &c. &c."

A similar use of this prerogative was attempted to be made in the 27th of the said king, by authority of the king's writ, in a matter in which the burgesses of *Yarmouth* were not in any wise concerned; and its failure was only owing to the irregularity or the proceedings, as will appear in the subsequent relation.

During the time the king was in *Flanders*, one of his servants, named *Nicholas de Montpeliers*, had his ship robbed and carried off by four *Zealanders*, with some other unknown accomplices, which being laid before the king, this extraordinary mode, of restitution, or satisfaction, by reprisal, was recommended to be adopted by his writ, as follows;

"*Edward, par la grace de Dieu, roi d' Englterre, seigneur d'Irlaunde, et duc d' Aquitaine aux bailiffs de la ville de Jernemue, saluz, &c.*" i. e. "*Edward*, by the grace of God, king of *England*, lord of *Ireland*, and duke of *Acquitain*, to the bailiffs of the town of *Yarmouth*, greeting. Whereas we have understood, by sufficient witness, that our beloved valet, *Nicholas de Montpeliers*, was robbed in *Zealand* of a ship, by the people of the same country, while we were in *Flanders*, to the great damage of the said *Nicholas*, as he can inform you We command you that this plaint be truly examined on that behalf; that you cause the matters to be redressed in the best manner and at the most expence that you can, so that right and reason be done him. Given under our privy seal at *Westminster*, the 25th day of *October*, in the 27th year of our reign."

Upon receipt of this writ, twelve *Zealanders*, then at *Yarmouth* fair, were arrested and committed to prison, though none of them were actually concerned, or had any interest in the said robbery, or connection with the robbers. Upon the trial of this matter, the plaintiff produced several similar instances of attachment, in support of the proceeding; viz. two at St. *Botolph*, and one at *King's Lynn*, at the time of the fairs there, upon certain inhabitants of *Westchapel*, and pleaded, in consequence, that he ought to recover his goods &c. against the peers and commoners of *Zealand*. The defendants, in answer, alledged, that though they were of *Zealand*, they were not peers and commoners of *Westchapel*, in which liberty the robbery was committed; and further, that according to the custom of *Yarmouth*, and the law current betwixt *Yarmouth*, and that place, *(inter nos et vos) three letters ought to have been sent* from that town to the count of *Zealand*, and there processes ought to be for him before the bailiffs and schabins of the town, or liberty, of whose dominion the offenders were; and *because no letter was sent* from that town to the earl of *Zeland*, nor to the bailiffs and schabins of *Westchapel*, as is proved by the bailiffs of *Yarmouth*, they desire judgment, if the said *Nicholas* have any action or complaint against them, who are not guilty of the said trespass, *nor have letters passed*, as is customary.

Upon this the defendants were acquitted, principally, as is evident from the pleas of the defendants, on account of the irregularity of the proceeding, in not having first applied for redress to the "magistrates or head officers of the place, &c." as the said 14th article enjoins.

OF YARMOUTH FREE-FAIR, AND THE VARIOUS DISPUTES AND CONTESTS BETWEEN THE CINQUE PORTS AND YARMOUTH RELATIVE THERETO.

We have before had occasion to mention the annual concourse of people to the spot where *Yarmouth* now stands, for the several purposes of catching, curing, and disposing of herrings, whence we inferred the origin of the *free-fair;* in which it appears, the fishermen of the *Cinque Ports* were principals, and thence claimed and actually undertook, the government or that annual resort. We shall here, then, resume the subject, and, for the better information of the reader, relate such particulars of the *Cinque Ports* as may be a necessary elucidation of their connections, and consequent disputes with *Yarmouth.*

Les Cinque Ports that is, the *Five Ports,* from their eastern situation on the coast of *England,* immediatelo opposite to that of *France,* had acquired the reputation of sending out the most expert mariners of any in the kingdom, and were accordingly much confided in by the Kings of *England,* from whom they obtained a particular policy and jurisdiction of their own, were nominated, by way of eminence, the *Cinque Ports,* and were governed by some nobleman, bearing the title of *Lord Warden.*

The five principal towns, from which they are denominated, are *Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Romney,* and *Sandwich,* to which several members were added.

Camden says, that *William* the Conqueror first appointed a warden of the *Cinque Ports,* who, from the several customs and privileges granted them, continues to have the authority of an admiral, and issues out warrants in his own name. This officer, or limenarcha, the same author adds, seems to have been created in imitation of the *Roman littoris Saxonici comes,* or *tractûs maritimi comes,* the earl of the *Saxon shore,* or earl of the sea coast, an officer with nine sea-ports under his charge, established for the defence of the coasts.

Their grand privileges come from King *John;* who being distressed to fit out a fleet of ships for the recovery of his *Norman* dominions, lately lost, indulged them with a charter, on condition that they should provide for him 57 ships for forty days, at their own charge, as often as the wars he was engaged in, should give him occasion to demand them.

Amongst their liberties, the barons of the *Cinque Ports* had some privileges granted at *Yarmouth;* or rather, they were confirmed; for they had holden them by prescription long before. But these privileges interfering with some of those granted to the burgesses of *Yarmouth,* by the same King, occasioned such confusion, discords, outrages, and domestic wars, as perhaps were never before known, for so long a time, between any two communities in the *British* dominions; and which were sometimes carried to such horrid extremities, that the whole nation was alarmed at their mutual depredations.

These seem to have originated from the idea that each entertained of their own importance from these newly acquired grants, and a consequent tenacity of their particular privileges, at that time, perhaps, scarcely ascertained. And this appears the more probable, if we consider, that (as we have before intimated) the sole management of the fair, whence the town arose, was originally in the *Cinque Ports*, though afterwards in conjunction with the King's provost, and, after the incorporation, with the bailiffs of the town.

At the time when our Kings had real, as well as nominal possessions in *France*, the fishermen from the coasts of *France*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, &c. as well as those of *England*, resorted to this fair, together with a great number of merchants and traders from most of our capital inland towns; whence the several orders, dites, and decrees, issued from the throne, for the mutual advantage of the bailiffs of *Yarmouth* and the *Cinque Ports*, will not appear extraordinary.

That the *Cinque Ports* first sent bailiffs to *Yarmouth*, to superintend the fair, we have before observed; and though that parade has been a long time discontinued, a short account of it may not be unentertaining.

The number of bailiffs sent was not always the same. In the 13th of *Edward* I. we find ten in commission: but it is to be observed that only the five ports and the two ancient towns (*Rye* and *Winchelsea*) were concerned in sending them, the members being exempted. In that year, we find *Hastings* sent one bailiff, *Dover* one, *Hithe* two, *Rye* one, *Romney* two, *Winchelsea* two, and *Sandwich* one. They were generally preceded, in their formal entry, &c. by four serjeants; the two first carrying white rods, the next a banner, or standard, the other a horn.

When seven bailiffs were sent, they were the seven representatives of the aforementioned seven towns, each town sending one. When eight came, two were from *Winchelsea*, and one from each other town. When nine came, two were from *Winchelsea*, and two from *Dover* or *Hithe*, the rest one each. When there came ten, two were from *Winchelsea*, two from *Dover*, two from *Hithe*, and one each from the remaining four towns. But this order was not always inviolably preserved, as may be seen by the foregoing instance of the 13th of *Edward* I.

After *Yarmouth* and the *Cinque Ports* had obtained their respective charters, the frequent riots, and dissensions between them, on account of their liberties and privileges, occasioned the granting that famous ordinance, called the *dite*, whereby King *Edward* I. in his 5th year, confirmed *den* and *strond* to the *Cinque Ports*, at *Yarmouth*, and granted them several other liberties there, which he further confirmed, in his charter to them the following year. And by a special pardon granted to *Yarmouth* by that King, in his 10th year, it appears that several trespasses and damages were done to the ports, upon the sea coast, as far as *Shoreham* and *Portsmouth*, by the people of *Yarmouth*, for which they were fined 1000*l.* nor does this appear to be the first instance of that nature.

Fresh differences and controversies afterwards arising, and many other outrages continuing to be committed, a new charter was granted to each party in the 26th of that King, and in his 33d year another ordinance was made for the better accommodating of differences between them. This seems to have been in consequence of an inquisition taken before two of his majesty's justices, appointed by special commission, in the 31st of that King, by which it appears, upon the oath of twenty good and lawful men, that *Yarmouth* had sustained damages by the Ports-men to the enormous amount of £20138.; a prodigious sum at that time.

It was also recorded by *Hollingshed,* in his Chronicle, that in the 25th of the said King, "That King passing into *Flanders,* to the "assistance of the earl thereof, being no sooner on land, but the men "of the Ports and *Yarmouth,* through an old grudge long depending "between them, fell together and fought on the sea with such fury, "that, notwithstanding the King's commandment to the contrary, "twenty-five ships of *Yarmouth,* and their partakers, were burnt, &c." But *Manship* observes that in the town's record of that year, he did not find that so many were burnt; but by a complaint and presentment made to his majesty, it appears that thirty seven ships were greatly damaged by the Ports-men, 171 men killed, and goods to the value of £15350. were spoiled and taken from them, "of which," continues he, "a grievous requital was not long after made by the "men of *Yarmouth,* against the Ports-men."

These disturbances continuing till the reign of *Edward* III. that King, in his 10th year, made another ordinance for the preservation of peace between them; which proving yet ineffectual, further agreements were made in his 31st and 33d years. These still had not the desired effect. The calms of peace succeeded the storms of riot and confusion, only to make way for a succeeding one, often more fatal than the former, till the 10th of *Richard* II. when these enormities had arisen to such a height, that they not only involved whole families in all the calamities of ruin and distress, deprived the poor of their comfort, and the rich of their possessions, but interrupted the affairs of the public, and were alarming to the whole nation. In that year, therefore, the King made another agreement between them, which he commanded to be proclaimed throughout all his dominions, both at home and abroad, and to be kept under a grievous penalty to be inflicted on the first offender. By means of this proclamation, a more peaceable conduct was observed to each other for some time; but scarce a year passed without some little contest or petty disturbance, till matters were finally settled, to their mutual satisfaction, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth,* at least for that time. But to return:

In the 31st of *Edward* III. the *statute of herrings* was enacted; at which time we find the whole legislature interested in these alarming disputes: and deliberating on, and making laws and ordinances for their better government. The original of this statute is in *French,* a translation of which is as follows:

"Forasmuch as the commons of the realm of *England,* at the par- "liament holden at *Westminster* the *Monday* next after the week of "*Easter,* the year of the reign of our lord the King, *Edward* the Third, "of *England* xxxi, and of *France* xviii, have complained them to our "lord the King, because the people of *Great Yarmouth* do encounter "the fishers bringing herring to the said town in the time of the fair, "and do buy and forestall the herring before they do come to the town. "And also the hostelers of the said town, that lodge the fishers coming "thither with their herring, will not suffer the said fishers to sell their "said herring, nor meddle with the sale thereof, but sell them at their "own will, as dear as they will, and give to the fishers that pleaseth "them, whereby the fishers do withdraw themselves to come thither,

" and so is the herring set at much greater price than ever it was, to " the great damage of our lord the King, of the lords, and of all the " people. Wherefore our lord the King, seeing the mischiefs in this " behalf, by the assent of the great men and all the commons, hath " ordained and stablished remedy upon the said mischiefs, in the " form as followeth.

" First, That no herring be bought or sold in the sea, till the fishers " be come in the haven with their herring, and that the cable of the " ship be drawn to land.

" Item, That the fishers be free to sell their herring to all that " come to the fair of *Great Yarmouth,* without any disturbance of " their hostelers or any other. And when the fishers will sell their " merchandizes in the port, they shall have their hostelers with them, " if they there will be, and in their presence, and in the presence of " other merchants, openly shall sell their merchandizes.

" And that every man claim his part for the taking (i. e. the price) " after the rate of the same merchandizes so sold; and the said sale " shall be made from the sun-rising, to the sun-setting, and not before " nor after, upon forfeiture of the same merchandizes.

" And that the said fishers be free to buy their victuals, and that " which they need, where it shall please them. And that no hostelers, " nor other, buy any for to hang in their houses, by covin, nor in " other manner, at an higher price the last than 40s. but less in as " much as he may, according as he may agree with the seller.

" And that no hosteler, nor any of their servants, nor any other, " whosoever he be, coming to the said fair, shall go by land, nor by " sea, to forestall herring, privily nor openly, but the herring shall " come freely unsold unto the haven. Nor that any pyker make " buying of fresh herring in the haven of *Yarmouth,* betwixt the feasts " of St. *Michael* and St. *Martin,* upon pain of imprisonment at the " King's will, and to forfeit all the herring so bought. And that no " vessel, called pyker, of *London,* nor of none other place, shall enter " into the said haven, in order to enhance the fair, in damage of the " people, upon the pain of forfeiture of their vessel, and all their " chattels found therein.

" And that all the hostelers be sworn before the wardens of the " said fair, and enjoined, upon a great forfeiture to the King, to receive their guests well and conveniently, and to aid and ease them " reasonably, taking of every last that shall be sold to other merchants " than to the said hostelers 40*d.* And that of herring sold to the same " hostelers to take into their own houses, the same hostelers shall take " nothing. And because of the profits which they shall have of victuals sold to their said guests, and of the advantages that they have " more than other of curage of herring so by them bought, and " hanging in their houses. And that the hostelers, because of this " ordinance, do not refuse their guests, but receive them, and intreat " them in good and friendly manner, as they have done before time. " And that they, for the advantage of 40*d.* the last, take upon them " for the payment of all the herring that shall be sold by their assent " to any persons. And the *hundred* of herring shall be accounted by " *six score,* and the *last* by *ten thousand.* And that the merchants of " *Yarmouth,* of *London,* or elsewhere, sell the *thousand* of herring to " the people at the rate of the price of the last. And that the people "of *Yarmouth* sell the last of red herring bought for 40*s*. fresh within "40 days, for half a mark of gain, and not above. And that the "people of *London*, at such fair, shall bring the last from *Yarmouth* "to *London* for one mark of gain, and not above. And also two "lasts of shotten herring fresh, shall be sold for the price assessed of "the buying of a last of full herring, and so of more and less after "the same rate; and of shotten herring red, the two lasts shall be "sold dearer by a mark than the last of herring full red, and that because the curage of the last of shotten herring, draweth to as much "as the last of full herring; and so of more and less, according to "the same rate.

"And that the ships called the pykers shall freely buy fresh herring, and all other merchandizes of fishes, in *Kyrkly*, and elsewhere "upon the coasts of the sea, without impeachment or disturbance of "the hostelers of *Yarmouth*, or of any other; so always than no "more herring be discharged in the road of *Kyrkly* out of the fishers "ships, but as much as may reasonably suffice to the charge of the "pykers that thither shall come for the same cause. And that the "fishers be compelled to bring all the remnant of their herring to the "said fair, to sell there, so that none sell herring in any place about "the haven of *Yarmouth*, by seven miles, except in the three towns "of *Yarmouth*; that is to say, *Eston*, *Weston* and *Southton*, unless it "be herring of their own fishing. And our lord the King doth will, "that the Barons of the *Five-Ports* shall cause to be kept and governed the said fair, according to the composition late made "between them and the people of the town of *Yarmouth*, confirmed "by the King's grandfather, and that the said Barons, and the bailiffs of *Great Yarmouth*, cause to be kept these present ordinances, "in all points, and to be cried in every *Sunday* between St. *Michael* "and St. *Martin*, upon the pain to lose their franchise, and to be "punished at the King's will. And that the people of *Yarmouth* "suffer the said Barons of the *Five-Ports* to govern and rule the said "fair, after the purport of the said composition, and due execution "to be made of this ordinance, upon the pain last aforesaid.

"And these ordinances, in the right of buying and selling of herring, shall be holden in all the towns of *England* where herring is "taken and searched (i. e. dried) upon the pains aforesaid.

In the 17th year of Queen *Elizabeth*, a fresh contest arose between *Yarmouth* and the *Cinque Ports*, concerning *prenomination* in the proclamation and stile of the court. To determine which, with some other controversies, both parties had agreed to a deputation in *London*; but that of the *Cinque Ports* not appearing according to agreement, the burgesses write to them a letter, which concludes thus:

"Trulie the cawses whereuppon theis quarrells doe rise, doe brede "of yourselfes, and that within theis fewe yeres wherin you onelye "seke superioritie over us, whiche before your predecessors never "challenged, that is *prenominacion* in the proclamacion and in the "style of the courte, whiche we alweis have had, as appereth by oure "auncient records, at whiche tyme if yow of righte oughte to have "had the *prenominacion*, neither were we then of habilitie to withe-"holde it from yow, neither were yow of that weakness to forbeare "it, and therefore in common reason you should knowe youre privi-"leges as well then as now; and for the effecte of the proclamacion,

" you knowe that time hath so changed all things, as not one article " thereof is performed, no not that whiche youre owne people may " very well performe, and are thereunto, bothe by statute and procla- " macion, commanded ; that is, in the delivere of ther herrings withe " us; for if they can delyver at *Lowestofte,* they will bringe verye " fewe or none to us, notwithstanding many promises yerely made by " youre baylives for the reformacion thereof. And althoughe we " have lately tollerated youre baylives to have *prenominacion,* to oure " discredytt, wherbye yow seak advantage against us, we meane not " to contynewe soche injurye against ourselfes; but if yow shall be " contented with the use of soche privileges here, as youre predeces- " sors of olde tyme, and till of late have frequented, we will accepte " yow as oure frends, and use yow with that frendshippe and curtesye " as apperteynethe, as knowethe God, who assiste you in all youre " counsells. At *Yarmouth* the 20th day of *August,* anno 1575.

" Your lovinge frends,
" the bailyffs, burgesses, and
" comynaltye of *Great Yarmouth.*"

Amongst many schemes, for effecting a more perfect and permanent reconciliation between these contending parties, at this time in agitation, it was proposed to make *Yarmonth* a member of the Cinque Ports, as appears by a motion made for that purpose by the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, the 16th of *October,* in the 16th of *Elizabeth,* to which the major part of the corporation of *Yarmouth* assented. And on the 29th of the same month, it was agreed, at an assembly then holden, " That the two following things be remembered at the Parlia- " ment: viz. to make this town a member of the Cinque Ports, and " that the setts on the waters be granted to the town in fee." But whether this was ever brought before the house, or by what means it " was not effected, does not appear.

In the 18th of *Elizabeth,* however, all matters were finally settled by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and an award published, to the satisfaction of both parties, the purport of which is as follows :

I. That the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, in conjunction with those of *Yarmouth,* shall, during the fair, administer justice and keep the peace, as usual.

II. That the said bailiffs, in conjunction, shall have the holding and determining all pleas, moved or depending and determinable, during the fair, according to the *lawe-merchaunte.*

III. That the prison there shall be kept jointly by the said bailiffs, for all prisoners committed or remaining there during the fair. And at their first coming, to view the prisoners and enquire the cause of their imprisonment.

IV. That the prenomination of the style of the court be *(alternis vicibus)* one year to *Yarmouth,* the next to the Cinque Ports. And the nomination of the first turn to be made by two of the commissioners, one on either side.

V. That the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, as well as those of *Yarmouth,* with their several usual officers and ornaments, do assemble together at the usual place, and then, in the name of *all* the bailiffs there present, without particular nomination or prenomination of either party, proclaim the fair, as usual.

VI. That the Cinque Ports bailiffs exert themselves to prevent their own fishers, and others, from discharging any herrings or other merchandize, during the fair, at any place within seven miles of *Yarmouth*, except at *Yarmouth*, agreeable to the edict made between *Yarmouth* and the Cinque Ports.

VII. That the usual party inquest, half ports-men and half *Yarmouth* men, impannelled to enquire into offences committed during the fair, be continued as before.

VIII. That the composition of six pounds per annum, paid by *Yarmouth* to the Cinque Ports, in lieu of a toll of four pence for every vessel arriving during the fair, shall be reduced to three pound ten shillings only, which shall be considered in full payment and no arrears demanded; no boats or ships belonging to the Cinque Ports being chargeable with the said four-pence.

IX. That the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, with their members, shall be free of all taxes and customs, for their ships and goods, and enjoy all their customary privileges, not contrary to these articles. And that they may dispose of their herrings, as usual, without interruption from the bailiffs of *Yarmouth*.

X. That the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports shall award no *supersedeas* of themselves to set any person at liberty, committed by the warrant of the bailiffs of *Yarmouth*, without the consent of one or both of the said bailiffs. And, on the contrary, the bailiffs of *Yarmouth* shall not do the like, with respect to any person committed by the ports bailiffs without a like consent from them. But that every *surpersedeas*, or other discharge, shall be by the consent of one or both of the bailiffs who granted the warrant during the fair.

According to the indorsement of these articles, the first prenomination after, was in the Cinque Ports, determined by the two commissioners appointed, by casting lots.

After this, we do not find any thing material upon record, contrary to peace and good order, till 1634, when *Edward Owner*, one of the bailiffs of *Yarmouth*, refused the Ports bailiffs their usual seat with them, and otherwise insulted them, which caused them to petition to the Earl of *Arundel* and *Surry*, then Earl Marshal, who accommodated the difference, and recommended a more courteous carriage, and friendly demeanor, in future.

All animosities, at least of any import, seem here to have terminated, there being nothing upon record contrary to that supposition. But in 1662, for what reason does not appear, the annual composition of 3*l.* 6*s.* was not paid to the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, nor does it seem that the ports sent any more bailiffs in a public capacity, after that time. Some of their fishermen, indeed, called by the people of *Yarmouth*, *West countrymen*, did continue to come, in different numbers, as occasion required, till the year 1756, since which time not one of them has come to the fair.

From sometime in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, till the above-mentioned year, when *Yarmouth* discontinued payment of the composition, the Ports had only sent two bailiffs to the fair; the manner of whose election, to that office, the order of their procession and reception at *Yarmouth*, may not be unentertaining to the reader.

MANNER OF ELECTING, SENDING, AND RECEIVING THE PORT BAILIFFS

The two bailiffs that were sent to *Yarmouth* were distinguished by the appellations of *bailiff of the East Ports,* and *bailiff of the West Ports.*

Under the denomination of *East Ports* were *Sandwich, Dover, Hithe,* and *Romney;* that of the *West Ports, Hastings, Rye,* and *Winchelsea.*

Hastings and *Dover* sent together, one year; *Hithe* and *Rye* another; *Hastings* and *Romney* next; then *Sandwich* and *Winchelsea.* So that, from the want of another port, *Hastings* sent two, in the rotation, to the other's one.

They were generally elected in *June* or *July,* by the common assemblies of the particular towns whose turn it was to send, and were presented to the general assembly of the Cinque Ports, and the towns of *Rye* and *Winchelsea,* on *Tuesday* after the feast of St. *Margaret,* to be by them approved, acknowledged, confirmed, and deputed, the representatives of the Cinque Ports at *Yarmouth* free-fair. And if any objection appeared to either of the persons elected, an order was given for another to be elected in his stead. The persons chosen were jurats of the particular towns where they are elected, and have their commissions sealed, one by the common seal of the *East Ports,* the other by that of the *West Ports.*

The day before *Michaelmas* day, was the time fixed on for their coming to *Yarmouth,* to a house hired for that purpose; and with them there came their learned counsel, a town-clerk, two serjeants bearing white rods, one *French*-horn man, one standard bearer, carrying a banner of the arms of the Cinque Ports, and a jailor. When arrived, they were waited on, at their house, by the body corporate of *Yarmouth,* in their formalities, who gave them welcome, and entertained them that evening.

The next day the Ports bailiffs repaired to church to hear divine service, when they were invited by the bailiffs of *Yarmouth* to take place with them, in their seat. This was mere courtesy, for the ports bailiffs could not claim such honorary indulgence, by right.

After service was over, they took leave; and the bailiffs of *Yarmouth,* with their brethren in their scarlet robes, directly proceeded to the toll-house, where the bailiffs elect, having taken their charge, and the inferior officers being chosen and sworn, sent for the Ports bailiffs, who generally on their first entrance, made a short speech, purporting the nature of their office, and desiring to be received and respected accordingly; at the same time exhibiting to the bailiffs of *Yarmouth* their two commissions, from the east and west ports, which being read in open court, they were then, and not before, admitted to take place with the bailiffs of *Yarmouth.*

After this, the names of them and their attendants were recorded by the recorder of *Yarmouth,* or his deputy, in the court book for the following year. Then they all viewed the prisoners in *Yarmouth* goal, and agreed upon the holding of the first fair-court; whence they adjourned to the hall, where the Ports' bailiffs were entertained at dinner by the senior *Yarmouth* bailiff, and at supper by his copartner, the whole day and evening passed in social mirth and festivity.

On the first court day, a jury of 12 men, 6 from *Yarmouth* and 6 from the Ports, were summoned, and called the *quest of the free-fair*. These were to inquire into offences and misdemeanors committed during the free-fair, and to deliberate on several other matters, expressed in articles delivered to them; agreeable to whose verdict offenders were to be punished.

On the second court-day (which was generally in the following week) the junior bailiff provided an elegent dinner for the Ports' bailiffs, to which were also invited the aldermen of *Yarmouth*, their brethren, wives, &c.

In return for these civilities, the Ports' bailiffs kept open house, in a manner during their stay; for all the principal gentry of the town and neighbourhood found a welcome at their table, and their own countrymen, in particular, looked upon their house as their proper home. To contribute, in some measure, to these entertainments the Ports' bailiffs generally brought with them sixteen or eighteen hogsheads of excellent beer, an article which in such perfection they could not so conveniently meet within these parts.

But a more immediate compliment was made to the people of *Yarmouth*, by a splendid feast made in the third week by the Ports' bailiffs, for which all the delicacies of the season were collected and profusely spread on the tables, and to which not only the bailiffs, aldermen, &c. were invited, but all the principal gentlemen and ladies of the place.

A few days after this, the Ports' bailiffs took their leave and returned home, where they made a formal report of their proceedings at the free-fair, to the whole brotherhood assembled; which proceedings were by them duly recorded, and for which they received the commendations or discommendations of the said brotherhood according as they approved or disapproved of them.

Hence we may perceive, that their stay at the fair was seldom much more than three weeks, though by charter they were to remain there 40 days; but it was by mutual consent of both parties that they separated so soon, otherwise their liberties were in danger.

To this account we shall subjoin the articles for the better regulation and government of the fair, as they were weekly proclaimed during the time of the fair, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*.

I. "We commaunde you, in the queen majestys behalfe, and on the behalfe of the queen majesties balifes here presente, that have the peace to keepe, and fulle power of assize, that none be so hardye to make anye assaulte, affraye, or ryottess, neyther anye other thinge, agenste the peace, wherebye the fayer maye be distourbed and lette, under the payne and perrylle that shall ensewe.

II. "Also, that no personne, of what estate or condition he be, beare anye armoure uppon him agenste the peace under the like payne and perrylle.

III. "Also, that everye master of everye shippe, or boate, have his whole fellowshippe within the shippe bourde, from the goenge downe of the sonne unto the sonne arisenge, as he wille answer for them, under the payne and perrylle aforesaide.

IV. "Also, that no shippes chardge nor dischardge in anye place within seven lewkes, but onlye at the towne of *Great Yermouthe*, under the payne and perrylle of the losse of their shippe and gooddes, accordinge to the statute in that behalfe made.

V. "Also, that every baker keep the assize of breade in the fourme of the statute, and that theye selle fower loaves for a pennye, two loaves for a pennye, and one loafe for a pennye, and that everye baker have his proper signe on his breade.

VI. "Also, that no taverner of wyne selle nor doe to be soulde, corrupte wyne, uppon payne and perrylle abovesaide.

VII. "Also that no brewer selle, nor doe to be soulde, a gallon of the best ale above two pence, a gallon of the second ale, above one pennye, uppon payne and perryle abovesaid.

VIII. "Also, that taverners and brewers have their measures signed and sealed, uppon like payne and perrylle.

IX. "Also, that no butcher selle, or doe to be soulde, unholsome fleshe, under like payne and perrylle.

X. "Also, that no cooke do selle enye fyshe or fleshe but that which is good and helthsome for mannes bodye, under like payne and perrylle.

XI. "Also, that none, of what condition he be of, nor selle by bushell, gallon, yard elle, or with anye other measure, by onlye with suche as accorde with the standard, under like perrylle.

XII. "Also, that no forestallor or regrator, forestalle or regrate anye victualles comenge to the market, wherebye that vitayle is the derer to the common people, under like payne, &c.

XIII. "Also, that none, of what condition soever he be, selle not doe to be soulde, enye manner of corne before a certen hower, that is to weete, before they heare a certen belle in the market sounded, and ronge, by the ordinance of the saide balifes, under payne of forfetinge all the corne soulde contrary to that ordinance.

XIV. "Also, that nothing be encroched uppon the stronde and denne in the said towne of *Yarmouthe*, to the anoyance of the barons of the Sinque-Ports, under the like payne and perrylle."

Of the Fortifications of Yarmouth, from the first foundation of the Walls, to the present time.

The situation of *Yarmouth*, being, as it were, the key or grand entrance, by sea, into the counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, it is not to be wondered at, that, after it had acquired some degree of importance, as a sea port and commercial town, it should be thought necessary to provide for its safety by some more substantial means than the adventitious advantages so open a situation could naturally afford. Accordingly we find, in the year 1260, in consequence of the burgess's petition that King *Henry* III. by his letters patent, granted them leave to build a wall and make a moat round the town. It does not, however, appear that the walls were then begun, notwithstanding the voluntary contributions of many of the principal inhabitants tended thereto; which was chiefly occasioned by some domestic quarrels, and private animosities amongst themselves. Nor is it certain that they were begun before the 13th of *Edward* I. and even from that time, so slow was the progress they made, there appears a term of 101 years when the walls were yet unfinished; which is evident from the will of *John Rayle*, of *Yarmoutd*, dated 24th of *September*, 1386, in which is this clause; *Item do et lego ad muros claudend'* xxs. *&c. &c.* i. e. "Also, I give and bequeath, towards the finishing the walls, 20*s.* &c."

In this long interval, it must be acknowledged, the work was not progressively carried on. Many accidents contributed to its delay, and particularly a terrible plague in 1349, which carried off most of the inhabitants of *Yarmouth*, and the neighbourhood, reducing their trade to a very low ebb; whence it may naturally be inferred, that having less to defend, they were less anxious for its defence, and of course neglected their walls, for the more important concerns of reviving their trade.

In order to assist the inhabitants in carrying on this work, they had a grant from the king empowering them to collect a custom called *murage*, which was levied upon ships arriving at their port; but about two years after, in 1262, the walls not being yet begun, and it being yet undetermined when they actually would be begun, the merchant strangers preferred a complaint against the town, for the imposition, upon which the custom was annulled, and the monies already collected, on that account, ordered to be refunded for the king's use. This seems to have been a principal reason, why they were neglected so long as the reign of *Edward* I. as we have above intimated.

This grant of murage had only been allowed for a limited time, renewable at the king's pleasure, the rates of which were collected by four wardens, called *muragers*, annually elected, and were as under:

For every alien ship	6d.
All sorts of merchandizes, *ad valorem*, per pound	1
☞ *Of these were such as are not below specified*	
For every hundred of boards	0½
Every four treys of sea coals	1
Every cwt. of salt-fish	2
Every last of herrings imported	2
ditto exported	4
Every cwt. of iron	0½
Every carrat of lead	2
Every barrel of pitch imported	1
ditto exported	2
Every wey of salt	1
Every pipe of wine	1
Every tun, of ditto, called *dolium*,	2

And so on, for several other articles.

In an account of the monies collected by this grant, for one year, from the 16th to the 17th of *Edward* III. intituled *Muragium Magne Jernemuthe*, (the Murage account of *Great Yarmouth*) the aggregate sums of the six rolls it contains, appear as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Roll I. from *August* 3d, to *September* 27th	7	12	7½
II. from *September* 27 to *October* 7th	10	17	0
III. from *October* 7th to the 20th	19	7	4
IV. from *October* 20th to *November* 9th	11	3	3
V. from *November* 9th to *March* 22d.	11	0	3½
VI. from *March* 22*d* to *August* 2*d* inclusive	6	7	5½
	£.66	7	11½

This was no inconsiderable sum, for the produce of one year, at that early period, and it may not be amiss to observe, from this account, of what importance to the town, the fishery and free-fair was; since there was nearly three times the money collected in the three months in which the fair happened, that there was in all the remaining nine months.

The town wall consists of ten gates and sixteen towers, and is about 2238 yards in circumference. It is probable that the north-east tower, in St. *Nicholas's* churchyard, was the first part of it that was built, as it was begun on the east side and thence proceeded southward. This is the more probable, as we find them, in the 11th of *Edward* III. employed, at the south end of the town, about the *Black Friars;* and thence trace them to the north end, which in all probability was last finished.

Tradition says, the north gate was erected at the expense of those who had been employed in the dangerous and shocking office of burying the multitudes of dead, in the time of the plague, by which they had gained very great sums.

The building of the wall was succeeded by the sinking of a moat all round the town, over which bridges were thrown at every gate, and which proved a great convenience to the inhabitants, as it was navigable for boats, whence they could unlade their goods at any part of the town, agreeable to the convenience of the inhabitants. The magistrates were likewise very attentive to its preservation, as we find several fines levied on persons, for throwing in rubbish, &c. tending to fill up the moat.

Thus fortified, the town was deemed impregnable to all the warlike engines of those days; but afterwards, when the more powerful effects of great guns were experienced, in sieges, &c. these fortifications were deemed insufficient to their safety, without additional outworks.

Upon the declaration of war, therefore, in the 36th of *Henry* VIII. against *France* and *Scotland*, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, was directed, by special commission, to examine the fortifications; who, upon his arrival here, ordered all the gardens, &c. adjoining the walls, to be laid open, and a great part of the east part to be strengthened with a rampire of earth, heaped up against it on the inside. This he effected by ordering all those little sand banks, which the sea and easterly wind had raised on the *Denes*, to be brought by the inhabitants and laid there, for that purpose; and in about fifteen weeks, the town was thence supposed to be sufficiently fortified against both enemies.

In the 5th of Queen *Mary*, 1557, the inhabitants further improved this additional work, in which they were employed more than three months, working 3 days in every week. This rampire, however, was not entirely finished till the 29th of *Elizabeth*, 1587, the year preceding the grand armada of *Spain*, which was to have invaded *England*. It then appears to have been completed (from the *Black Friars* to the market gate) quite to the top, making a strong rampire of earth and other materials, to the breadth of forty feet from the walls. This was further rendered an object of pleasure and convenience, at the particular instance of Mr. *Greenwood*, one of the bailiffs, who ordered the rampire to be connected, at all the gates, by means of brick arches, thrown over the road; so that now several persons might walk a breast, along the rampire, having an extensive sea view, from an agreeable elevation; a circumstance that afforded much satisfaction to strangers visiting *Yarmouth*.

The year following, the *Spanish* armada approaching the coast, the *Black Friars* and priory were also rampired, and, by the direction of Sir *Thomas Leighton*, a ravelin was formed on the east side of the *Black Friars*, and was for some time kept in repair by the town; but it has been long since levelléd, and at present no vestiges remain,

In the same year the moat without the south walls was completed, and a boom was constructed and put up, across the haven, between the two jetties at the south chain, and two men appointed to take charge of it, to shut and open it at convenient times, according to the tides, but by no means to leave it open in the night, or to set it open before day light. The charge of this, was 107*l.* 15*s.*

For their greater security, the inhabitants, in 1590, raised a mound of earth much higher than the walls, west of the south gate, and east of the boom, on which were placed several large pieces of ordnance, so as to command the river and the *Denes*. This cost the town 125*l.*

But to return to the year 1588; the lords of the council then addressed their letter to the deputy lieutenants of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, recommending them to levy certain sums on those counties (as being, from their contiguous situation, deeply interested in the fate of *Yarmouth*) for the better fortification of the town. In this they were to be assisted by the county magistrates, &c. and the money to be paid into the hands of the bailiffs of *Yarmouth*; " nevertheless (says the " lords) we do will that this charge may rather grow of a voluntary " contribution, and good care they have of the common safety, of " themselves and the realm, than by any taxing on forcing imposition."

Upon this, the deputy lieutenants and the justices met, and assessed the sum of 1355*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* on the county of *Norfolk*, proportioned as under:

Lynn to pay — — — —	*L.*26	13	4
Yarmouth — — — — —	23	6	8
Norwich — — — — —	333	6	8
The County — — — — —	971	18	1
	*L.*1355	4	9

It also appears that the inhabitants of *Yarmouth* did not only interest themselves in their own particular defence, but fitted out a man of war, to join her majesty's fleet, called *The Grace of God*, commander Captain *Musgrave*, who was to have 45*l.* per month for himself, and 13*s.* 4*d.* per month for every man's board, that served under him. If any prizes were taken by him, the town was to have a third part, the ship a third, and the company a third, provided no part of it were embezzled before it was duly presented to the town.

So much in the spring of this year, was a descent upon *Yarmouth* apprehended, from this *invincible armada*, as it was falsely termed, that the whole circumjacent country was obliged to lend their assistance with carts, pioneers, &c. to strengthen and extend the fortifications, by rampires, mounts, ravelins, trenches, &c. in the execution of which the utmost diligence was pursued, the inhabitants working by two wards at a time daily, one in the north, the other in the south end. Besides a thousand soldiers sent into the town, for its defence, by the lords lieutenants, the whole town was, in a manner, converted into a militia.

All that could bear arms were employed, and commerce was at a total stand. Some learned the military discipline, shooting at butts, providing ammunition, &c. others prepared to serve in the royal navy. St. *Nicholas's* steeple was used as a watch-tower, where four discreet persons were appointed to attend every day, to give intelligence to the town, on the appearance of the enemy.

Queen *Elizabeth* had, long before this, thought the preservation of the town so much a national concern, that a parcel of military stores had been sent for its defence, and that of the adjacent country, the bailiffs and burgesses being bound to keep the same constantly fit for service; and, indeed, there are several instances where the town's ordnance has been of much service against public and private enemies in *Yarmouth* roads.

In 1625, in consequence of an order from the lord lieutenant, a survey of the fortifications was made, and a report delivered, under the hands of Sir *John Corbett* and Sir *Francis Mapes*, the purport of which was as follows:

"For the better securing the ships in the haven from firing by shallops, or flatbottom boats, sent from the enemy, a jetty should be made of timber, on either side the haven, with a boom across, to open and shut at pleasure, like that erected in 1588, now decayed, the expense of which will be about 120*l*.

"That 12 feet return of the wall be made in the town, on the side of the haven, by which a convenient place will be made at the foot of the wall for the planting of two good culverins or sakers, to command the haven seaward, and the *Denes*, by the haven's side, to the great danger of any attempt made in that quarter. The charge about 10*l*.

"That three pieces of large ordnance be planted upon the mount, by the boom, for the guard of the haven's mouth, &c.

"That a murdering piece be planted on the east tower of the south gates.

"That the towers between the south gates and the new mount, be rampired with earth; that in the three of which, called the *Friars* tower, the south-east tower, and *Harris's* tower, there be placed a good piece of ordnance each; the situation being commodious for scouring the walls from tower to tower, and for commanding the *Denes* seaward, and ships in the roads.

"That upon the new mount be planted three good pieces, of ordnance; and upon the bulwark beneath seaward, be mounted five other pieces of cannon, three to be best culverins, for commanding ships in the roads, and two small pieces.

"That two pieces of ordnance be mounted on the market gates, where formerly there had been ordnance.

"That upon King *Henry's* tower be planted two good pieces of ordnance, for commanding the enemy landward.

"That a piece of ordnance be planted on either side of the end in the wall, north of King *Henry's* tower.

"That on the tower, west of the north gates, a piece of ordnance be planted to command that end of the town, and the haven's side.

"That 24 pieces of ordnance are thought necessary for the defence of the town, of which there are in the town at this time thirteen pieces, five brass and eight iron.

"That part of the walls are unrampired, the charge of remedying which would be very considerable.

"That the sixteen towers on the walls should be rampired up with earth, and the tops even with the walls, &c.

"That two pinnaces are necessary to attend on the coast, to give notice of any intended descent.

"That they have license to erect an artillery yard, like those of *Norwich*, Bury, &c. for the training the men, and preserving the arms ready for service.

"That the situation of this town is of such importance, that it ought to be made capable of both offence and defence; and that if measures are not immediately taken for its better fortification, a small force would take it by surprise, to the great detriment of the adjoining country, and to the diminution of the revenue, in the custom-house, to the amount of 5000*l.* per annum."

Soon after this survey, the town had their ordnance augmented to 30 pieces; and received, by order of the lords in council, 50 barrels of powder at the government price.

This relief was the more seasonable, as they had been so harassed by the *Dunkirkers*, for two years past, that they had lost, in goods and shipping, to the amount of upwards of 25000*l.* Besides that it had cost them, the last year, in powder and repairs of the fortifications, 300*l.* not to mention the expense of 100 musketeers watching nightly, for fear of a surprize from these invaders, who were always within a few hours sail of them.

Upon the receipt of the proclamation of *Charles* I. in 1642, at the commencement of the civil wars, with the contra-declarations of the parliament, the town determined in favor of the latter, and immediately prepared to fortify themselves against the royal troops. Hence a committee was appointed, to enquire what additional fortifications might be necessary to their defence.

The result of this enquiry was. That there be added, a ditch or moat, before the north-gate walls, of 60 feet wide, and eight feet deep, from the narrow river without the north gates, to be carried through the town's closes, (now gardens) and through part of the *Denes*, before the north walls, the church-yard walls, and priory walls, as far as the Pudding gate, for the defence of that part of the town, then thought to be most exposed to danger. This was accordingly executed with the greatest expedition.

After this they applied to the parliament, and obtained several large pieces of ordnance, and other munition, with a promise of an order for a county rate, to reimburse them for the expenses they had incurred in these reparations.

In the reign of *James* II. all the brass, and several of the iron ordnance were taken away. After this, there is nothing material recorded, on this subject, and the number of cannon at present remaining is only twelve.

Of the Part Yarmouth took in the troublesome times of Charles I. *and* II.

Having given an account of the fortifications of *Yarmouth*, with such matters as naturally occurred in the relation, it may not be immethodical to pursue the military subject, and shew the conduct of the town, during those unhappy commotions, which blot the annals of *English* history with *English* blood.

King *Charles* I. being at variance with his parliament, dissolved it on the 10th of *March*, 1629, and for several years governed without it; but being distressed for want of supplies, his attorney-general, Mr. *Noye*, suggested to him the idea of *Ship-Money*, a species of tax, which he was to levy on all the maritime counties of *England* and *Wales*, for which purpose he issued out his writs in 1634; against which petitions were presented from several parts, on a just supposition of its being an unconstitutional measure; but *necessitas nullam habet legem;* money was wanted, and no mitigation or exemption could be obtained.

Agreeable to the king's writ, the county of *Norfolk* was enjoined to find a ship of 800 tons burthen, and 260 able sea-men, with necessary ordnance, small arms, ammunition, provision, &c. This writ was directed to the bailiffs, mayors, burgesses, &c. of *Yarmouth*, *Norwich*, *King's Lynn*, and *Wisbech*. A meeting of the gentlemen concerned was, therefore, convened at *Norwich*, the result of which was, that " upon reading of his Majesty's writ, for preparing such a " ship of war as in the said writ is mentioned, it is first propounded, " Whether such a ship as is mentioned in his majesty's said writ, can " be provided in the county of *Norfolk*, *Yea*, or *No ;* and it is generally conceived that there is no such ship to be had."

It further appeared to this meeting, that the charge of such a ship would be at least 5860*l*, and a petition was, in consequence, agreed to be presented against it. The reasons urged on, the behalf of *Yarmouth*, against the measure, were. That the town consisted of several thousand poor fishermen, who notwithstanding the great plenty of fish, were obliged to remain indebted for the provisions of their voyages, till their return from sea and disposal of their fish; That they were at very great expences in the repairs of their haven, piers, fortifications, bridges, &c. were much in debt, the interest of which, joined to the said expenses, with a very heavy poor-rate amounted to 2550*l*. per annum, for the discharge of which they had no lands, but were intirely dependent on their own industry, and the providential assistance of a maritime trade; and finally, that they were so much distressed by the frequent depredations of the *Dunkirkers*, their losses by shipwrecks, their sufferings by the late grievous visitation, &c. that in the space of eight years they had lost 25000*l*.

This petition, however, had not the desired effect, and another was presented, which was referred to the lords chief justices and the attorney general, but still without effect.

Soon after the bailiffs of *Yarmouth* received a certificate from the high sheriffs of *Norfolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, requiring them to raise the sum of 940*l*. being their particular portion of the general assessment; but as this appeared afterwards insufficient for the purposes required, they were further assessed in the sum of 200*l*. more, and after received letters from the lords of the council to hasten the payment.

The bailiffs then petitioned an abatement, by means of assessing the towns and villages on the rivers, which had a proportionate benefit of their commerce. This was more successful, and the collection was accordingly made and paid in.

Several other similar impositions were levied, till, on a second parliament being summoned and met, in 1640, the question of *ship-money* was debated, and it was resolved *nemine contradiccnte*, "That "the charge imposed upon the subjects for providing and furnishing "of ships, and the assessments for raising of money, for that purpose, "commonly called *ship-money*, are against the laws of the realm, the "subjects right of property, and contrary to former resolutions in parliament, and to the petition of right."

And on the 7th of *August*, the next year, 1641, an act for abolishing ship-money received the royal assent, and so terminated that unwarrantable stretch of royal prerogative.

The following year, 1642, the town having declared for the parliament, as we have before mentioned, they received an order from both houses, not to receive or billet any soldiers in the town, without the consent of parliament, and that if any should otherwise be attempted to be forced on them, that they might resist the same. And about a month after, they were ordered to muster their militia, and put themselves into a proper state of defence. Hence all the buildings, &c. adjoining to the town wall were immediately taken down, the gates which were not rampired, were locked up, and the east leaf of the bridge was drawn up every night.

At this time the whole kingdom was in arms, and the Queen, who was in *Holland*, endeavoured all in her power to support the King, by sending him over considerable supplies of men, arms, ammunition, &c. In this affectionate employment, one of her ships, having received some damage at sea, was obliged to put into *Yarmouth*, where she was seized, the officers and soldiers confined, and an account of the transaction laid before the parliament. This was afterwards formally adjudged to be the town's property, and was accordingly afterwards fitted out for sea, and employed by them in the service of the parliament.

In 1643, the town received an order to furnish out 80 dragoons, which, on their allegations of inability, to Lord *Gray*, was remitted, only on condition of their raising an adequate sum, for that purpose. This was included in their portion of the weekly sum of 1250*l*. levied soon after by parliament, on the county of *Norfolk*, of which they were to pay 34*l*. 16s. 5*d*. *Norwich* 53*l*. *Lynn* 27*l*. 11s. 10*d*. *Thetford* 5*l*. 11s. 9*d*. and the rest of the county 1129*l*.

Towards the latter end of this year, the Earl of *Manchester* informed the town, that the town was to have a military governor, colonel *Russell*, which being generally disapproved, they represented the same to the Earl, who thereupon informed them, "That he was "no way desirous to burthen the town, but to secure the same, and "the islands adjacent, and in that respect, thought it necessary to "send colonel *Russell* hither, as for governor," &c. The colonel accordingly came, by virtue of the Earl's commission, which the town looked upon in so dangerous a light, as to their particular liberties, that they used every endeavour to annul it. In this they did not entirely succeed, but obtained a qualification of it, by which the colonel in conjunction with six other gentlemen, was invested with the same powers, which it was otherwise intended he should have exercised alone.

In 1645, breast-works, plat-forms, &c. were built near the sea side, in several places, for the placing of the town's large ordnance, as occasion required, to annoy the enemy. And the year following, the parliament ordered the town to lend the state 150*l.* at 8 per cent, for the use of the forces employed in the siege of *Newark.*

In 1648, the town received letters from Lord *Fairfax* and others about putting a garrison in *Yarmouth*, by the friends of the royal party, and therefore the parliament seemed inclined to anticipate their design, by making it a garrison town themselves; but the burgesses having represented their disapprobation of the measure, they were permitted to remain *in statu quo*, provided they would raise of themselves sufficient forces for their own defence, which was immediately agreed to, and an augmentation of their forces made accordingly.

But after *Cromwell* had dispersed Duke *Hamilton's* army, and taken him prisoner, the independant party prevailed, and the bailiffs received a letter from commissary general *Ireton,* (an independant, and son-in-law to *Cromwell*) informing them of something he had to communicate to the town, and desiring a conference at Sir *John Wentworth's* house, at *Somerlitown:* which being complied with, he told them that the *Lord General* had ordered the town either to be ingarrisoned, or to have the walls and forts demolished, and a fort built at the haven's mouth, to secure the town against enemies at sea. Of this the deputation was to determine on, in a few hours; but they only requested his forbearance of sending in the troops, till messengers could pass between them and the *Lord General,* and if that could not be complied with, that his producing the *Lord General's* commission, would insure obedience on the part of the town.

Accordingly colonel *Barkstead's* regiment was admitted to be garrisoned in the town, which also advanced 400*l.* to furnish the soldiers with a month's quarters, &c. And in order to prevent free quarters the aldermen and constables of the wards, went about with the officers to see the men's quarters duly paid.

After the decollation of King *Charles,* the next year, the proclamation, forbidding to proclaim *Charles Stuart,* prince of *Wales,* or any other, to be King of this realm, was openly read and agreed to. And towards the latter end of that year, *the engagement,* appointed by parliament to be taken and subscribed to, was tendered by the bailiffs to those who were present at an assembly then holden, but many refused to comply with it.

After the death of *Oliver Cromwell,* in 1658, a committee was appointed, and an address drawn up and presented to his son *Richard,* acknowledging him his successor, as *Lord Protector,* and offering their submission to his government; which, as it is a most curious specimen of abject servility, and fulsome adulation, (not to say blasphemy) we cannot refuse it a place, disgraceful as it is to the annals of the town, and the principles of the progenitors of the good people of *Yarmouth.*

“ *To his Highness,* Richard, Protector of the Commonwealth *of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *the dominions and territories thereto belonging.*

“ *The humble petition of the* bailiffs, aldermen, and common-council-men *of the Corporation of* Great Yarmouth, *in common council assembled.*

“ We cannot without deepest, and most sad *resentment* remember that late *dark dispensation* of the most wise God, in taking out of this world your highness's most renowned father, *the prince and leader of his people,* in the three nations, translating from a temporal to an immortal crown; which we have great cause to lament, being smitten of God, for our many sins, and afflicted; so *good,* so *great a man,* the captain of the Lord's host, being fallen in Israel, and who is not made weak? But as that is far better to him, so it proves not so ill to us as was justly feared, our punishment being far less than our deserts; it pleasing our good God to bind up our wounds, and to heal the breach of the daughter of his people, by your highness's so immediate peaceful succession, after so many *cursed plots of the sons of Belial,* and *children of darkness,* to cut him off before his time, so as he might not go down to his grave in peace, nor leave those nations a quiet habitation, for his people to dwell in, under your highness's protection. The which blessed providence is more transparent to our view, it breaking forth out of so great and thick a cloud of darkness; which as it was the only hope and desires of your's, and the nation's enemies, so it began to clothe the face of your's, and the nation's truest friends with paleness: but it no sooner appeared than vanished, and the sun arose with those glorious and resplendent beams of light, dispelling all those former malignant and stupendous vapours, which as it cannot, without great unthankfulness, but turn our sorrows into joys, so it cannot, without great stupidity, but return their fears upon them, and their high raised expectations of light, into the shadow of death, inevitably sinking their spirits into an everlasting despair. Especially when they shall consider, how, by a special series of providence, they have met with nothing but saddest disappointments, yea, when their hopes were at the highest, in the late wars, both the then contesting parties solemnly appealing to the great God of hosts to make a just and righteous decision, when clouds and darkness were round about him, that he made it appear in our sights, and in the eyes of all the nations, that judgment and righteousness were the habitation of his throne, for he clothed himself with vengeance, *as with a cloak,* and went forth travelling in the greatness of his strength to save the poor, and deliver the needy from him that pushed at them; and now hath called forth your highness in peace, to protect his people in those gospel and civil liberties which were chiefly in the eyes, and upon the hearts of all those who did at first conscientiously engage and hazard their lives, in the high places of the field, where many fell, leaving us to inherit them, as the prices of their blood. In prosecution and security thereof, through the assistance and "grace of the most high God, we, *though unworthy to be numbered* "*amongst the least of the tribes of Israel,* shall not be wanting in our "utmost to follow your most hopeful and happy conduct, and con-"tinually to pray that the Lord that hath called you, would enable "you with a spirit of wisdom, a spirit of council, and of the fear of "the Lord, to go in and out before this great people, and to feed "them according to the integrity of your heart, and to guide them by "the skilfulness of your hand. Then will our God say, I have found "one, the son of my servant, *a man after mine own heart,* he shall "fulfill all my will; and then shall *Jacob* rejoice, and *Israel* shall be "glad, and not cease to pray for the precious things of heaven above "him, and of the earth beneath, and the fulness thereof, and for the "good will of him that dwelt in the bush. Let this blessing come "upon the head of your highness, and upon the *top of the head* "of him, that is separated above his brethren. Of this assembly we "are,

Thomas Lucas
John Woodroffe. } Bailiffs.
George England, John Albertson, &c. &c. &c.

Two years after the presenting of this piece of sanctified cant, (in 1660) the town changed hands, and presented a congratulatory address to *Charles* II. with a surrender of the fee-farm, before purchased of the parliament, as we have elsewhere observed. And it was "ordered, "That a former grant made by this house to *Henry Cromwell,* Esq. of the high-stewardship of this town, be from hence dis-"charged; and that where his name stands recorded here, it be defac-"ed, and rased out of the records of this town."

The town had the further grace, also, to order, "That the address "made to *Richard Cromwell* (the late *pretended* Protector) by this "house, be utterly disclaimed, obliterated, and made void, and the "ordinance made for the presenting thereof be defaced, to all intents "and purposes."

After this, they obtained of *Charles* II. a confirmation and renewal of their charters, as we have before related, and remained firm loyalists. The reason is pretty obvious. The king had ordered prosecutions against such corporations as to his attorney general seemed meet.

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.

AN ACCOUNT OF ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH, ITS DONATIONS, MONUMENTS, &c.

We have before had occasion to observe, that this church was founded by *Herbert* bishop of *Norwich,* about the year 1123.

In 1251 it was dedicated, having been greatly enlarged the preceding year. At present it consists of three isles, which together make a breadth of 108 feet. The middle isle is much smaller than the other two, both in height and breadth, but to the east extends further in length, being 230 feet within the walls. The height of the steeple is 186 feet, and is made of wood, covered with lead.

In the 53d of *Henry* III. The prior and monks of the Holy Trinity of *Norwich,* held the church, valued at 100 marks; and in the

14th, of *Edward* I. the jurors say, that the prior of the Holy Trinity of *Norwich* holds the church of St. *Nicholas*, valued at 300 marks per annum, for his own use, &c. and they say that the said prior and his predecessors have holden it from time immemorial, &c.

Pl'ita' de lib de Gern—Pl'ita coron, &c.

The said prior and monks had it given and appropriated to them by the founder, for 60 marks per annum; and at the reformation, the dean and chapter succeeded them, by whom it is now held.

The founder, also, made this church a priory, as a cell subservient to *Norwich*. Three parish chaplains, and one deacon, usually officiated in it, and it appears that the prior was obliged to provide them; for in the 34th. of *Henry* VI. the town received a fine "of the prior, "for want of a parish chaplain and a dean, 20*s.* and unless they be "provided before the feast of St. *Michael* next ensuing, the aforesaid "prior shall incur the penalty of eight marks."

The prior of *Yarmouth* held a messuage, &c. formerly *Robert Thurkeld's*, in *Thurton*, and paid out of it, to the abbot of *Langley*, the lord there, 2*s.* 3*d.* per annum; and was afterwards possessed of other lands and tenements.

Against the wall, in the south isle of the church, hung formerly a chronographical table, containing a short historical and descriptive account of *Yarmouth*, witten in *Latin*, but has been taken down and defaced near two centuries ago. It appears to have been written before the reformation, by some ecclesiastics belonging to the church, which from the third article seems pretty evident. *In hâc urbe unum est valdè laudabile, quod nunquàm in ea vir ecclesiasticus, qui de peccato carnis publicè sit notus.* i. e. "In this town is one very laudable "thing, that there never was in it an ecclesiastic, who has been pub-"lickly detected of the sin of carnality."

Such articles of this table as were thought worthy to be preserved were transcribed, and placed in the Guild Hall.

The communion table stands in the east end of the middle isle, where, before the reformation, stood the high altar, and over it a loft, called the *rood-loft*, which supported a large crucifix, having a vestry behind.

This rood loft, in the abovementioned table, is stiled *opus pretiosum circa magnum altare*, "the costly work about the great altar." It was erected at the sole expense of *Roger de Haddesco*, prior of St. *Olave's*, in 1370, and was very curiously ornamented and decorated with devices, &c. It was illuminated with lamps and candles, thence called *rood-lights*, and exhibited a very solemn and awful splendor to the spectator.

To these lights, placed before altars, images, &c. most people, who left legacies to pious uses, bequeathed something; their support was attended with great care and expence, and they had always a custos or warden to superintend them. This is evident from a memorandum which we find, made in the 26th of *Henry* VI. by which it appears that *John Waston* and *Thomas Pond* had undertaken to find the light for *Corpus Christi*, in this Church, for the space of two years; and if any deficiency or negligence was proved therein, they were to be fined 5 marks, to the bailiffs, for every default.

Besides frequent legacies, these lights had certain annual rents; of tenements, &c. which the wardens collected; and so zealous was the superstition of those times, that there was scarce a will made, but a bequest was bestowed on this species of Popish parade.

The said *Roger de Haddesco*, also, erected a neat chapel in the east end of the church, which he dedicated to the Lady of *Arneburgh*. This chapel was still standing in 1545; on the north side was a fine organ, and to the west of that was the choir furnished with eight priests or monks, who composed a choir till the dissolution. They were sent from *Norwich*, and resided under the prior here, who, as often as he thought proper, replaced them with eight others.

We have accounts of several chapels in this church. Besides the above, called St. *Mary de Arneburgh's*, we find St. *Catherine's*, St. *Christopher's*, St. *Laurence's*, the *Holy Trinity's*, St. *Olave's*, or St. *Toley's*, our Lady of the *Porey's*, St. *Lewis's*, St. *Elignis's*, St. *Thomas* the Martyr's, St. *George's*, King *Henry's*, St. *Margaret's*, St. *Edmund's*, St. *Parnel's*, St. *Michael's*, and *Jesus's*. In the reign of *Edward* III. they were so very numerous, that, notwithstanding the spaciousness of the church, it was thought necessary to erect an additional isle or chapel at the west end. This was begun, and was called the *new-work*, but on account of the plague in 1349, which swept off the greatest part of the inhabitants, it was never finished.

These chapels had each its particular image, altar, light, &c. which were principally supported by a society, called a *Guild;* of these we find the Brown Rood Guild, the Guild of St. *Crispin* and *Crispiana*, the Guild of St. *Christopher*, the Guild of St. *Erasmus*, St. *George's* Guild, the Guild of our Lord's Ascension, the Guild of Holy Cross, St. *John's* Guild, the lesser Guild of the *Holy Trinity*, the Guild of St. *John Baptist de Rollesby*, St. *Margaret's* Guild, the Guild of St. *Mary de la Pere*, the Guild of St. *Mary* in *Ernesburgh*, the Guild of our Lady of St. *Nicholas's* church, the Guild of the *Holy Ghost*, the Guild of St. *Nicholas*. These were the principal guilds, though there were probably many more. They had most of them particular possessions of real and personal estates. They had each of them an alderman, who was accountable to two auditors for their respective transactions, which were therefore regularly registered; and their several members were permitted to make public processions, through the town, on particular occasions.

In two old church books, mention is made of several organs and vestries in the 14th and 15th centuries. There also appears to have been some pantomimical machinery, in order to represent the star, as appears from these articles:

In 1465, *Paid for leading the star, 3d. on the twelfth day.*
——— *Making a new star.*
In 1506, ——— *For hanging and scouring the star.*
——— *A new balk line to the star, and rysing the star,* 8d.
In 1512, ——— *For a nine thread line to lead the star, &c.*

In 1465, also, there appear to have been several sums disbursed on account of the sepulchre, for setting it up, mending of angels, tending the light, &c.

Several other memorandums of the 14th and 15th centuries, also occur; amongst which are disbursements for covering images in *Lent*, hanging up the veil; for bells and bell-ropes; for making a ship, to hang in the church; for setting up and taking down the pascal, painting it, a new *fore-lock* to it, &c. in 1485, a new pair of censers, containing 81 oz. workmanship and guilding 14*d.* per oz.

Inventory of the church goods in the new vestry, in 1502.

A principal vestment of cloth of gold; *i. e.* a chesapyll and a cope of one suit; eleven toneclys (tunicles) of the gift of Sir *John Fastolf*, Knight.

A book for the prior (*Thomas Hoo*) with a cushion of velvet, and a cloth of silk.

A temple, silver and gilded, containing 168 oz.

A ☩ with *Mary* and *John*, silver and gilded, containing 86 oz.

Eight chalices, the best gilded, and weighs 46 oz.

A relick of the oil of St. *Nicholas*, the gift of *Dawn John Hoo*, prior.

——— of St. Margaret.

——— of St. George, in gold.

——— of the Holy Thorn, in silver.

——— of St. Maurick, in copper.

Before the reformation it was a custom for the prior and monks, and afterwards for the dean and chapter, or their farmer of this parsonage, to provide a breakfast for the inhabitants of this town, every year, on *Christmas* day; which custom continued till the 21st of *Elizabeth*, when, on account of a grievous plague, which carried off two thousand of the inhabitants in one year, and on consideration of the ruinous condition of the parsonage house, it was agreed that *Thomas Osborne*, who was then farmer of the parsonage, should pay five pounds a year to the church wardens, for the use of the town, in lieu of the said breakfast.

After the plague had ceased, the breakfast was resumed and continued, as usual, till the reign of *James* I. when *William Gostlynge*, then farmer, absolutely refused to provide it, or to pay any equivalent composition. Upon which the town preferred a complaint to the dean and chapter, who promised not to countenance him in such a nonconformity to the terms of the lease by which he held of them.

Mr. *Gostlynge's* allegations, on this occasion, were specious enough, but it is to be imagined that his motives were less moral than interested, notwithstanding the plausibility of his reasons. He says,

" *First.* In regard of the danger of gathering together of at least " a thousand people, the most part of them being of the rudest and " basest sort, all which meeting, there hath been oftentimes danger of " murther, by quarrelling and fighting amongst themselves, and also " breaking of windows, tables, stools, pots, glasses, and many other " disorders, which by no means can be prevented.

" *Secondly.* By the profaning of the birth-day of Christ, at which " time, by the law of our church, the communion ought to be admi" nistered, which by this disordered meeting is always put by, and " the greatest part of them being drinking and swaggering until eleven " of the clock, going neither to service nor sermon.

" *Thirdly.* It is beneficial to none; the better sort, for the most " part, contemning it, and the poorest of men, especially upon that " day, are invited by their neighbours, and so no need of charity in " giving a piece of bread and cold meat in the morning, going to " another place to dinner.

" *Fourthly.* The town hath much injured both the church and the " farmer, in detaining of a house these nineteen years, worth four " pounds *per annum,* which hath always belonged to the parsonage, " to the damage of the farmer, fifty-four pounds, at least.

" *Fifthly.* Whereas other farmers that kept this breakfast, gave " towards the maintenance of the preacher and minister, not above " thirty pounds *per annum,* the rest of their maintenance being paid " out of the town stock. The now farmer, being desirous for the " settling of a sufficient ministry there, and for peace sake, of his own " good will, doth give one hundred marks, and above, *per annum,* and " so the town is thereby much eased, and the farmer overcharged. In " respect whereof, he thinketh it reasonable not to be charged with " this unnecessary and unprofitable charge of the breakfast."

These allegations, however, did not appear sufficient to exculpate Mr. Gostlynge, to the lords of the privy council, before whom the matter was brought; for they obliged him to sign an agreement, whereby he engaged to pay yearly to the town, in lieu of the breakfast, ten pounds, which was distributed to poor fishermen, &c. and five pounds for his default, in before refusing to provide the breakfast. This continued till the making of a new agreement, between the corporation and Mr. *Gostlynge,* of a grant of nomination and appointment of preachers and ministers in the town, since which it seems that both breakfast and composition shared the fate of all human institutions, and sunk into oblivion.

After the death of the said *William Gostlynge, Charles,* his brother and executor, confirmed, in 1624, an agreement formerly made by his said brother *William,* with the corporation, on a complaint made by the latter to the dean and chapter of *Norwich,* " that the impropriate " rectory of *Yarmouth* was not supplied with able and sufficient pastors " or ministers;" the purport of which agreement was, that the corporation should nominate and elect their own ministers, for the remainder of his lease.

At the time of the above confirmation, Mr. *Wilkinson* was minister of the church, who having preferment elsewhere, imagined the town would with-hold from him, on account of his non-residence, their annual stipend of twenty-five pounds, in lieu of his offerings, and therefore, without ceremony, demanded them of his communicants, whom he threatened with exclusion from the holy communion, in case of a refusal; but upon an after conference with the town, finding they did not intend to deprive him of the composition, a reconciliation took place, and he returned the money he had already received of the people, intimating at the same time his desire of living upon good terms with them, so long as he should hold the living.

Mr. *Wilkinson,* however, left his cure soon after, and put a period to this formal friendship. At which time a vacancy ensued, on account of the dean and chapter's opposing the town's nomination and appointment of a minister, agreeable to the terms of their agreement with Mr. *Gostlynge;* and accordingly the lord bishop of *Norwich,* by letter to the bailiffs, appointed Mr. *Gammon* to officiate as minister, in the said vacancy.

The receipt of this letter was also accompanied with an instrument of installation, which Mr. *Gammon* then produced; a peremptory and sudden mode of proceeding highly displeasing to the town, but which they thought proper to submit to, on account of *Wilkinson's* sudden departure, for a few days, and not longer.

A short time after, therefore, it was resolved to write to the Bishop, asserting their right, and assuring him of their resolution to maintain their privilege of nomination and election; accordingly, about three months after, in *April* 1625, a letter of attorney was given to Mr. *Edmund Grosse* and others, to present *John Brinsleye,* clerk, to be curate of St. *Nicholas's* church. At the same time the case was laid before Sir *John Suckling,* comptroller of the King's household, and one of the privy council, who wrote to the Bishop of *Norwich,* requesting him to cease his interposition, in an affair which appeared to him to be in favour of the corporation.

This had not the desired effect; for the dean and chapter soon after exhibited a bill in Chancery against the corporation, concerning the nomination and appointment of preachers and ministers to serve in the cure of *Yarmouth;* their principal allegations against the town being, concerning the separatists, a dissenting sect; neglect of the lord chief justice's warrant; detaining the church books; holding assemblies in the church; a disrespect of King *James's* mandate, dated 30th *December,* 1624; disturbances in the church, &c. &c.

Mr. *Brinsleye* was also convened before the High commission Court of *Lambeth,* to be questioned upon matters not then known; who therefore obtained a certificate from the corporation, under their common seal, of his proper demeanor, official qualifications, &c. and afterwards the town voluntarily presented him with another certificate, in his behalf, containing additional clauses of recommendation.

But all was insufficient. A decree in Chancery was given against the town, on a certificate made by *Laud,* Archbishop of *Canterbury,* on a refereuce made to him by the court, That the nomination of curates or ministers for *Yarmouth,* belongs to the dean and chapter of *Norwich,* and not to their farmers of that rectory.

Mr. *Brinsleye* was accordingly dismissed, at *Midiummer* 1627, having served the cure two years, and was succeeded by Mr. *Barker.*

This controversy had irritated the Bishop of *Norwich* against the town to such a degree, that every little frivolous thing was made the foundation of as many litigious and vexatious suits. But upon the petition of the late bailiffs, with Mr. *Brinsleye,* to the King, concerning several matters urged against them by the Bishop, the affair was referred by the King, to the Lord Bishop of *London,* Justice *Crook,* Justice *Yelverton,* the dean of St. *Paul's,* and Sir *Henry Martin;* who accordingly directed their letters to the Bishop, to appear at the house of the Earl of *Manchester,* lord president of the privy council, in order to hear the cause.

In the mean time, the Bishop having had some intelligence concerning the petition, thought proper to address the bailiffs in a very friendly manner, expressing his wishes that they would *recommend* to him a fit person for a second preacher, which was accepted by the town, and seems to have been the first step towards a reconciliation.

Mr. *Brinsleye,* after his dismission from St. *Nicholas's* church, preached in a place called the *Dutch* church, (at present converted into a theatre) till he was again silenced. But the town, being about to choose a lecturer, who was also to be approved by the Bishop of *Norwich,* made great interest to get Mr. *Brinsleye* into that office.

Whereupon they addressed their letters to the Bishop, who was willing to confirm their choice after being satisfied in these two particulars, viz. first, Whether their election of Mr. *Brinsleye* was *unanimous*, and if any were dissentient, to have their objections communicated to him: secondly, On account of the decree in Chancery having debarred him from holding the cure, whether it did not also exclude him from all ministerial function in *Yarmouth;* for his satisfaction in which, he solicited that the court might again be moved on that question.

To the first enquiry, the town returned a satisfactory answer in the affirmative; to the second they replied, that as the lecturer was paid out of the town's stock, and not out of any church revenues, they did not imagine that the decree could in any wise affect their election of him, nor did they conceive that Chancery interfered in matters of that nature, but that, for the Bishop's satisfaction, they would send their recorder, Mr. *Miles Corbet,* to confer thereon with his lordship.

Another complaint, on oath, was alleged against Mr. *Brinsleye,* in the court of Chancery, the principal of which was his interrupting the service, by going into the pulpit before it was finished. In opposition to which, a certificate, utterly denying the charge, was sent to him, signed by the bailiffs and principal people of the town.

Notwithstanding all the interest the corporation could make, Mr. *Brinsleye,* in consequence of a commission taken by order of the King and his council, was forbid to exercise his function within the town and liberties of *Yarmouth,* of which he was thereby declared ineligible, but not of any other place, being lawfully called, and conforming himself to the church of *England.*

Soon after this, the King gave permission for them to nominate their own lecturer, on their paying him his stipend; which nomination was to be confirmed by the lords of the council, to whom they were to present two, or more, for their choice of one of them; but if it appeared to them that neither was eligible, then they were to nominate others, and so on, till one was approved. Agreeable to which Mr. *Vincent,* Mr. *Norton,* and Mr. *George Burdett* were presented to the board, who made choice of the latter.

The lecturer's salary was fixed at one hundred pounds a year, the instrument for the payment of which, sealed with the common seal, was to be sent to the board, for their approbation: counter articles of agreement were also signed by the lecturer, for the satisfaction of the corporation. These, after reciting the salary and mode of payment (*i. e.* at four equal quarterly payments) continue:

" *Item,* It is agreed that the said Mr. *Burdett* shall weekly preach " one sermon every *Sunday,* and one sermon every *Wednesday* (being " a market day, and the usual day for the lecture) at such hours as " the lecturers in the said town have formerly used to do.

" *Item,* It is agreed that he shall preach one sermon on every coronation day, for the King's Majesty, and upon every great festival " day; *i. e.* upon the feast of St. Michael, the archangel, the feast " of *All Saints,* the fifth of *November,* Christmas day, Twelfth day, " Candlemas day, Ascension day, and on the twenty-ninth of *August,* " being the day of election of bailiffs and other officers in the said " town, and also upon the session days.

" *Item,* It is agreed that he shall be helpfull to the curate in the "said town, in the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's "supper, when he is thereunto required.

"*Item,* If by sickness or any other cause of absence, he cannot "discharge the place himself, that then, for such time of intermission, "he shall provide some other able and sufficient minister to supply "his place.

"*Item,* That he shall not leave, nor give over his said place, without half a year's warning first given to the town, to provide them-"selves of another.

"*Item,* If by any cause of suspension or deprivation, arising upon "any matter of neglect or default in the said Mr. *Burdett,* or if by "taking any other ecclesiastical promotion, or otherwise, he the said "Mr. *Burdett* shall be disabled to exercise the said lecturer's place, "that then for that time he shall demand no allowance of the said "town, but they provide another in his stead. GEORGE BURDETT."

For the final determination of the difference lately agitated between the town and the dean and chapter of *Norwich,* on the 19th of *March* 1633, *Matthew Brooks,* minister, and *George Burdett,* lecturer of *Yarmouth,* with *Thomas Johnson* and Mr. *Medowe,* appeared before the Bishop of *Norwich,* when the following articles were agreed to by both parties.

"*Imprimis.* It is ordered between the said minister and lecturer "of *Great Yarmouth* aforesaid, that each of them, so often as they "shall there preach, shall read divine prayers before their own sermons, according to his Majesty's directions in that behalf.

"*Item,* It is ordered, that the minister shall have all fees belonging "to christenings, marriages, funerals, the churching of women, and "all other duties whatsoever, properly belonging to his curateship.

"*Item,* It is ordered that the lecturer shall preach all the *scarlet* "*days* (as they call them), and that the minister shall preach the "blessing to their fishing yearly, which they call their fishing sermon.

"*Item,* That the lecturer upon *Wednesday,* being his day to preach, "begin his sermon about ten o'clock in the forenoon, except occasion "so fall out, either by reason of a christening sermon, marriage sermon, "funeral sermon, or at the churching of any woman at that time; then "it is ordered that the minister shall have his pulpit free at ten "o'clock, giving notice the day before to the lecturer, and the lecturer to begin his sermon at eight o'clock in the morning, on the same "day.

"*Item,* It is ordered that if there shall happen any such occasion, "as is before named, for the minister to preach on *Sunday* in the "afternoon, it being the lecturer's time to preach, then the minister "shall give warning to the lecturer on the day before, and the lecturer shall supply the forenoon's course.

"*Item,* It is ordered that upon *Sunday* in the afternoon, the "minister begin catechising at two o'clock, and so continue half an "hour, then prayers to begin and to be read by the lecturer, then "christenings to be performed by the minister, and then sermon to "begin presently after. RICHARD NORWICH."

This agreement was not long effectual; for in *July* following, Mr. *Brookes* cited Mr. *Burdett* to appear before the chancellor of *Norwich,* for not bowing at the name of *Jesus.* Mr. *Burdett* accordingly appeared, attended by several gentlemen of *Yarmouth,* who were ready to depose, upon oath, that he actually did bow at the name of *Jesus;* and he himself in answer to the chancellor's demand, said that in that point he had, did, and would observe the canon. Mr. *Brookes's* letter, however, and his affirmation, joined to that of some of his friends, had sufficient weight with the chancellor, to procure Mr. *Burdett's* suspension; which was removed, the following month, by the intercession of the bailiffs.

Still we find the ecclesiastical too much for the civil power; for in *April* 1635, Mr. *Burdett* having been again suspended, in the high commission court, he left the town precipitantly, took his passage on board a ship, and set sail for *New England,* leaving behind him a distressed wife and family, towards whose support the corporation generously allowed an annuity of twenty marks.

The said year, the vicar general came to town, and ordered several alterations and reparations in the church; the principal of which are;

That there be but one pulpit, set up at the east end of the body of the church, the most convenient for preaching and hearing, at the discretion of the bailiffs and the minister.

That the boarded partition, at the east end of the chancel, be taken down, and that the walls, pavement, and windows of the said east end be repaired and beautified, and that the communion table be set at the east end thereof; that rails be set at the first ascension towards the place of the communion table, and a table of the ten commandments to be placed on the east wall, over the table, &c.

That the roof of the chancel, where necessary, be decently repaired; and that the doors at the west end of the church be set open during divine service.

That the font be beautified, and a rail made against it.

That the addition lately made to the gallery be taken down, it obstructing the light, and those who built it to be decently placed in some other convenient seats in the church, at the discretion of the church-wardens, &c.

Amongst other instances of the misconduct of the clergy here, in times of Popery, we find the following, which were presented by the jurors, and fines levied accordingly.

51. *Edward* III. That *Thomas,* dean of *Flegg* and *Yarmouth,* took unjustly, for proving the will of *John Ocle,* 56*s.* above and contrary to the statute of the church.——Fined 6*s.* 8*d.*

Also, that the said dean took extortionally, for proving the will of *Simon Horner,* 4*s.* and the said will did not contain more than 14*s.*

Also, the said dean maliciously ravished *(rapuit maliciose) Alice* the wife of *John Boys* of *Norwich,* in the house of *John Lewe,* in spite of her husband, contrary to the peace, &c. and keeps her in his adulterous embraces, and is a common adulterer and fornicator.—Fined 2*s.*

3. *Henry* IV. That Sir *Richard,* dean of *Yarmouth* church, *broke into the house* of *Philip Glover,* &c.——Fined 13*s.* 4*d.*

4. *Henry* IV. Also that the said *Richard,* dean of St. *Nicholas's* church, and *Thomas Walbot,* parish chaplain of the same, are *common vagabonds* in the night.——Fined 4*s.*

4. *Henry* VI. That the rector of *Burgh* church, dean of *Yarmouth, keeps and maintains fornicators* in the town, *taking of them bribes,* and does not correct them.——Fined 40*s.*

9. *Edward* IV. That *Thomas Aleyn*, clerk, *keeps* and daily receives and entertains a *certain woman of bad character*, called *Joan Flantyf*, &c.—— Fined 40*d.* *and to dismiss her, under pain of* 20*s.*

And that *Jone Barflet* keeps and entertains *chaplains, friars,* and other strangers suspected in her house, with herself and other women of bad behaviour, day and night.—Fined 10*d.*

9. *Henry* VII. That *Richard Ashley*, chaplain of the hospital, and *John* the deacon, chaplain, &c. are *common night walkers* at unlawful hours.———Fined 20*d.* each.

13. *Henry* VII. Received of *Joan*, the wife of *John Crepon*, because she *lay in the night with a chaplain*, as evidently was proved before the bailiffs.——Fined 5*s.* 6*d.*

Several other instances are upon record, of the shameful misconduct of these clerical gentry, which it is not our intention to recount.

In 1460, *Constantine Dally*, rector of *Maultby* in *Norfolk*, was buried in the chapel of St. *Mary de Arneburgh*, in this church. And *William Fenn*, citizen, willed in 1439, to be buried in it.

In the 31st of *Edward* I. *Jeffrey*, son of *Oliver Wyth*, gave 5*s. per annum* to maintain a lamp to be continually burning before the Great Crucifix, in this church.

In the 43d of *Edward* III. *Margaret*, wife of *John de Beverle*, of *Yarmouth*, gave 30*s.* 6*d.* annual rent, towards the support of eight candles burning on the perch (the loft) in the chancel of St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, in this church, for ever, &c.

And in the 18th of *Richard* II. the same lady gave 8*s.* 6*d.* annual rent, towards the support of a wax candle of two pounds weight, to be burnt before the crucifix hanging in the nave of the church.

In the 6th of *Henry* VII. *Thomas Pond*, burgess of *Yarmouth*, bequeathed five annual rents for supplying a lamp, burning day and night, and five wax candles of 1½lb. each, burning about the said lamp before the Sacrostrum, or high altar, in time of divine service.

Thomas Mount, in 1280, gave to St. *Mary's* light 2*s.* annual rent, for ever.

In 1355, *William Oxney*, burgess of *Yarmouth*, gave to the high altar, for his tenth and trespasses forgotten 40*s.* to the new work 40*s.* to St. *Mary's* light 13*s.* 4*d.* to each parish chaplain of St. *Nicholas* 40*d.* to each parish clerk of the said church 12*d.* &c. &c.

In 1356, *Richard Fastolf*, of *Great Yarmouth*, bequeaths his body to be buried in St. *Katherine's* chapel, in this church, to the high altar, 40*s.* to St. *Mary's* light, 20*s.* to the new work, 20*s.* to the head parish chaplain, 1*s.* to each of his two partners, and the deacon, 6*d.* to each of the three parish clerks 3*d.* also 6*s.* annual rent to St. *Mary's* light, and five shillings to that of St. *Katherine*, for ever.

Stephen de Stalham, burgess of *Yarmouth*, in 1362, bequeaths his soul to God, the blessed Virgin, and all saints, and his body to be buried in St. *Nicholas's* church; to the high altar of this church, for his tenths forgotten 20 marks; to the repair of the church 5 marks; to St. *Thomas's* light, one mark; to celebrate 20 annuals for his soul, and his benefactors, after his decease, 120 marks; to St. *Mary's* light, 20*s* &c. &c.

In 1374, *John de Stalham*, of *Great Yarmouth*, bequeaths to the high altar 10 marks; to St. *Mary's* light 20*s.* to the repairs of the church 20*s.* &c.

The same year, *Jeffrey de Drayton* bequeaths to the high altar, 2 marks; to the support of the light of *Corpus Christi*, to be carried to the town for visiting the sick 6*s*. 8*d*. to be distributed in masses and other alms deeds, for his soul, 40*l*. &c.

In 1379, *Thomas Cobald* gave to the high altar a wey of salt, and his best holiday vestment, there to be used as long as it shall last; to *Martin Wodesyde*, chaplain, for the term of his life, one missal, two vestments, and a chalice; and after his decease, they were to go to St. *Mary's* altar, in this church, and there to continue for ever.

In the same year, *William de Stalham*, of *Yarmouth*, bequeaths to the high altar 20*s*. to the fabrick of St. *Nicholas's* church, 20*s*. to St. *Mary's* light 20*s*. for the buying of books in the choir of St. *Nicholas's* church 100*s*. &c. &c.

And *Simon* atte *Gappe* of *Yarmouth* the same year, commends his soul to God, and his body to be buried in the church yard, before the door of the new chapel (the *new work*) on the west part; gives to the high altar 100*s*. to the fabrick of the church 20*s*. to St. *Mary's* light 6*s*. 8*d*; to *Corpus Christi* light 20*s*. to the fabrick of St. *Nicholas's* church of *South Yarmouth* 6*s*. 8*d*. Of this church there now remains only an old ruin, called *Gorleston* old steeple, which has, for many ages past, been an excellent sea-mark.

In 1381, *Peter Bennet*, burgess of *Yarmouth*, bequeaths to the high altar 13*s*. 4*d*. to the fabrick of the church 2*s*. to St. *Mary's* light 5*s*. annual rent for ever, &c.

In 1385, *Nicholas Wildegoose*, of *Yarmouth*, gives to the high altar 40*s*. to St. *Mary's* light 10*s*. to the fabrick of St. *Nicholas's* church 10*s*. &c.

And in the same year, *Alice*, his wife, bequeaths to the high altar 20*s*. to St. *Mary's* light 40*d*. to the repairs of St. *Nicholas's* church 40*d*. the residue of her estate to be sold and the money to be distributed in masses and other pious uses.

Besides these there are several wills still upon record, of persons who died of the plague in 1349, all containing legacies and bequests somewhat similar to the above.

In the reign of *Henry* VIII. we find frequent disturbances made in this church, concerning religion. Of this we have an instance, in 1535; in which year, on *November* 1st, as *Dompnus Robert Cotton* was preaching a sermon, a great riot was made by 24 persons, with *William Swarton*, chaplain, at their head, who, it seems, were opposers of the superstitious doctrine of the *Romish* church, and publickly declared, "That no honour is given to the seynts, to the pictures and "ymages of them within the chirche, with lights and suche other "lyke thyngs; and that a christen man shall profight nothyng by "makyng of intercessions and prayours to the seynts of hevyn, to be "meditatours and meanes for him to Almighty God. And also that "our lady is not in heavyn. And that all holy water is *good sawce for* "*a capon*, and other suche lyke sayings."

And in 1541, *October* 28th, four merchants of *Yormouth* came into the church together, in the time of divine service, and administration and elevation of *Corpus Christi*, and in a tumultuous manner spoke heretical words, and swore by all the members of Christ, to the great disturbance of the congregation, &c. but afterwards putting themselves on the king's mercy, by sureties, they were each fined 2*s*.

Having thus given an account of the most material things relative to St. *Nicholas's* church, we shall conclude with such monuments and monumental inscriptions therein, as seem worthy the reader's attention.

As you come in at the south door, in the *south isle* of the chancel, to the right hand, on the wall, is a neat white marble monument, thus inscribed,

S.
To the Memory of
MARY
The last survivor of five children
Of Robert and Mary
JACKSON
Who was born at Yarmouth
Oct. the 30th, 1709.
And died universally lamented at
Ipswich, May 21st. 1728,
In the flower of her age.
Dearest to us of human kind,
Lovely in body and in mind,
Farewell—with many a flowing tear
Thy friends this monument prepare,
Little, alas! to thee 'tis true,
But vll thy PARENTS love can do.
——————— *Solatia luctus*
Exigua Ingentis———————

Behind this monument lie the four other children of the same sorrowful parents.

On the some south wall, a little more easterly, is another white marble monument, with this inscription,

Near this stone are interred the remains of
ERASMUS JARY, Gent.
Who died 7th of August, 1766, at the early age of 25.
He had long been the only hope of a widowed mother:
He lived to become her pride and joy:
And his affectionate wife
(Who pays this tribute to his memory)
Only knew him long enough to know his value.

A little distance from the same wall, is a black marble on the floor, thus inscribed,

S. M.
MARIÆ JOSEPHI COTMAN, Generosi,
Conjugis merito dilectissimæ
Obiit quinto die Novembris
Anno { *Domini* 1727
{ *Ætatis* 19
Amata JOSEPHI COTMAN, Generosi, conjux
Nuptiarum ordine secunda
Nata fuit Martii die 27, A. Dni. 1705,
Denata Aprilis 20, 1731.

De qua susceptos duos habuit filios;
Hunc Josephum Octobris 15 *natum* 1729,
Denatum Februarii 23 1730;
Illum Josephum natum Aprilis 11*mo*, 1731,
Junii 19*no* 1731 *denatum*
Ad quorum memoriam mariti fidei
Animique patrii non immemor,
Hoc marmor posuit.
Quod mortale fuit
JOSEPHI COTMAN, Armigeri,
Sub hoc marmore reconditur.
Obiit Augusti die 30°
Anno { *Domini* 1762°
Anno { *Ætatis* 57°

East of this stone, is the following inscription,

HERE LYETH INTERED
THE BODY OF MARY THE
WIFE OF THOMAS CLARKE,
GENT. COLLECTOR OF THEIR
MAJESTYS CUSTOMS IN
THIS PORT OF YARMOUTH
AND ELDEST DAUGHTER OF
JOHN HAFORD OF HAFORD IN
THE COUNTIE OF WORCESTER,
GENT. SHE DEPARTED THIS
LIFE THE 16th DAY OF JULY 1622,
AGED 50 YEARS 8 MONTHES.
ALSO ON THE NORTH SIDE LYETH
MARY THE DAUGHTER OF THE
SAID THOMAS AND MARY CLARKE
WHO DIED THE 28th of DECEMB,
1696, AGED 28 YEARS.
THO. CLARKE, GENT.
Obiit 25 Aug. 1708 *Ætat.* 68

More northerly lies another stone, thus inscribed,

In memory of ELIZ. MISSENDEN,
Who was a sincere christian, an affectionate wife
A tender parent, a faithful friend,
In every relation exemplary.
Under her severe, and almost incessant pains,
For many years,
She was ever resigned, and mostly chearful.
She died in hopes of a joyful resurrection
April 18, 1751, aged 55.
Her afflicted husband, T. M. Cl. M. A.
Will ever retain a just sense
Of the greatness of her merit, and his loss.

Still north of this stone, lies another, bearing this inscription,

HIC JACET FRANCISCUS CORTENAYE
NOBILI STIRPE COURTENAICA DE

CASTRO POWDERHAM IN ARGO
DEVONIENSI NAVIS PRÆSIDIARIÆ,
CAPITANEUS, QUI CONTRA BELGAS
PRO REGE ET PATRIÆ FORTITER
DIMICANS LETHALI VULNERE
PETITUS OBIIT VICESIMO DIE
NOVEMBRIS Anno Domini 1673.

Next to this, northerly, is this,

MORS MIHI LUCRUM
EST.
HERE UNDER LYETH
BURIED THE BODYE
OF
THOMAS BVTTOLPH
ALDERMAN DECEASED
THE LAST DAY OF FEBREWARYE
ANNO DOMINI 1614.

A little more to the north a stone

M. S.
RICH^{dl} FERRIER, Armigeri.
Hujus Burgi et decoris et desiderii.
Exunnahtem Ingeni Fontem morum Suavitatem
Et quæ generosum ornant et cohonestant,
Dicant Familiares ;
Eximiam Rei politicæ peritiam,
Regni Comitia ;
Labores indefessos et præ cæteris Delicias
Solum natale.
Quæ suscepit munia (et varia certe)
Graviter explevit affabre expolivit,
Vixit satis patriæ ;
At quantula est aura popularis
Quantula gloria fluxa et fragilis.
Vixit et sibi et suis,
Obiit die quarto Calend. X^{bris}
Anno { Ætat 57$^{mo.}$
Dmni 1728$^{ri.}$
Sub hoc etiam marmore
Requiescit Rich^{dus} FERRIER, Armiger,
Rich$^{di.}$ illius filius unicus
Ingenii acumine, et indolis suavitate
Alter idem.
Obiit pridie Idus Aprilis
Anno { Ætat 44
D'mni 1739

Another stone, at the west end of this,

The Remains
Of
Mrs. SARAH LEAKE, widow, relict
Of

JOHN LEAKE, Gent.
Nephew of Sir Andrew Leake,
Admiral of the Blue.
She died on the 25th of March 1743
Aged 47 years.

Another stone to the north, thus inscribed,

M. S.
ROBERTI GALLANT, M. B.
Quem
Medicorum principum modeste æmulum
Modo languidi et tremula voce
Requiem anhelantes,
Jam sani et vigore juvenili reviviscentes
Læte fatentur.
Deo, Patriæ, Conjugi, Amico
Quæ debentur astatim explicuit
Nec vaga, nec larvata pietas:
Pauperibus salutem (auro potiorem)
Inemptam impertivit
Immenso cum fœnore,
In cœlis potitur mercede.
Obiit Junii die 27mo
Anno $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Dmni } 1746\\ \text{Ætat. } 55\end{array}\right.$
Helena prædicti ROBERTI GALLANT uxor
Tali digna viro,
Omnimodis virtutibus ubertim ornata,
Obiit xxiii^{o} Sept^{ris} Anno Dmni MDCCLVI.
Ætat. LXIII.

The next stone, still northward bears this,

AD DOMINVM
PRÆMISSIS SEX LIBERIS JOHANNE GEORGIO
GVLIELMO HANA FRANCISCA ET ABIGAELE
IN VIVIS QUATVOR MARIA MARGARETA
THOMA ET JOHANNE HVIVS MVNICIPII
BALLIVVS ITERVM ET IN SVPREMIS REGNI
COMITIIS ASSESSOR DENVO GEORGIVS
HARDWAR MAY VLT. 1635 ÆTAT. 66
MIGRAVIT. QVEM MARGARETA UXOR
ET AMANTISSIMA ÆTAT. 62 SEQVVTA EST
OCTOB. 11. 1638.

A few yards from the south door is the following

IN MEMORY OF ROSE HUNTINGTON, LATE
WIFE TO RICHARD HUNTINGTON, WHO DIED
SEPTEMBER THE 8th. AGED 57 YEARS, ANNO 1678.
WITHIN THIS WOMB OF EARTH, THIS BED OF DUST,
LONG THE REMAINES OF ONE LAYD UP IN TRUST.
WHO WHILE SHE LIV'D WITH US, DID NOT SO LOVE
THIS LIFE, AS NOT TO THIRST FOR A REMOVE;
RELIGION WAS HER AIM; AND IF HER SENSE

THEREOF DID DIFFER: YET THE DIFFERENCE
IS RECONCIL'D: SHE'S GOTTEN WHERE SHE SEE
THINGS AS THEY ARE; AND SO I HOPE SHALL WE.
WHAT ERE THE HUMBLE, AND THE FAITHFUL MISS
WHILE THEY ARE HERE, IS CLEERED UP IN BLISS,
WHERE THE SINCERE SHALL JOIN BOTH HEARTS AND HANDS,
IN ONE CONTRACTED, BY ETERNAL BANDS,
M. Thompson 1700,

Near the south-west corner of the same isle, a stone

Here lyeth the body
OF RICHARD BATHURST, GENT.
(Who was the seventh son of
EDWARD BATHURST
Of Finchcocks, in the parish of
Gowdhurst, in the county of Kent,
Esq. by MARTHA his wife)
Who departed this life the 7th
Day of April Anno Dom. 1707, and
In the 58th yeare of his age.

On a neat white marble mural monument, against the west wall is this.

Near
This place lay the remains of
ELIZABETH
The widow of Mr. John Ramey,
Who was lost at sea
In the 29th year of his age, in December 1718.
She surviv'd him near 40 years,
Of which she spent the former part in the care of her only son,
And the latter in a course of unaffected piety, and virtue.
She died Feb. 14, 1758, aged 64 years.
In justice and gratitude to those abilities of her mind,
And that goodness of her heart,
To which, under providence, he is chiefly indebted
For his posterity,
Her son,
JOHN RAMEY, Esq.
Has caused this monument to be erected.

We come now to the *middle isle* of the chancel, in which, at the foot of the steps ascending to the rails before the communion table, is a black marble stone thus inscribed.

JOHN MANCLARKE, A. B.
Minister of this parish
died 8 Novr. 1770, aged 38 years.

A marble stone next to this, westward, has the following on the four edges, which are cut aslant, for the purpose of preserving the legend.

JOHN COWLDHAM 4 TYMES BAILIFF OF THIS TOWNE
AND SON OF ALLIN COWLDHAM, BAILIFFE ALSO
BEFORE HIM SUCCEEDINGE HIS FATHER IN THE CHAIRE
OF MAGISTRACYE, GOD CALLED TO ACCOMPANY HIM

IN THE THRONE OF GLORIE THE 21st OF DECEMBER 1620,
LEAVING NO ISSUE, AND AGED 84 YEARES.

Another stone still westward.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MARGARET
SOMETIME THE WIFE OF JOHN
ARNOLD, MERCHANT, AND ONCE
BAILIFF OF THIS TOWNE, AND LATELY
THE WIFE OF THE REVEREND
AND FAMOVS WILLIAM BRIDGE
MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL AND
PASTOVR TO THE CONGREGATIONALL
CHVRCH IN YARMOVTH. SHE WAS
AGED 76 YEARS, AND DIED ON THE
FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER IN THE YEARE 1675
Her soul in glory, and her body staies
The time 'till Christ to union it doth raise.

On another stone westerly, this inscription,

M. S.
The remains
of
JOHN ALBERTSON
Formerly
Alderman of the corporation
Of
Great Yarmouth,
And
Bailiffe in the yeare 1655.
He
Departed this life the 28th of Oct. 1693.
Aged 71 yeares.
Waiteing for a blessed resurrection.

On another stone the following.

Cineres
Joannis Dasset, Generosi,
Viri prudentis, docti, pii,
Qui non varios hujus vitæ labores
Et multa rerum discrimina
————Dyonisia uxore,
Unica et amantissima
Viva prole suscepta
Cœlos petiit
Feb. 25, 1637
Ætatis suæ
Anno 68.

On a stone towards the north side,

HERE LIETH INTERR'D THE BODY OF WILLIAM
BURTON THE ELDER, WHO WAS TWICE BAYLIFFE OF
THIS TOWNE, AND DIED THE 8th DAY OF APRIL 1673,
Aged 65 yeares.

HE LIV'D TO CHRIST, HE DIED IN CHRIST, AND MUST
APPEARE WITH CHRIST: DISTURB NOT THEN HIS DUST.

And under this, is

WILLIAM BURTON, M. D. obiit July 23
1756, aged 53.

In passing towards the nave of the church, at the west end of the isle, on the right hand, is an elegant mural monument, with this inscription,

M. S.
SAMUELIS FVLLER, armigeri,
Qui hujus burgi bis ballivus, dein
Prætor, et ad memorabilem illum anno 1688 conventum
multaque inde parliamenta
missus hinc burgensis
Egregiæ ubique justiciæ, prudentiæ, pietatis
monumenta reliquit.
Ex Rosa, Ricardi Huntington, armig. filia
Hic juxta posita
Samuelem, Elizam, Joannem, Mariam, Ricardum,
Rosam suscepit liberos:
In quibus Samuel ejusdem burgi aldermannus,
Ricardus L. L. D. in foro admirallii advocatus generalis
Et Elizabetha parentum ad latera requiescunt.
Obiit 19 Maii 1721. Annum agens 75m.

Beneath this,

Parentibus optimis
Johannes filius natu secundus,
Regiæ majestati nuper ad Etruscos consul
Et in primo Georgii secundi parliamenti senator
Et Rosa filia unica superstes
Marmor hoc mœrentes f.
MDCCXXVIII.

Near the middle pillar, on the south side, is the following,

HERE
LYETH THE BODY OF MR. MITCHEL MEW
TWICE BAILIFFE
AND ONCE MAYOR OF THIS TOWN
OBIIT THE 21st DAY OF APRIL 1670
AGED 71 YEARS.

In the north isle of the chancel, is an elegant monument of curious workmanship, upon a pillar at the west end, having this inscription,

Ego
HANNA DASSET virgo
Juxta hanc stelam dormio
At
Expergefiam
Resurgam
In Æternum vivam,
NAM
Redemptor meus vivit.

Migravi 18 die Augusti
Anno { Salutis 1631
Ætatis 27.

Near the middle of the isle, to the north, is this,

Here lieth Mary the wife of James
Artis, Esq. who departed this life
30 April 1715
Also ELIZABETH the daughter of
The above James and Mary Artis
Who departed this life the 9th of March 1720
Here lies JAMES ARTIS, Esq.
Bailiff, mayor, captain of militia
Fuzileers of this town, he died January,
28th 1724, aged 68 years.

Towards the north-east of the above, is this,

HERE UNDER LYETH
ELIZ. WHEELER, THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF ABRAHAM
WHEELER AND REBECCA HIS WIFE, WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE BEFORE SHE HAD FULLY ACCOMPLISHED
THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF HER AGE, 8 NOVEM.
1636.
ALL YOU WHO DOE THIS GRAVE BEHOLD
LOE HERE A YOUNG * * * * LADYE IN MOULDE,
THE OLDE MUST NEEDES, THE YOUNGE MAY DYE,
BOTH OLDE AND YOUNGE THEREFORE BE SHYE
HOW YOU YOUR LIVES ON EARTH LET PASSE
THAT YOU IN HEAVEN MAY HAVE A PLACE.

A little distance from the north door is the following inscription,

AUDI VIATOR
SIVE SIS EXTRANEUS SIVE INCOLA
NON LEVE PRETIUM MORÆ
IPSA MATERIA VATEM FERE TERRUIT
AT TANDEM COMPOSUIT.
NON FORTUNÆ LUGEMUS CASUM,
SED PROVIDENTIÆ CULTUM UT DECET
CEDIMUS.
HIC PARVO JACET IN LOCO
JOHANNES COOPERUS SENIOR
DOMI FORISQUE SATIS NOTUS
PROPTER NOTIORA ET
POTIORA.
AB OPTIMIS, ID EST, AMICIS DESIDERATUS EST
ET INIMICIS NON INGRATUS FUIT.
NEC SUI UT AUGUROR UNQUAM ERIT
INGRATA MEMORIA
OBIIT ANNO A SALUTE RESTITUTA
OCT. 3° 1684.
VIXIT ANNOS 63.
ET VIVIT IN ÆTERNUM: HOC
NULLI DUBIUM.

HÆRES INTER HÆREDES PRIMUS,
HOC MONUMENTUM PONENDUM
CURAVIT
THOMAS COOPER 1704.

In the north east corner of the isle,

Hic sita est Maria Thomæ Macro S.T.P.
Conjux unice chara
Quæ duos feliciter enixa est liberos
(O! si trium superfuisset mater)
Dein adverso puerperii opere fessa
Inter amicorum preces et lachrymas
Placide spe fultam afflavit animam
X. Cal. Feb. anno. { *Salutis* 1724. *Ætatis* 33.
Cui per debitum corporis sui contubernium
(ut unam eadem fovea tumuletur caro)
Mortus fidem præstitit qui vivus nunquam fefellit
Tho. MACRO, hujus ecclesiæ per 21 annos
Pastor fidus,
Obiit xvi Cal. Apr. A.D. 1743. Ætatis 60—
Tho. MACRO A.B. filius unicus Coll. Caii
Cant. Alum. & Theologiæ Candidatus,
Qui triste sui desiderium reliquit
Cum non diu, sed bene vixisset
Obiit Apr. 5. { A.D. 1746. Ætatis 23.

On the south side, adjoining to this, is another stone,

MARIA filia Samuelis Pake, M.D.
Et Elizabethæ uxoris, natu maxima,
Obiit Vto. Kalend. Junii, MDCCXIV.
Ad VI annos, et II menses nata
Reliquias egregii viri SAM^{lis} PAKE, M.B.
Inter hæc marmoris claustra reconditas
venerare lector.
Quem alma medendi Arte cum peritum
Tum felicem gravissime modo ægrotantes
Jam sani grata mente recolunt multi;
Ne nimio plures sanando triumpharet,
Mors invida ocyus ipsum rapuit:
Galeni puta et Hippocratis æmulum reformidans:
Obiit 4to Kal. Aug, anno. { Dni 1743. Ætat. 36.

On the south side of the isle, the following,

HERE
Lieth the remains of
ELIZABETH HALL
Sister to the wife of
THOMAS MACRO, D.D.
Who departed this life
December 28, 1746.

Also MARY LOVE, daughter of
JOHN GOSLIN LOVE and MARY
his wife, who departed this life
the 30th of May 1747,
aged 3 years.
JOHANNES GOSLIN LOVE,
Armiger,
Natus 2do Feb. 1721,
Denatus 3tio Oct. 1767.

South of this, the following,

M.S.
Venerabilis GVLIELMI LYNG A.M.
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ PRESBITERI
Parochialis etiam Sancti Vigoris de FULBURN
in Com. Cantab'si.
Per novem lustra RECTORIS non indigni
cujus Exuviæ in hâc Æde Sancta reponuntur
In qua pr. triginta annos feliciter ministravit.
FIDEM CATHOLICAM intrepidus propugnavit
Summam autem Humilitatem & Reverentiam adhibens
Laboribus functus & fractus Animam
DEO reddidit Pridie Idus Novembris
Anno { Dom. 1719
Ætat. Suæ 71
Cætera qualis fuerat dicat desiderium ejus
Apud eos quibus maxime notus vixit.
Cum GULIELMO ILLO LYNG Requiescit
Dilecta sua MARIA, conjux
Nuptiarum ordine, Secunda;
Pietate vero NULLI:
MICHAELIS DALTONI de FULBURN præfat, armigeri
FILIA dignissima
Quæ obiit nono calander; Junii,
Anno { Dom. 1729
Ætat. suæ 79
In eodem tumulo reponuntur exuviæ venerabilis
BENJ. LYNG ille Gulielmi et Mariæ filii unici per
Multos annos Rectoris parochiæ Si. Laurentii
de South Walsham Com. Norf.
Obiit 30mo. Jan. Anno Dom. 1742, Ætat. 48.
'Ac etiam Annæ uxoris ejus secundæ
Rdi. Ferrier Armigeri, filiæ quartæ
Obiit 14mo. Feb. Anno Dom. 1763 Ætat. 57

On a stone further to the south,

In Memory
Of Mr. William Spooner,
who was once bailiff and
afterwards MAYOR of this
town, obiit 2d. Octob. 1722.
Æt. 67.

Yet further southward, the following,

Here resteth the body of
William Browne, Esq. once
Bayliff and Mayor of this town,
who departed this life Nov. 7, 1710
Aged 46 years.

There are likewise in the chancel two tables, containing the several benefactions to the corporation, to the church, to the hospitals, to the poor, &c. one being in the north isle, the other in the south, against the west wall.

Near the north door of the CROSS ISLE, *as you puss out of the chancel into the church, is the following, on the floor,*

D. O. M. S.
JVVENIS OPTIMI ET INTEGERRIMI
DNI HALL-THORIS BRVNOLFI ISLANDI
QVANTVM CLAVDI POTVIT
HOC SAXVM COERCET.
IPSE LIBER IN PATRIAM VIVENTIVM ABIIT
NASCITVR SCALHOLTI IN AVSTRATI ISLANDIA
ANNO CHRISTI MDCXLII DIE XIII DECEMBRIS;
PATRE BRVNOLFO SVENONIOR.
EPISCOPO SCALHOLTINO;
MATRE MARGARETA HALL THORIDE;
POST DOMESTICAM SCHOLASTICAMQUE
IN PATRIA DISCIPLINAM
ANNO ÆTATIS XX IN ANGLIAM NAVIGAT.
VBI CVM ANNOS IV INTEGROS AC PERPETVOS
PIE ET SOBRIE
BONORVM TESTIMONIO VIXISSET,
IN EVNTE QVINCTO TABE LENTA ADFICI CŒPIT,
ET MENSE POST QVINCTO ANNO DNI MDCLXVI,
ÆTATIS INCIPIENTE ANNO XXV
DIE XV DECEMBRIS STILO VETERI
CONFICI FELICITER DESIIT,
NEC VITÆ PVDVIT NEC PIGVIT MORI
REQVIESCAT IN PACE.
HALL THORIS ISLANDI CINERES HVMVS
ANGLICA SERVA
DEPOSITVMQVE BONA QVANDOQVE REDDE
FIDE
VIXIT ANNOS XXIV DIES VII
PATER MŒSTISS: FILIO VNICO DESIDERATISS
P. C.
T. W.
1723.

Westward of the north door, is a mural monument, thus inscribed,

Here resteth the body of Mr. Thomas Bradford,
Alderman, once bailiff, and afterwards
Mayor of this town, who departed this life
the 3d of July 1703, aged 74 years

On the same wall, more southerly, is a monument of white marble, thus inscribed,

Near this marble, his mother, and other relations,
Are interr'd the remains of Sir Wm. Gooch, bart.
born in this town October 21, A. D. 1681.
He went young into the army, and behaved gallantly
during all Q. Anne's wars, at the end of which
he married
Mrs. R. Staunton, of Hampton Middx. whither he retired,
But not till after he had loyally assisted in,
subduing the rebellion in Scotland in 1715.
In 1727 the king made him lieut. govr. of Virginia,
And of him 'twas justly (and what could be better) said
that he was the only governr. abroad, against
whom inhabitant or mercht. never once complained.
In 1740 he became coll. of an American regiment,
and was sent with them to the siege of Carthagena,
where, tho' providence remarkably preserved him,
his wounds and a bad climate greatly impaired him.
For this and his other services he was advanced
to the rank of brigadier, and major general;*
but these neither increasing his fortunes
nor restoring his health, he returned to England,
Where, after unsuccessful journies to Bath,
he concluded his life December 17th, 1751.
To whose memory his much afflicted widow
has erected this monument.

On the floor, further southward, on a black marble is the following,

JAMES the Son of JAMES HANNOT
died 5th Octr. 1754 aged 65 years.
M. S.
HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MARY
LATE WIFE OF JAMES HANNOT
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JVNE
THE THIRTEENTH ANNO DOM.
1696 ÆTAT. XXXVII; WAITING
FOR THE RESVRRECTION OF THE JVST.
ALSO
THE BODY OF THE ABOVE
MENTIONED MR. JAMES HANNOT
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ye, 7th DAY
OF JVNE 1704 AGED 50 YEARS,
ALSO
ye, BODY OF ANN ye. LOVELY WIFE
OF CHA. LOVELL DAUGHTER
OF ye. ABOVE Sd. Mr. JAMES HANNOT
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ye,
27 OF APRIL 1706, AGED 21 YEARS.
And SARAH his daughter, wife of Mr. ISAAC
SPILMAN obiit 12th Sept. 1742 Ætat. 50 YEARS

As you pass into the NORTH ISLE, *sometimes called the* OLD CHANCEL,
to the west, under the arch, is the following,

The remains of
John Brinsley, senr. M. A.
And late
Lecturer in this place, who
Deceased Jan. 22, 1664
Aged 64.

Within the said north isle, northerly, is this,

Hic sita est
Maria, filia Nath. Symonds,
Ad Garienis Ostium mercatoris,
Et Mariæ uxoris,
Obiit Sept. die Xmo MDCCXXXIII
Anno Ætatis XXXIV.
Et etiam Anna Mariæ prædictæ soror
Edvardi White cler. A. M. uxor
Amans et amabilis.
Dixisse potuit,
Nocturnis vigiliis et doloribus invicta
Lætor, triumpho,
Corripiat gradum, Mors furtim et lente properans
(Hoc tamen ei indulsit filiolam ut pareret)
Peperit, Occubuit
Augusti die XXIII. MDCCXXXIV annum agens XXXIV,
Mortem præmaturam conjuge ne quicquam plorante
Juxta positi sunt cineres Annæ
Edvardi White et Annæ uxoris filiolæ
Obiit Oct. die XVIII bimestris tantum.

To the west is this,

HERE LYETH THE BODY
OF JOHN CARTER, WHO WAS
TWICE BAILIFF OF THIS TOWN,
AND ONE OF THE ELDERS, &c.

His court, his fight, his race,
Thus finish'd, fought, and run,
Death brings him to the place
From whence is no return
Never did seamen harbour spie
Nor pilgrim see his home draw nigh,
Nor captive hear of his return,
Nor servant his indenture burn,
Nor banish'd prince retrieve his crown,
Nor tired man at night lie down,
With greater joy, than he exprest
At sight of his approaching rest.
Mortuus est canitie
Bona, satur, dierum &

Anno { Ætatis 73 suæ
Dni 1667.

Near the north wall is this inscription,

ANN THE WIFE OF THOMAS ENGLAND
DAUGHTER OF THOMAS BULWER
OF BUXTON GENT. OB. 26 OF
APRIL. 1682, ÆTAT. 40th, AND
THOMAS HER HUSBAND, SECOND
SON OF SIR GEORGE AND DAME
SARAH ENGLAND, ALDERMAN
AND TWICE BAILIFF OF THIS TOWN
OB. 11th OF SEPT. ANNO 1693, ÆTAT.
48, ALSO EIGHT OF THEIR CHILDREN
(viz) FIVE SONS AND THREE DAUGHTERS.

To the west of the stone preceding the above, is this

In memory of
THOMAS GODFREY, twice bailiff and
many years town-clerk of this burgh.
And of
ELIZABETH his wife, one of the two
Daughters and coheiresses of
MAJOR THOMAS WILDE.
He died April 30, 1704, aged 63.
Their issue were
ELIZABETH, born May 18, 1671, and died
May 7, 1752, unmarried.
JUDITH born Jan. 16, 1672, relict of
SAM. WAKEMAN, Esqr. she died June 15, 1746
And lies buried with his family in the
Adjoining chancel,
MARTHA born Sept. 26, 1676, relict of
FRANCIS TURNER, she died July 13, 1729
and is buried with him near this place
ANNE, their youngest daughter, widow
of SAM. FULLER, jun: reserved, alass!
To pay the last melancholy offices
To so many near and dear relations,
With the utmost gratitude and affection
Inscribes this memorial to
her parents and sisters.
1752.

A little further to the west,

Here resteth the body of
THOMAS BENDISH, of Grays Inn in the
County of Middx. Esqr. descended
from the very antient family of Sir
THOMAS BENDISH of Essex Baronet who
was Embassadour from K. Charles
The Ist. to the Grand Seignior.
He married Bridget the daughter
of Henry Ireton, of Ireton in the
County of Derby, Esq. sometime
Lord lievetenant of Ireland.
Obiit 27. Apr. 1707—Ætat. 61.

On the next stone to the south, is this,

Beneath this stone
lies the remains of
HENRY BENDISH
late of Tempsford
in the county of Bedford, Esq.
He died the 16th of June 1753
in the 49th year of his age.

On a stone to the west,

EDMVND THAXTER ALDERMAN AND TWICE
BAILIFF OF THIS TOWN OBIIT 16 MAY AN°
Domini 1690 Ætat. suæ LXII.
SARAH THAXTER, RELICT OF THE
SAME EDMUND BEFORE OF JOHN FOWLE
OF THE CITY OF NORWICH, ESQR.
AND ELDEST DAUGHTER OF SIR GEORGE
AND DAME SARAH ENGLAND obt. 13th
MAY AN°. DOM. 1696,
Ætat. suæ 57.

Near the north wall is this inscription,

Hic requiescit corpus Philippi Page generosi qui obiit
Ultimo die Januarii Anno Ætat suæ tricesimo septimo
Anno Domini Milesimo Sexcentesimo Octogesimo quarto.

West of this, is a mural monument, thus inscribed,

VIR AMPLISSIMVS
GEORGIVS ENGLANDVS, MILES,
GARIENIS HONOR ET GLORIA.
GENTIS ENGLANDORUM NVMEROSÆ COLVMEN
ET CULMEN' SUB HOC SILICE CONTERMINO SEPELITVR,
QVI SIC DEO, ECCLESIÆ, PATRIÆ, AMICIS VIXIT
VT NIHIL DE EO NISI MORTEM DOLENDVM
ARBITREMUR
DIEM SVBEGIT DECRETORIVM COELVM INTRAVIT
MAII CALEND. ANNO SAL. MDCLXXVII. ÆTAT. LXII.
ECCE ALTERVM SEPVLCHRI DOMICILIVM
PIENTISSIMÆ DOMINÆ ENGLANDÆ MANES
AD MARITI CINERES VIX FRIGESCENTES
JAM AGGREGANTVR,
FOEMINA RELIGIONE PRÆSTANS MORIBVS CANDIDA
REBVS SECVNDIS FATIGATA MAGISQVAM FASTVOSA
SEPTEM LIBERIS COLLACHRYMANTIBVS VALEDIXIT
AC IN MORTIS INCIDIAS FOELICI FVLGENS PVRPVRA
TRIVMPHAVIT
ANNVM AGENS LVII A PARTE VIRG: MDCLXXVII
XVI Jan.

Beneath this, on the same wall, is a plate of iron, in which the following inscription, is cast in relievo,

VIATOR
ET SI PROPERAS, SUBSISTE
ALIQUANTISPER
ET LEGE, ET LUGE
VITÆ INSTABILITATEM.
HIC EXTANT EXUVIÆ JOSEPI ENGLANDI
QUI FUIT
GEORGII ENGLANDI MILITIS FILIUS
NUMERO QUARTUS:
DOMINÆ CLARÆ VANDERLANÆ BATAVÆ
MARITUS:
JAM MILES EMERITUS ET CŒLO MARITATUS
VIXIT ANNOS XXV
ANTEIVIT SIVE EXTERIORA QUASI TUNICAM
RELIQUIT ANNO 1674, 30 APRILIS.
ET
NODUM FATALE SCRIPTUM EXPLEVIMUS:
ECCE
JOSEPHUM ALTERUM PRIORIS FILIUM
UNIGENITUM POSTHUMUM
DUORUM MENSIUM SPATIO VIX INTERJECTO
IN EADEM FOVEA TUMULATUM
SIC ABIERUNT ILLI, SIC FESTINAMUS
OMNES.

On the west side of this is a marble monument, with this inscription,

In memory
Of GEORGE ENGLAND,
Esq. eldest son of Sir
GEORGE ENGLAND
And dame Sarah his wife
Who departed this life
Thirtieth of June 1702, and
Fifty ninth year of his age,
He was recorder of this town
And several times member of
Parliament for the same, and
A true friend to that and
The liberty of his
Country.

And on the east side of the iron monument, is the following,

And also of
BENJAMIN ENGLAND,
Esq. third son of the said Sir
GEORGE and dame SARAH
Who died the 30th of April 1711.
He was several times bailiff,
Mayor, and member of parliament
For this town; his affection to it,

And his just and generous
Temper were known to most
And will be exceeded by few.

Near this, on the floor, is this,

H S.E.
Gualterus Saltonstall Armr. hujus portus
nuper dignissimus controrotulator;
Morum condore, vitæ probitate et nota in Egenos
Et cognatos charitate, ornatissimus
Qui veram religionem sanctissime coluit et fidem
Principi inviolatam præstitit omnia denique amicitiæ
et societatis officia rectissime
servavit
Dierum satur, et spe beatæ resurrectionis
plenus obiit
8—die mensis Maii A°. Dni. 1750 Ætatis
suæ 77 officii vero supradicti 47.

On a pillar, towards the west end, is a very neat monument, thus inscribed,

Viator siste
Hic situs est
JOHANNES HALL ad Garienis Ostium Mercator
Insignis felix
bonus
Morte scilicet proxima e proprio thesauro
nova antiqua
produxit
Herus, parens, maritus
Optimus
Numerosa prole
Beatus orbatus
Unica superstite
Fortunam non semper æquam æquanimis pertulit
Rebellionis faces CAROLO SECUNDO red.
fœliciter extinctas
vidit.
Ipsa etiam pacis bona undique stillantia
Allubescente fato, summam industriam amplissimo reditu
compilavit
Perduellium hydram centenis etiam capitibus
Repullulantem et amputatam
Civitatem suam seditionis peste tabescentem
(ut Moses altera Pisgæ vertice) reformandam
Seipsum, præturabis antea functum
In fidelitatis resurgentis honorem
Designatum conspiciens
expiravit
A.D. MDCLXXXIV.

On a marble, at the foot of the pillar, is this inscription,

Here rests, expecting an happy resurrection,
The body of John Hall, merchant, alderman
By the old and new charter, and twice bailiff
of this town——and in the same place
The body of Ann his daughter aged
9 years, which was the 13th child that he
buried; to whose memory his mournful
Widow erected the adjoining monument.
He deceased, aged 61 years
the 7th day of May
Anno 1684.
The memory of the just is blessed.
Prov. 10—7.
Also the body of Mrs. Ann Hall,
Relict of Mr. John Hall, who
dyed February 15, 1703,
Aged 69 years.

On a handsome mural monument, in the same isle, is this inscription,

Near
This place are
Deposited the remains of
HENRY SWINDEN
Author of the History and Antiquities
of
Great Yarmouth.
Who died 11th Jany. 1772, aged 55.
To whose memory
This Marble is erected
By
JOHN IVES, F. S. A.

In the MIDDLE ISLE, *is this inscription,*

Hic
Requiescit in spem beatæ resurrectionis
Henricus Church senator et semel ballivus
hujus Oppidi. Qui ———— vita ad civitatem
Dei I ———————————— tercio die
Januarii anno Domini M. DC. LXXVI
Ætatis suæ LX.

In the alley between the south and north door, near the font, is the following,

Here resteth the body
of
Christopher Spendlove, senior,
M. A.
late lecturer of Yarmouth,
who died
December 10th, anno 1665
Aged 69.

Near the west door, is this,

Here lieth interred the body of
Seth Hawley, alderman, and once
Mayor of King's Lynn, who in a desired
Voyage breathed his last in this
Town, buried here on the XXV of
March, anno Dom. MDCLXXVI anno
Ætatis LXVIII.

There are many other ancient stones, without inscriptions, in which have been fixed plates of brass of various forms, the matrices of which are still visible, but the brasses were all sent to *London*, in 1551, by an order of assembly, to be cast into weights, measures, &c. for the town's use.

There is a chamber vestry, in the north isle, at the north west corner, in which is a library of ancient books, consisting of above 200 volumes, most of them in folio. There is also a curious desk, in which are shelves so contrived as to revolve, and present the books on either to your hand, without letting fall those on the other.

In the CHURCH YARD,

Amongst others, are the following inscriptions.

Upon a head stone,

SOLIS ET PAUCIS
NOTUS AMICIS
HIC JACET SCOTTUS.
VIVITUR INGENIO.

As you pass out of the church to the west end of the church yard,

Here lieth the body
of PRESERVED, the Daughter
of Thomas Preserved Emms,
Who departed this life, in the 18th year
of her Age, on the 17th of November.
CIↃDCCXII.
SHE LIVED
Dutiful to her Parents;
Agreeable to her Acquaintance;
Charitable to the needy;
Industrious in business;
Skilful in Œconomy;
Prudent in her conduct;
Temperate in her enjoyments;
Modest in her deportment;
Comely without pride;
Religious without enthusiasm;
Patient of rebukes;
Calm under afflictions;
Possessing youth, yet resigns it;
Neither weary of life, nor afraid of death.

On the north side of the church, a tomb thus inscribed,

HIC
SEPULTUS JACET JOHANNES YATES
MEDICINÆ DOCTOR, FILIUS JOHANNIS
YATES THEOLOGI DE STIFKAY IN
COMITATU NORFOLCIÆ, QUI ANNOS
NATUS 42, EX HAC VITA AD
BEATORUM SEDES MIGRAVIT
AUGUSTI ANNO DOMINI 1659.
ET
QUI NOVIS TOTIES VARIOS EXPELLERE MORBOS
TERRE SIBI PROPRIÆ NON VALET ARTIS OPEM.

On the south side,

Exuvias
Antonii Allys, Armigeri
Desiderium demissum sui
Respicientes
Hic humo mandaverunt
Superstites.
Obiit
Vicesimo nono die
Octobris
Anno Salutis
1709
Ætatis suæ 76.

On the south west side,

M. S.
Redditur terræ corpus
SARÆ uxoris
JOHANNIS JEFFERY T. P.
Archidiaconi Norwicensis
& filiæ Johannis Ireland
Quæ obiit Feb. 8 Anno Ætatis 54.
Anno Domini 1705.

A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO YARMOUTH.

IN 1287, The sea flowed into St. *Nicholas's* church, four feet deep, and laid great part of the town under water.

1290. Upon a marriage proposed between Prince *Edward* (afterwards King *Edward* II.) and the Queen of *Scots*, the ship-carpenters of *Yarmouth* had orders to build a very beautiful ship *(præparari navem pulcherrimam)* which was sent to *Norway* for the King's daughter, heiress of *Norway* and *Scotland*.

1297. *Simon Blaking*, of *Martham*, fled into St. *Nicholas'* church, and confessed that he had broken open the house of one *Hill*, of

Hemesby, and stolen a bacon, value two shillings, and afterwards broken open the prison of *South Town*, and after that killed *William Fitz Nicholas Blaking*, of *Martham;* and abjured the kingdom, in the presence of the coroner, the bailiffs of *Yarmouth*, &c. He was allowed port at *Erwell*, to transport himself in 15 days. Such papal abjurations frequently happened in this church, especially in the reigns of *Edward* I. II. and III. The laws in those days, if the murderer could reach a church or church-yard, before he was apprehended, on confession of his crimes there to a coroner, justice, &c. permitted him to abjure the kingdom, without taking his trial, and accordingly set him at liberty.

1330. The *new work*, at St. *Nicholas'* church, which we have before mentioned, was begun this year; the breadth of which was 47 feet, the length 107, within the walls; the latter being the breadth of the west end of the church, to which this was intended as an addition.

1337. The *Yarmouth* navy, containing 20 men of war, had orders to proceed to the ports of *Dort*, in order to convoy the King's four plenipotentiaries to the court of *Hainault*, from those parts to *England*. In their return, they took two *Flemish* ships, laden with men, money, and provisions for *Scotland*, with the Bishop of *Glasgow* on board, who died of his wounds at *Sandwich*.

1338. This year *Yarmouth* fitted out a fleet of men of war, well equipped, to go against the enemies at sea, for the space of a month, at their own cost and charge.

1342, King *Edward* III. embarked on board the *Yarmouth* squadron, in his expedition to *Britanny*.

This year the principal inhabitants were fined 1000 marks, for committing trespasses, and other unwarrantable acts, on the sea coast.

1347. In the siege of *Calais, Yarmouth* furnished the King with 43 ships, and 1075 mariners; whence it appears, that this town sent more men than any sea-port in the Kingdom, except *London*, a matter at this time, not a little extraordinary.

1352. *Yarmouth*, this year, gave to the college of *Windsor*, a last of red herrings, to be delivered annually for ever; concerning which, many disputes have since happened.

1368. *John Lauwes* hanged for exporting seven sacks of wool out of *Kirkley Road*, without paying the custom.

1382. This year King *Richard* II. paid a visit to this town, amongst others, in *June*.

1386. Sir *Henry Percy* and *Faux Percy* sent to *Yarmouth* with 300 men at arms, and 600 archers, to guard the coast, an invasion from *France* being apprehended.

1403. This year *Henry* IV. with the consent of parliament, grants that the shipping of wool, hides, and skins, together with the packing and weighing of wools, &c. which then used to be at *Lynn* and *Ipswich*, should from thenceforth be at the said town of *Yarmouth*, and no where else within the counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, during the King's pleasure. This was in consideration of its being a frontier town, and liable to invasions by the enemy, &c.

1427. The bridge first built over the river, where there had been a ferry-boat before.

1454. This year *John Bowyer*, organist, with ten others, amongst whom was *Richard Southwell,* Esq. member for *Yarmouth,* received their freedom for 26*s.* 8*d.* each.

1463. *John Pedle,* labourer, of *Yarmouth,* for coining and uttering 18 groats made of copper and lead, as good and lawful money of *England,* was tried, condemned, and hanged.

1491. A large porpoise was sent from *Yarmouth,* as a present to the Earl of *Oxford.*

1511. *South Town* united with *Gorleston.*

1515. The *French* Queen, and *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk,* her husband, came this year to *Yarmouth,* and were entertained by the town three days. They were so well satisfied with the urbanity of the people and the situation of the town, that they promised to prevail on the King to pay a visit to *Yarmouth.*

1541. *Thomas Alleyn,* shoemaker, and *Thomas Hamond,* merchant, both of *Yarmouth,* were fined 2*s.* each, for merchandizing, bargaining, and selling a last of white herrings in the church, in the time of divine service, the 2d of *November.*

1553. The draw bridge first built.

1554. This year fifty sail of ships were lost in one day and night. —The haven very bad, and a fire-beacon erected on the top of the castle.

1555. The hermitage, on the west side of the haven, was this year given to the town.

1562. *John Berry,* one of the eight-and-forties, at an assembly holden *April* 29th was expelled the society, "for that he ys a whore-"master, and lyveth ungodly with sundry women, as he hath openly "confessed and sworne to the same."

1563. Herrings were so scarce this year, that green or fresh herrings were sold for 9*l.* a last and upwards.

1569. This year a last of herrings and a tun of wine were of equal value, either being sold for 8*l.* at this town.

1570. *Yarmouth* bridge was this year broken down, and carried away by a rapid tide, which cost to rebuild it 403*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* notwithstanding 225*l.* had been expended on it, in repairs, the year before.

1578. Great preparations were made at *Yarmouth,* for the entertainment of Queen *Elizabeth,* who was expected there, by the way of *Suffolk;* a silver cup, in form of a ship, wich cost 16*l.* was made on purpose to be presented to her majesty; but she came no further than *Norwich,* whence the lords of her retinue came to *Yarmouth,* and were elegantly entertained in the priory, at the town's expense.

1579. A grievous plague at *Yarmouth,* which carried off there, between *May* and *Michaelmas,* about 2000 people. On this account the grammar school was shut up for half a year; and a letter was received by the bailiffs, from the mayor, aldermen and sheriff of *Newcastle,* forbidding the people of *Yarmouth* to come thither for coals, &c.

1582. This year *Scrotby Sand* (so called from its situation near a small village of that name, on the coast) was swept away by a strong easterly wind and tide, and became sea again, having emerged from the water but a few years before, and formed itself into a small island. About 1578, it became intirely dry land, and raised its head so much above high-water mark, that grass, &c. grew on it, and sea fowls made choice of it for the building their nests, so that it was in fact a small island; whither many of the *Yarmouth* people used to go, in the summer season, in order, to pass an agreeable day, in such recreations as their fancy led them to. Hence it appears that on *August* 2, 1580, the bailiffs with a respectable company of gentlemen, burgesses, mariners, &c. went down to take formal possession of this spot, by the name of *Yarmouth island,* where they all dined, and spent the day in festivity. From the circumstance of its appearance, they did imagine that it would soon accumulate, and become of some importance to the town. Sir *Edward Clere,* Knt. therefore, opposed them in the possession of it, claiming it himself, as parcel of his manor of *Scrotby,* and for that purpose erected a frame of timber upon it as a testimony of his claim. It was the more eagerly contended for, on account of the many valuable goods that were often cast ashore there, from ships lost on the coast, particularly this year, (582) when several parcels of silk, wax, &c. were found there and carried to *Yarmouth,* in spite of Sir *Edward's* claim. The contest, however, was of short duration. The sea put in its more powerful claim, received again its property, and left Sir *Edward* and the people of *Yarmouth* " not a " wreck behind," whereby to keep alive the fruitless contest.

1610, This year the gutters and drains on the key were neatly covered over, which contributed much to the convenience of the place, as they had before been a great nuisance.

1611. A great scarcity of herrings this year, a last of *Windsor* herrings being sold for 15*l.* 5*s.*

1614. This year 190 Jacobus's were presented to King *James,* by the town, as a mark of their loyalty and affection to him.

1625. On December the 29th, this year, an order was made that *no poor people should be married,* unless they should first procure the hand writing of the alderman and chief constable of the ward wherein they lived for that purpose.

1631. An agreement made with the post-master of *Ipswich,* to pay him 20*s.* a quarter, for bringing and carry letters to and from *Yarmouth* to *London,* for the use of the town.

1633. The ordinance which had formerly been made, enjoining all the aldermen's wives to wear velvet hats only, was this year annulled.

1642. The town collected 136*l.* for the relief of his majesty's distressed subjects in *Ireland.*

1653. The 29th of *August,* this year, General *Monk,* being in *Alborough* road, granted his warrant to free the *Yarmouth* fishermen in the herring fair from being impressed into the service of the states.

1659. There having been a terrible fire at *Southwold,* in *Suffolk,* by which three fourths of the town was laid in ashes, and the inhabitants thereby sorely distressed, *Yarmouth* humanely sent the poor of that place twenty combs of wheat, ten of rye, and ten pounds in money.

1662. At a sessions holden the 10th of *December,* one *James Smith* was fined ten pounds, and to be imprisoned till the money was paid, for speaking the following disrespectful words of Sir *Thomas Medowe,* one of the bailiffs: " He is a fool, and I have killed a bull of " 30*s.* that had better brains than Sir *Thomas* have."

1664. Died of the plague here this year, 2500 persons; amongst whom were both the ministers of *Yarmouth* church.

1667. This year the overseers of the poor got a die to coin farthings, at which the king was much offended; and, therefore, in

1673 Lord *Townsend* was prevailed on by the town to petition the king in their behalf, that he would be pleased to pardon the offence; the expenses in which cost the town 90*l.*

1671. On the 27th of *September,* King *Charles* II. with the duke of *York,* and many of the nobility, came to *Yarmouth,* and were elegantly entertained by the corporation, which cost them a thousand pounds. They presented the king with four golden herrings and a chain, value two hundred and fifty pounds.

1672. The duke of *York's* ship being in *Southwold* bay, the town sent him, as a present, a hogshead of white wine, two tierces of claret, six sheep, six lambs, a chest of lemons, and one hundred fowls and fresh fish.

The 28th of *May,* this year, the *English* and *Dutch* fleets came to an engagement in the abovementioned bay, during which the report of the guns was heard at *Yarmouth.*

1677. Captain *Booth,* for stabbing a seaman in the town, was executed here; and the town paid 3*l.* 12*s.* to the guard, which was thought necessary to attend his execution.

This year, also the ground betwixt the walls and the east side of the town, from the market place to the *Frier's* Lane, was sold for 2265*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to sundry persons, to build upon.

1678. The ground between the walls and the new buildings was levelled, the rope-makers' posts pulled up, and the whole made fit for passage.

1681. The whole body of freemen this year claimed a right of electing members for the town, and accordingly chose Sir *James Johnson,* Knt. and *George England,* Esq. Before this, the corporation had usually taken upon them this business, sometimes by a majority of the assembly, sometimes by an inquest of 6 aldermen and 6 common-council-men.

1683. St. *Nicholas's* steeple (being of wood and lead) was set on fire by lightning, and extinguished by one *John Grice,* for which service the corporation voted him their thanks and a piece of plate of the value of ten pounds, for his activity ; and in 1695 the said *John Grice* had four pounds paid him for taking down and putting up the vane of the said steeple.

1685. Sir *Henry Sheers,* a skilfull engineer, came this year to *Yarmouth,* to survey the haven and piers. He had his entertainment at the *Three-Feathers* inn, gratis, 100 guineas for his trouble, and 40*s.* a day for his coachman when travelling, 30*s.* when lying still.

1687. Prince *George* of *Denmark* landed at *Yarmouth,* the 12th of *August,* whence he went post, the same day, for *Windsor.*

1692. King *William* III. landed here, *October* 18th, and was elegantly entertained by the corporation, the expence of which was 106*l.*

1712. Near twenty persons, in their passage hence, for *Norwich* in a wherry, were drowned in *Braydon.*

1718. It was agreed this year that the two last, and every succeeding mayor, should receive 100*l.* each, in lieu of the fishing thousand.

1729. A contribution of 50*l.* was raised by the town, for the relief of the *English* prisoners at *Mequinez.*

1734. This year a subscription was set on foot, by which were purchased a golden chain, and an appendant medal, having the arms of the corporation on one side, and a ship under sail on the reverse, to be worn by every mayor of the corporation during his respective mayoralty, for ever. The whole cost 166*l.* and 3*d.* but the medal was ordered to be sold in 1746, in order to purchase an additional length of chain with the money.

1737. King *George* II. landed at *Lowestoft*, the 14th of *January.*

1744. *Samuel Killet*, Esq. alderman, gave to the corporation a silver oar, double gilt.

1758. An act for the better recovery of small debts, within the liberties of the burgh, was this year obtained.

1759. The sea-baths were this year built, which cost near 2000*l.*

1766. This year, on account of the very enhanced price of provisions, a subscription was set on foot here, for supplying the poor with bread, at a reasonable rate. It was liberally supported by the inhabitants; corn was bought, a baking office hired, and the supply was conducted in the following manner.

The poor of each ward were to apply to the subscribers of their respective wards for tickets, which were registered, and numbered correspondent to the same number in a register book kept on purpose, wherein, against each number, was the name of the pauper, his occupation, the number of his family, and the loaves which were to be delivered. Each ward had particluar hours of application, to prevent confusion. Thus, on producing the ticket, the register was referred to, and the number of loaves delivered accordingly, at *three-pence* the quartern loaf, weighing 4*lb.* 14*oz.* when a similar loaf, with 11oz. less weight, was sold by the bakers for *five-pence.* This very seasonable relief continued from the 8th of *January*, to the 25th of *April* 1767, in which time upwards of sixty thousand loaves were disposed of in this laudable manner.

A
GLOSSARY,

Explaining some particular Terms and obsolete Words which occur in the foregoing Account of Yarmouth.

Anchorage. A duty levied on ships, for liberty to anchor in any port.

Combat. (*French*) In the old laws of this kingdom, was a mode of determining a doubtful case, in which, sufficient evidence being wanting, on the defendant's pleading *not guilty*, it was at his option to be tried by God and his country, as at present, or rest his deliverance upon God only, by challenging the plaintiff to the combat, (*facere duellum*) in which if the defendant had the advantage, or could defend himself till after sun-set, upon his demanding judgment, it was to be given in his favor, on a supposition that the justice of Providence would never suffer the guilty to triumph in his wickedness.

Danegeld, or *Danegelt.* (*Dane Danish,* and *gelt* money, from the *Dutch.*) This was a tax laid upon our *Saxon* ancestors by the *Danes,* on a pretence of their clearing the sea of pirates. It was at first 12*d.* and afterwards 2*s.* upon every hide of land in the kingdom.

Den and Strond. The liberty of ships to come or lie ashore at any place.

Dole. The profit or advantage arising from the labour, the use of the nets, lines, &c. of any fisherman employed in the fishery, in the vessel of another person.

Fee-farm. A term for perpetual rent, by which tenure many possessions were held; farm or ferm (from the *French ferme*) signifying rent.

Flotson (from the *French flotter,* to float). This differed from *wreck at sea,* only in that it signified goods lost by ship-wreck and *floating* on the water.

Frank-pledge. This was an ancient custom borrowed from the *Lombards,* by which a number of neighbours entered into reciprocal obligations to the King, for the preservation of the peace in each other. This every man (the clergy excepted) was obliged to do at the age of fourteen, or be committed to prison. When any one offended, enquiry was made of what *pledge* he belonged to, which being known the members thereof were obliged to produce the delinquent in thirty-one days, or make satisfaction for the offence. These recognizances were usually entered into at the county-courts before the sheriff, which official authority received the appellation of *view of frank-pledge.*

Jetson (from *jetter,* to throw, *French*). This was applied to such things as were obliged to be thrown overboard to lighten a ship in distress, and were thence driven ashore.

Infangthief, infangenethef, or *infangthef,* (from the *Saxon in, fang* to take, and *thef* or *theof,* a thief) A privilege to try thieves and felons, taken within the limits of any place to which it was granted.

Kayage. The same as wharfage, or money collected for goods landed on, or shipped off the key, for its reparation and support.

Lagan, (from the *Saxon liggan,* to lie down) A term used for goods lost at sea, and sunk in the water.

Lastage, or *lestage.* (from the *French lest,* ballast) A custom paid by every ship for the privilege of taking in ballast.

Levage, or *leve.* (from the *French lever* to raise) A custom of two-pence per ton levied on all goods landed at *Yarmouth,* or raised out of one vessel into another.

Miskenning. This term is compounded of the *mis* at this time used in composition, to signify opposition to, or the reverse of the word to which it is joined, and the *Saxon Cenninga,* signifying a notice given by the buyer to the seller, that the thing bought was claimed by another, and calling upon him to justify the sale. Hence *miskenning* imports a fraudulent summoning of the seller to court, in order to frighten him into the payment of accommodation money.

Murage. (from the *Latin Murus,* a wall). A tax levied for the support of the public walls, &c.

Naam. (from the *Saxon niman,* to take hold of) This term was applied to the taking or distraining another man's goods for default of rent, &c.

Outfangthief, &c. The reverse of *infangthief,* that is *ut, fang, thef,* or an out-taken thief. A privilege whereby the corporation can demand any person belonging to their own precincts, apprehended for felony in any other place, and try him in their own court.

Paage, also *passage.* The exclusive right of collecting monies by means of a ferry, &c. over the river.

Pannage. Money taken by the King's agistors, for the privilege of feeding hogs in the King's forests.

Picage or *piccage.* An ancient custom paid at fairs, &c. for breaking the ground, or liberty of fixing up booths, stalls, &c.

Pontage. (from *pons* a bridge, *Latin*) A toll taken for passage over a bridge, or a contribution for its maintenance or support.

Sac. (from the *Saxon sac* or *saca,* a cause) Signifies a privilege of holding a plea, in causes of trespass, and of imposing fines and amerciaments thereon.

Soc. (*Saxon)* The power of administering justice and executing the laws of the land.

Stallage. The same as *picage,* which see.

Stowage. A custom of two-pence per ton levied on all goods put or stowed, into any vessel at *Yarmouth.*

Strond. See *den and strond.*

Theam, theme, or *team.* A power to have, restrain and judge their bondmen and villains, with their children, goods and chattels, where ever they should be found in *England.*

Thol, tol, or *tolne.* *(Saxon)* a payment in towns, markets, and fairs, on goods and cattle sold therein. It was also used to express the exemption from, as well as the liberty to take tolls.

Tronage. An ancient custom taken for weighing wool; and it appears here to signify a duty on weighing goods in general.

Waif. (Saxon Wafian) A term applied to such goods as a thief, having stolen, on his being closely pursued, waves or leaves behind him, and which become forfeited to the King, or the lord of the manor on which they are found. *Waifs and estrays,* is a term also applied to things lost, which are forfeited to the lord of the manor, when found, after having been duly published in the markets, &c. and no owner appearing.

Wreck at sea. This signifies goods, &c. found on the shore, from any ship wrecked or lost on the coast, provided no living creature be saved, in which case, though the ship should come ashore intire, it would be deemed a *wreck.* But if any thing escape alive, though but a dog or cat, the owner of the vessel or goods may come within a year and a day, and making his claim, and proving his property, they shall be restored to him; otherwise they belong to the lord of the manor

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GENERAL INDEXES.

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